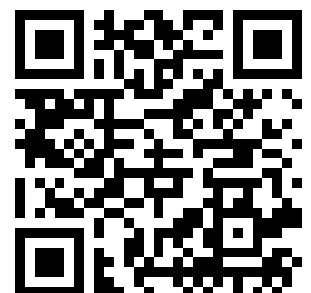


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Mail

1878, 7/12





# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, June 7; Allahabad and Madras, June 5; Calcutta, June 4.

ALL general news on the weather and famine received by the mail just arrived will be considered flat and stale after perusal of the telegram in to-day's *Times*, dated Calcutta, June 30, from which we learn the following particulars:—

Public anxiety is relieved by the latest meteorological report, the barometer rising over the whole of India, except in Assam, Behar, and Madras. Moderate rain has fallen in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Assam has had two inches of rainfall and Bareilly one inch. Copious showers have fallen in Bengal. There seems at present no reason for believing that the rainfall will prove other than an average one.

In Madras, however, the Government deem the general prospects not improved. Prices still continue rising. The total number on relief works is 135,935, an increase of 10,130; on gratuitous relief 71,578, a decrease of 4,053. In Mysore locusts continue to do damage. In the western districts prices are slightly rising. In the eastern districts the total number on relief works is 40,833, on gratuitous relief 12,205. The mortuary returns in the North-West Provinces show the number of deaths for the year ended April, 1878, to have been 157,326, against 78,408 in the previous year.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is happy to say that the cholera and small-pox epidemic at Morar has almost entirely disappeared. It remarks that among the victims of cholera died the person who was so well-known as the champion shot in India for three years in succession—Sergeant Bryon, 62nd Regiment.

IN the Malta telegram of the *Times* Correspondent we read that the following appeared in General Orders on the 20th instant:—

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief desires to express, through his Excellency the Governor, to the forces under his command, his unqualified approval of the appearance of the troops composing the garrison of Malta and of the Indian Expeditionary Force.

With regard to the garrison of Malta his Royal Highness is highly satisfied with its efficiency and general bearing, and has to express his satisfaction at the appearance of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery officially inspected by him for the first time.

With reference to the Indian Expeditionary Force, his Royal Highness cannot speak too highly of their thorough soldier-like qualities, both on parade and when on duty. Their uniform good conduct and smartness reflect the greatest credit on all ranks.

Their steadiness under arms and at drill, and the excellent condition of their camps leave nothing to be desired. His Royal Highness will have great pleasure in acquainting her Majesty the Queen with the satisfactory condition of the forces and the gratification he has himself experienced in having had an opportunity of making himself personally acquainted with the troops of her Majesty's Indian Empire. His Royal Highness compliments Lieutenant-General Sir J. Airey, K.C.B., Major-General Ross, C.B., Brigadier-Generals J. Watson, C.B., V.C., and H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., on the care and attention they have bestowed on the troops under their command, and desires that they will convey to the officers commanding corps his appreciation of the manner in which they have carried out their responsible duties.

NOTHING can well be more gratifying in its way than the telegram received by the Viceroy from the Duke of Cambridge at Malta, which we learn to have been couched in these words:—"Having completed the inspection of the Indian forces here assembled, I beg to congratulate you and the Indian armies on the admirable appearance and efficiency of all the troops. Their health is excellent and their conduct admirable."

THE heat, says a Calcutta paper, on the 1st and 2nd June was the most oppressive that has been felt in Calcutta for some years, and it has been attended with most fatal results in the shape of deaths from heat apoplexy, the deaths of no less than four ship captains on Sunday night having been reported at Bankshall. These are, Captain J. S. Cox, of the *Duke of Sutherland*; Captain Casey, of the *Great Victoria*; Captain R. Siney, of the *Paladin*; and Captain Grossell, of the *Saint Mirren*.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY was to have left Simla on the 7th of June, taking over the Commissionership of Assam from Colonel Keatinge at Calcutta on the 24th. He would then proceed to Darjiling, to see Sir Ashley Eden in reference to certain public questions now before the Government of India.

It is stated in the *Pioneer* that two Sepoys of the 4th Punjab Infantry had been stabbed in Bannu Cantonment by a Bannuchi fanatic—one fatally. A third Sepoy, a Punjabi Musalman, had been wounded in arresting the assassin, who was to be dealt with summarily under the Murderous Outrages Act. The assassin is a resident of British territory.

THE *Daily News* understands that Lord Northbrook is about to present to the House of Lords an important petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta, giving expression to the feeling, which they say is prevalent throughout the country, that by making necessary, judicious, and vigorous retrenchments, and by a fair and equitable adjustment of military charges payable by England and India respectively, a considerable saving might be effected, which would render unnecessary the new taxation lately imposed. This petition has received a great number of influential signatures. Mr. Fawcett is also to present to the House of Commons, on the occasion of the introduction of the Indian Budget, petitions to a similar effect, and also numerous signed, from Bengal and Madras. While the petitioners in the former presidency go very fully into questions of expenditure, the Madras petitioners more particularly endeavour to show the one-sided nature of the Act recently introduced.

WE are told that the Secretary of State has sanctioned an arrangement by which officers of the army in India may accumulate three months' privilege leave and spend it in England on full pay, and we make no doubt that the intelligence has

been very acceptable to the service. But experience teaches us that subalterns should avail themselves of the boon exceptionally, and after mature consideration only, and it is the subaltern who will, in all probability, be the more ready to return to his belongings and first loves.

It is affirmed that the cultivation of the poppy in the Nepal Terai is increasing; and that amongst the many questions under consideration by Government is one relating to the export of opium from Nepal through British territory, under passes granted to traders by the Punjab authorities. Last year it appears that the purchase of Nepal opium was sanctioned at prices on the same scale as those given to cultivators in British territory. We have a strong impression that this privilege of exporting the drug under favourable conditions, was not very long since much sought after by one or more Native States that could be named.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HALL, whose death we regret to see recorded this last week, was well known, nearly forty years ago, as Commander of the *Nemesis*, a steamer which joined the China Expeditionary Force on the 25th November, 1840, and whose appearance at that time, almost under the very windows of Government House, Macao, astonished the Portuguese authorities as much as the Chinese themselves. The *Nemesis*, when light, and with her sliding keel up, drew only four feet of water, and by the facility with which she could run into creeks and close into shallow shores was an invaluable adjunct to the British fleet then in the China seas. Between three and four months after her first arrival she performed the dashing exploit of forcing the passage up the Canton river towards Second Bar; the briefest notice of which service Captain Elliot, the plenipotentiary of the occasion, declared "unsuitable," if it "failed to mention the admirable steadiness and ability displayed by Mr. William H. Hall, R.N., Commander of the *Nemesis*, in the navigation of that extraordinary vessel."

THE *Globe* remarks on the great difficulty of obtaining trustworthy statistics on the subject of the mortality caused by Indian famines; adding that, a short time ago, an Irish member loosely estimated the number of deaths due to the late calamity at some millions, but that this was no more than a random guess. Finally, it assumes that the famine has increased the average rate of mortality by considerably more than 100 per cent. over an immense breadth of thickly-populated territory. But India is not alone in suffering from this kind of visitation. Accounts from China present a sadder and more appalling picture. In the House, on Thursday, in reply to Mr. Rathbone's question on this subject, Mr. Bourke stated that recent despatches had been received, which would eventually be placed on the table. Meanwhile, "he did not think it desirable to state the nature of the details, which were very lamentable; an awful mortality had happened."

THERE is something very mysterious in the following notice, which appears in the *Times* of the 28th inst.:—Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, to be got ready to sail at once for Malta, and it is said that the *Crocodile* is to follow. The purpose of these confidential instructions has caused considerable conjecture, but it is probable that the destination of the *Euphrates* will not be made known to the officers until she arrives at Malta. On the one hand it is stated that the trooper is to be employed in transporting horses and artillery into the Black Sea, while on the other it is reported that she is intended to bring some of the Indian army from Malta to England.

At a meeting of the East India Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday last, Mr. George Foggo, formerly of the Legislative Council in Bombay, read a paper on the "Employment of Indian Troops in Europe." The subject is an interesting one, and it is no doubt profitable to elicit the opinions of experienced, thinking men on a problem now under solution of much importance in its bearing upon our future military and political strength in Europe. But the views of the lecturer, who looks upon the formation of the little Malta camp as prejudicial to Indian interests, were clearly not those of the majority of his hearers, some of whom

were warm and enthusiastic supporters of the Government measure. Generals Sir Le Grand Jacob and Sir George Malcolm, Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. Tayler, Mr. Dutt, Mirza Pir Bakhsh, and others were among the speakers.

WE have quoted in the present number of the *Mail* the greater part of an article in the *Pioneer*, which might have been usefully laid before the above-mentioned meeting as suggestive of lines of argument appropriate to the occasion, and to this we invite the attention of our readers. But we may here separately notice the final paragraph, which, though omitted in the extract, involves a consideration of special moment. It treats of perhaps the most serious objection put forward by prognosticators of ill, who condemn the recent movement of *sipahis* to the West, and answers the question—will not the effect of service, and successful service, against an European enemy be to give the native soldier an overweening and unhealthy idea of his own worth? The following is the view expressed:—"A little reflection will show that such service will be the last thing in the world to generate contempt of the power of England. From the time he embarks until the time he returns the Sepoy must feel himself to be utterly helpless without his officers and without the care of Government. Whether he is employed in Egypt or in Asia Minor, or kept to garrison Malta, he will feel that he is absolutely dependent on the Government he serves for every necessary of life. He will have no familiar *bania*, no handy *bazar*, to supply his customary wants, no family, no friends. If he does help to win in the field, he will not know how it was done, or how the arrangements which secured success were made. From first to last he must feel himself the instrument of a Government whose strength and the extent of whose resources he but faintly appreciated before. If the whole army could be put through the same experiences, it would be pure gain." This is all very well, so far as it goes, but the picture is incomplete; it is one side, and the pleasanter one, and only in such light can we acknowledge its skill and truthfulness.

A TELEGRAM dated Singapore, May 25, reports a collision between the outward-bound mail P. and O. steamer *Achdive* and the Dutch steamer *Voorwaards* at Penang. Both vessels were seriously damaged. The mails, passengers, and treasure were transferred to the *Achilles*, which was to leave on the above day for China. The same telegram gives us the latest intelligence from Acheen that the Dutch troops have made a successful attack upon Segli. Their loss was three killed and seventeen wounded. There has also been some fighting at Edie and Loang, but the losses were insignificant.

THE story of the frenzy of a Baluch *sipahi*, at Haidarabad in Sind, "who, after shooting his mistress, whom he believed unfaithful, quietly left the barracks in the early morning with one-hundred rounds of ammunition and deliberately shot every person he met," is not so curious, perhaps, as many would, on first hearing, suppose. It is certainly an extreme case, and the fact that he was shot by an officer with a revolver, after killing six persons and dangerously wounding four others, enhances the dramatic horror of the narrative. But the particular frame of mind which leads to an outburst of this description is hardly an abnormal condition for Pathans, Malays, and other types of untamed and untrained characters with whom officers are thrown in the course of their Indian career. Not long ago we observed, in a published telegram from the Straits, that "while Colonel Hall was inspecting the Artillery a Malay ran a-muck and wounded several people before he was killed."

AMONG the later items of intelligence which have reached us by telegraph and anticipated the mail, the Panjab Frontier re-organisation scheme is stated to be in course of settlement on the basis of the Secretary of State's despatch. It is believed, however, that the most important of the Viceroy's suggestions have been adopted, but the amended scheme has not yet been officially published. The question of the cession of Berar has, for the present at all events, been settled. It is stated that Sir Salar Jung has accepted the decisions of the Government, and the question is not again to be mooted till the Nizam arrives at his majority.

AN Alexandria telegram of the 26th June announces the settlement of the claims against the Dairah; that is to say,

only some minor claims remain, which are to be settled in a few days. The Committee of Inquiry into Revenue has been busy taking oral testimony; and during the last two days has examined delegates of the Bondholders' Committee. The sales of Government property to settle various claims continue daily. The Khediv was to return to Cairo in a few days.

THE *Karachi Beacon* considers that a prediction which it made some months ago, regarding the trade between Sind and the neighbouring States of Kalat (including Bala), has been fulfilled in the most satisfactory manner. Their impression had been derived from Major Sandeman's view on the subject expressed after a tour in Buluchistan; views which that officer entertained in consequence of personal communications with the local chiefs, and which were confirmed by the results of the British occupation of Kwetta. We are told that now, "every day, in Kandahar, *Kafilas* of camels, numbering from 50 to 170, are either arriving from or leaving for the Khan's territories and Khurasan. Merchants from all parts of Kalat and Kandahar may be seen riding their camels about Karachi, with mounted attendants, making their bargains and loading their animals with goods in exchange for the merchandise they have brought with them. These native traders spend some months on the road on each journey and stop a few months in Karachi. They ride the Arabian dromedary (the hair of which is deep brown and long), a much better looking animal than the ordinary camel, used merely as a beast of burden. Apparently well-to-do and good Musalmans, at the hour of evening prayer they dismount, tie their camels to the gate of any convenient compound they happen to be passing, and quietly walking inside, throw down the praying cloth and repeat the evening prayer, without the remotest notion that they are trespassing. These are the men who can now pursue their trade without fear, and they are doing their utmost, apparently, to add to their business."

MANY of our readers will thank the *Times* for the particulars which it gives of the Maharaja of Johore, who has quite recently arrived in England, and whose title otherwise bids fair to confound him with chiefs of Rajputana or Central India. He is, it appears, "the grandson of one of the Malay princes by whom the island of Singapur and its dependencies were ceded to the British Government in 1824." The cession, as well as that of Malacca and other settlements, was, it will be remembered, provided for by treaty with the Government of the Netherlands, to whom we gave up at the same time all British possessions in Sumatra; the object of the changes being to recognise the principles of Free Trade, and to separate Dutch territory from our own. Mr. Canning had a high notion of the value of Singapur which, according to the annals of the period, had been pointed out to him as the *unum necessarium*, or one thing requisite to make the British Empire in India complete. "It completely commanded the Straits of Malacca, which was a most important channel of navigation." The final union was, without doubt, of great advantage to us.

To revert, however, to the Maharaja himself. We are reminded that he first visited England in 1866, "shortly after his accession to the sovereignty of Johore, and the object he had in view then, as now, was not to seek the redress of grievances, but simply to improve his acquaintance with the English people. On his first visit he was invested with the order of Knighthood of the Star of India, in acknowledgment of important public services rendered to the British Government in the Straits of Malacca by his predecessors and himself; and only last year he was further distinguished by the bestowal of the Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, having done conspicuous service to our Government during the disturbances in Perak. He is popular with his own subjects, who include, besides Malays, about 100,000 Chinese, and he is well known for the hospitality he extends to European visitors to his country." A telegram from Naples of June 15 acquainted us with the Maharaja's return to Europe with one Unghoo Haji Muhammad, English and Malay private secretaries, and four servants. He is now on this side of the Channel, and we learn that, in proof of his loyalty, he has had a portrait of her Majesty, painted by Mr. Taverner Knott, to take back to Government House, Singapore.

SUCH is the perversity of human nature that we often know little of, and seldom trouble ourselves about things with which it is natural we should be well acquainted, and which are ever at hand, and available to us. How many Londoners, for instance, have never visited the Tower, Thames Tunnel, or Monument; how many excellent geographers, and travellers of repute, to whom Asiatic steppes, African deserts and Polar regions are familiar studies, have never thought about the Cotswold and Chiltern hills, and are haply ignorant of the sources of the Dee and Derwent. Again, how many children or descendants of a Colonel Newcome are there, to whom the *sipahi* of India has been a means of maintenance and perhaps distinction, who have no more correct an idea of his reality than he himself has of High Art or the Renaissance! At the present moment a change has come over the public taste, and the appearance of our neglected Indian subject in Western Europe has caused quite a sensation in his favour. The *sipahi* has actually become an object of attraction to fastidious London. He is to be looked at as the newest wax figure at Madame Tussaud's; he is to be scrutinised as the latest importation to the Zoological Gardens. Else, what means this advertisement which day after day greets the reader of the morning paper?—

BRITISH TROOPS AT MALTA.—Cook's Special Return Tickets (first class), Southampton to Malta and back, by Peninsular and Oriental mail steamers, good for three months, £25. For full particulars of above apply to Thos. Cook and Son, Chief-office, Ludgate-circus.

As the investment is inexpensive, and there is no question of patent or copyright, let us hope that the strange conceit will bring substantial profit.

THE recent visit of the late Mr. Charles Mathews to India renders appropriate an expression of regret in this paper that one so accomplished should have passed away from the stage of life as from the professional boards. Among the many actors left to us, there is, perhaps, not one who could be named as a fitting successor to the late comedian in character such as those he represented so frequently in "*Patter versus Clatter*," "*Cool as a Cucumber*," and "*My Awful Dad*." His Puff and Sir Fretful Plagiary in the "*Critic*" was a double impersonation of remarkable skill; but those who saw Charles Mathews only in the later period of his career can form little conception of the brilliancy and "verve" of his earlier days.

WANT of space prevents the insertion of interesting evidence on the murder of the lamented Mr. Cooper. This is contained in a letter from two missionaries at Bhamo, which we purpose reproducing in our next issue.

#### TELEGRAMS TO THE TIMES.

The following is from a telegram to the *Times*, dated Calcutta, June 23:—The season up to this has proved most abnormal, and considerable anxiety is experienced lest the prevailing atmospheric disturbance should indicate a partial failure of the rains. An important note by the Government meteorologist was published yesterday in the *Gazette*. His conclusions are: First that the persistent and excessive pressure over Northern India at present tends to diminish the barometric gradient between Southern Asia and the mid-Indian Ocean. If this be not compensated for by increased pressure over the area south of India, then the monsoon current will be below its average strength. Second, there appear no strongly marked abnormal variations of pressure over Northern India. In consequence of this, it is probable that the rainfall will be much more equally distributed than last year. Third, comparing the present year with 1865, it is probable that the heavy rainfall during the cold weather, more especially in May, will slightly retard the advent of the monsoon in Upper India.

In connection with the famine a painful case is reported from Bellary. A child aged seven years was convicted of murder. The Judge stated that the tale was a sad one of want and misery in the house. The child's little sister, the deceased, was at the point of death from lack of nourishment, and the mother was prostrated by fever and unable to feed it. At last, distracted by its crying, the unfortunate woman suddenly put the child into the arms of the accused, who, by the mother's directions, took it out and threw it into a well. The Judge recommended a free pardon. It is only by recording these individual instances of suffering when brought prominently forward, as in the present case, that we can, even in the slightest measure, realise the terrible ordeal through which the people of Southern India have been, and still are, passing. It certainly rather perplexes ordinary understandings to conceive in this case how on the facts stated, this poor infant could, under any possibility, have been convicted; but the ways of Indian justice are often strangely inscrutable to the uninitiated.

The last *Gazette* contains an important report on the irrigation works in Bengal for 1876-77. The total capital invested by the State in Bengal on irrigation works up to the close of 1876-77 amounted to rupees 44,123,640. The expenditure for the year was rupees 3,393,328, and the working expenses exceeded the revenue by rupees 268,200. The total balance against canals on account of unpaid and working expenses to the end of the year was rupees 1,365,045; interest charges for the year, 1,912,094 rupees; total interest charges up to the end of the year, rupees 9,656,938; total accumulated debt of account, interest, and loss, rupees 2,180,294 for 1876-77; and total up to the close of the year, rupees 11,021,983; receipts from all sources, rupees 329,760; capital sunk up to the close of the year on canal operations, rupees 43,320,903; on abandoned schemes and those under consideration, rupees 802,737. The gross revenue for the year (rupees 329,760) exceeds the previous year by rupees 99,326. Owing, however, to the increase (rupees 68,470) in the working expenditure, the net increase is reduced to rupees 30,856. The total accumulated debt for interest and loss on working is upwards of one million sterling. Notwithstanding the increase in revenue, there is a considerable decrease in the area irrigated, which was 116,074 acres in 1875-76, but has fallen to 98,802 in 1876-77; this is attributable to the falling off in the areas on the Midnapore and Sone Canals area. The Orissa system shows a marked increase. The results of the irrigation works in Bengal tend to discourage the prospects of providing against famine by prosecuting throughout India vast irrigation schemes. The burden of taxation in normal years would infinitely exceed the economic advantages likely to accrue in abnormal famine years.

This day's paper contains the following, dated Calcutta, June 30:—At the request of the Famine Commission, the Government has consented to send a sanitary commissioner to investigate the causes of the mortality recently reported in the North-West Provinces. The first fruits of the work of the Famine Commission are published in the last issue of the *Gazette* in the form of a most elaborate circular, containing a numerous series of minute interrogatories on almost every conceivable branch of the subject of relief and the prevention of famine. The Governments of Madras and Bombay and certain provinces in Bengal are requested to take the necessary steps to supply the desired information. The circular is divided into four chapters, the first on the condition of the country and the people, the second on relief during the earliest stages of distress, the third on the relief of famine, and the fourth on the prevention of famine. It is officially announced that the late famine has involved Mysore in a debt of 900,000 rupees.

The Vernacular Press Act has undergone certain modifications, applying to Hyderabad and certain specified districts. It is stated that the proprietor of a Poona paper, the *Kiran*, has been summoned before the Collector for publishing articles on the Indian expeditionary force hostile to the Government. After a warning he was discharged without further punishment.

A political concession, most important in principle, has lately been granted to the natives by the Government. A memorial was presented by certain Parsees, requesting permission to form a Volunteer corps. To this the Viceroy has replied that though he deemed it undesirable to permit separate corps, nevertheless, if any natives, Parsees or others, understanding the English language, inclined to adopt the uniform, and willing and able to perform the duties of the position, desired to be enrolled among the European members of Volunteer corps, he would be glad to see them so enrolled.

## Odds and Ends.

It is said that Mr. J. Watts Smyth, at present Officiating Judge in the Panjab Chief Court, will be confirmed in that appointment, v. Mr. Scarlett Campbell, retired.

THE HON. G. C. PAUL's appointment to be Advocate-General in Bengal is gazetted.

COLONEL MACMAHON, Commissioner of Hissar, takes privilege leave for three months from the beginning of July.

MR. NURSEY KESSOWJEE, the son of the well-known Bombay merchant, Mr. Kessowjee Naik, has agreed to pay the expenses of the Parsi cricketers about to visit England.

PRINCE KUNG, the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Government, is said to have resigned his appointment.

GENERAL STRACHEY will act as financial member during the absence on leave of his brother.

GENERAL KENNEDY will at once proceed to Simla for examination before the Famine Commission.

CAPTAIN EARLE, Paymaster, 6th Dragoon Guards, was thrown from his horse on Saturday, the 1st June, at Ambala, and killed on the spot.

MR. ST. BARBE, C.S., officiates as Political Agent at Bhamo, vice the late Mr. T. T. Cooper.

LIEUTENANT C. HERBERT, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Little.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MELVILL, of Fane's Horse, is to officiate in command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by the death of Colonel Brownlow.

BARNES COURT, SIMLA, has been purchased by Government for Rs. 40,000 as the future residence there of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

LIEUT.-COL. H. H. STANSFELD, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ACCORDING to the *Times* telegrams, favourable rains for the crops were yesterday reported prevalent in Bombay.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the (permanent?) entertainment of the steamer *Amberisel* in the service of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

ON the recommendation of the Panjab Government, the Government of India have sanctioned, it is reported, a revision of the Settlement Department in that province.

AUTHENTIC news is reported to have reached India that the Russians are endeavouring to press an Embassy upon the Ameer of Cabul, up to this time, however, unsuccessfully.

No improvement in business; eighty-one vessels in the port are disengaged.

THE new loan, which was allotted at an average of 98½ rupees has since been dealt in at 100½ rupees, and is expected to go still higher.

THERE is no improvement in trade. The export of cotton from October last year to May of this year is 2,243,347 cwt., against 3,003,536 in the corresponding months of 1876-77.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 30th of May was Rs. 99,09,400.

THE murderer of Mr. T. T. Cooper at Bhamo has been sentenced to death, and will, it is stated, be sent down to Mandalay for execution, as the murder was committed in the territories of the King of Burma.

THE *Madras Athenæum* states that the departure of the Parsee Eleven to England is postponed *sine die*, in consequence of the parents of some of the young men being against their sons crossing the *kula pance*.

THE *Englishman* of June 4 states from the *Straits Times* that "one of the incidents of the week has been the arrest of a supposed Russian spy, who was engaged in taking plans of Fort Canning and the defences of the place."

THE tea planters of the Darjiling district have decided to hold annual public competitions of tea at Darjiling.

GREAT scarcity is said to prevail in Thibet, grain being at double the usual price. In Nepal agricultural prospects are good.

CHOLERA has entirely ceased at Mora, both in cantonments and camp.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. Col. E. E. Haines, late 92nd Gordon Highlanders, at Pau, France, June 21. Major General W. Modern, late commanding 93rd Foot, at the Herbert Hospital, Shooters Hill, W. Welch, June 23 (served with distinction in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58). Sir George Grant Suttie, late Scots Fusilier Guards, at Grantham House, Putney, June 19. Surgeon Major Warner Atkinson, 53rd Regt., in Jersey, June 17, aged 39. George, eldest son of Major General Sir Thomas Larcom, Political Agent at Junagru, Bombay, and formerly of the Rifle Brigade, at Heathfield, Fareham, June 16, aged 38. Lieut. J. J. Ravenhill, late 17th Regt., at 113, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, June 17. Capt. F. Hawkins, formerly of the 89th Regt., at Clifton, Bristol, June 20, aged 74. Lieut. Dunscombe, 36th Herefordshire, Regt., at Pembroke Dock, June 24.

BENGAL.—Major Wright, 70th Regt., at Mooltan, June 22. F. Jennings, Esq., of Calcutta, late Member of the Bengal Council, at Framlington, Suffolk, June 17. Surgeon Alexander Wood, Bengal Army, in London, June 16. Thomas Edward Heaford, Esq., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, India, at Allahabad, May 8. Lieut. Col. P. Shortreed, late 17th Bengal Native Infantry (Retired), at Fleet, Hunts, June 24, aged 49. General Harry Thomson, late of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, at 3, Park square, Regent's Park, aged 93. Capt. J. Abercrombie, Bengal Staff Corps, at Dalhousie, East Indies, May 29. Lieut. Col. C. T. Otway Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, at Akola, Western Berar, June 24. Lieut. Col. J. A. Gayer, Bengal Staff Corps, at Southampton, June 11.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps, Office 2nd in command 1st Madras Native Infantry, at Perampore, June 15. G. Digby Roberts, Esq., of the Madras Railway, at Bedford, June 1. Rev. R. P. Little, Chaplain of Cocanada and Rajahmundry, May 29 (suddenly). Surgeon Major T. G. Howell, 19th N.I., at Octacannud, June 17. Major C. G. Gunning, Madras Staff Corps, at Folkestone, lately. Mr. J. S. E. Huntley, head clerk to the Military Secretary, at Madras, June 1. Mr. R. Ranson, late Telegraph Master in Government Telegraph Department, at Calcutt, May 31.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. T. H. Turner, Bombay Staff Corps, at Poona, June 18. Thomas Dwyer, M.D., late of Bombay, at 2, Onslow-place, South Kensington, June 17. A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., late of H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service, Bombay, at Kensington Park, June 14.

INDIA-OFFICE.—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Montgomery, Bart., late a member of the Council of India, at 5, Manchester-square, June 24.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Robert Brooke, Esq., late Hon. East India Company's Covenanted Civil Service, St. Helena, at Hastings, June 20.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nizam, June 27.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. D. C. Jassamella, and Mrs. C. Jassamella. From MALTA.—Capt. Morcott, Dr. Ryan, Mr. Boxer, Mr. Nicholson, Hon. E. R. Vernon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Birt.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Travancore, June 27.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. C. Barlow, Mr. Walker, Mr. E. B. Francis, Miss Francis, Surg. Major Howell. From MALDOURNE.—Mr. F. C. Ellis, Mr. H. F. Loughman, Mr. and Mrs. Tournaour. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Dugied, Mr. Levi.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Travancore, June 30.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Saville, Mr. Slight, Mr. Foddar, Col. and Mrs. Deacon, Miss Deacon, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. E. Smith. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Barrett, Mr. Oxenham, Mr. James, Mr. Guard, Madame Heller Madame Jabez.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 1, 1878.

## GENERAL KAUFMANN AND THE HINDUS.

THE Indian papers have republished a remarkable order by General Kaufmann, which, however much it may gratify the Mahammadan population of Turkistan, will not be so agreeable to the Hindu Banya or trader, against whom its provisions are especially directed. In fact, we should not be surprised if it were to nip in the bud that almost reckless enterprise which carries into Eastern Persia, Central Asia, and Africa, far beyond the limits of their native land, these Sind and Punjab merchants, or their agents, in search of profit, at one time fairly earned, at another the result of usury. Of course the Banya will succumb, or has ere this succumbed, to the blow; and his fall will be hailed with satisfaction by those who regard him in his character of a money-lender, thriving upon the misery and poverty of his victims. Such is the light in which he appears to many Englishmen in India, who know him only in his connections with the *zamindar* or *raiyat*; and it will, therefore, among our own countrymen, require a more than commonly strong anti-Russian bias to throw blame upon General Kaufmann for the action he has taken on behalf of the indebted Muslim of Turkistan. He comes forward ostensibly to rescue the simple-minded, impoverished Uzbek peasant from the snare of the comparatively wealthy foreigner who is fattening on him; and the cause is provocative of sympathy. But few of us know the Banya in his reality, that is, the Banya who, usually residing at Shikarpur, the frontier commercial town of Upper Sind, goes forth from time to time to sojourn in a strange land, willingly undergoing exile and isolation among men of another creed, idol-haters and idol-breakers, with whom he has no sentiment in common.

In the days of Alexander Burnes and his fellow-explorers, and again in the period of the Indian *Sipahi* Mutinies, when a loyal and friendly feeling on the part of our mercantile classes was of no small value, there were certain merchants of Sind whose advice and assistance were continually sought by the authorities. These men were shrewd, intelligent, enterprising, full of faith in the honour and prestige of the British name, and far more ready to throw in their lot with our officers than to trust to Afghan or British intrigue. Their agents, passing through the Passes, settled at Kandahar and Herat, or penetrated into Bukhara and Samarkand, Yazd and Karman; in

some cases not returning for ten or twenty years; with respect to family ties, forgetting and forgotten—but retaining enough of their Hinduism to induce others to follow in their track. Heretofore it may be presumed that the Russian rule was more protective to their interests and favourable to their claims than that of a Muhammadan Power—Persia for instance. But things have now changed. The well-being of the British subject would give way to that of the Russian Mohammedan of Turkistan.

The treatment of the Hindu in Persia is that of a settler in the land, under a heavy yoke of disability. But with all his complaints and endurances he comes and goes much as ever, and easily accommodates himself to the caprices of a local Governor, not worse, perhaps, than those whom his forefathers had known in India. English officers have passed through Yazd and Karman in 1865-66 and 1870-71, and given us their experiences of these men. The Perso-Baluch Commission was at the latter city at Christmas, 1870 and, wanting money for Government Bills, applied to the Hindus. It was offered at the rate of 220 *kirans* for 100 rupees instead of the usual 250; if, therefore, 2,000 rupees were required, it would be represented by 4,400 *kirans* (i.e., *tumans* 440) instead of 5,000 (*tumans* 500). Valuing the *tuman* (10 *kirans*) at eight shillings, this would be £176 for £200, or 12 per cent., on a bill which might be cashed within a few weeks. Yet, with all this usurious dealing and disregard of securing the good opinion of officers deputed by the State whose subjects they loudly professed themselves to be, these men were like children in their anxiety to make known the many grievances from which they suffered under the Local Government. It was even alleged that they were stopped by sentries from coming to the *Sahibs*; but it appeared that the Governor, on hearing the case, had removed the restriction; and they certainly managed to effect an entrance into the grounds of the “Bagh-i-Nishat” where the Mission was lodged, and to tender their good wishes and bring presents, such as cakes, dried fruits, or sugar.

As regards the Hindu in Central Asia, Vambéry and Schuyler are good recent authorities. The first mentions there are some five hundred in Bukhara. “They form,” he says, “no families, and scattered throughout the capital and provinces, they have in some wonderful manner got all the management of money into their hands, there being no market, not even a village where the Hindu is not ready to act as usurer. Bowing with the deepest submissiveness, like the Armenian in Turkey, he nevertheless all the time fleeces the Usbek in fearful fashion; and as the pious Kadi for the most part carries on business in common with the worshipper of Vishnu, it is rarely that the victim escapes.” Schuyler is less hard upon his man. In his instructive chapter on Tashkand, he mentions that three of the Caravanserais in that city “are occupied almost exclusively by Hindus, of whom there are large numbers in every considerable town of Central Asia, there being some 140 in Tashkand alone.” He adds that “they come chiefly from Shikarpur, and although engaging in many kinds of commerce, devote themselves pre-eminently to money-lending and usury.” It should be understood that the number of Hindus in the towns of Central Asia are far greater than those in the Persian cities we have mentioned, where they sometimes fall as low as 20 or 10. The Parsis, or original inhabitants of Persia, fire-worshippers and disciples of Zoroaster, are diminishing considerably; there was a great exodus of them during the recent famine.

Independently of the more immediate reasons which have induced the Russian Governor of Turkistan to issue the restrictive order to which we refer—and the present state of affairs in Europe may not be without its influence on the local question—we are doubtful of the wisdom of a policy tending to exclude

from Central Asia traders whose presence might be turned to excellent account. But the fiat has gone forth, and we shall watch the result with interest. We re-publish from the Bombay Press, in to-day's issue, the document which has elicited the observations now recorded.

#### TASHKAND GENERAL ORDER.

The following is a literal translation of a General Order issued by General Kauffmann from Tashkend, as given in the Turki edition of the *Turkistan Gazette*, dated 1st January, 1878: It is not found in the Russian edition of the same *Gazette*:—

"Whereas the Hindus illegally secure large amounts of interest by lending money to the people of Turkistan on leases of property; and whereas the inhabitants of the country, who are traders or cultivators of land, will be reduced to poverty and be ruined if this illicit practice is allowed to continue; and whereas innumerable pieces of land have come under the proprietorial possession of the Hindus because of the penury of the cultivators and their encumbrance under large debts; the Governor-General's attention has been directed to put a stop to the losses thus sustained by the people, and the following orders, containing a number of Articles, are recorded on the subject:—

"Article I. No person of the Hindu class can purchase land or house property in the Turkistan dominions, (and) no subject of Turkistan is at liberty to receive loans of money from, and to transfer land or house property in an illegal manner, to Hindus.

"Article II. Any Hindu who has come into proprietorial possession of any land, whether by succession, mortgage or open purchase, should sell that property in the hands of the people of the country within six months.

"Article III. The Hindus are prohibited to obtain possession of land belonging to any person, either by lease or purchase.

"Article IV. The Mahomedan subjects of Turkistan are prohibited to sell any land or house property to Hindus through indebtedness, notwithstanding such a course may be warranted by the provisions of law (the rule is illegal even when a Hindu is placed in possession of the property by an agreement between the parties).

"Article V. If a Mahomedan be indebted to a Hindu and might have transferred any of his immovable property to his creditor in connection with the debt, he can now repurchase the property by paying through the authorities one-third of the price to the Hindu.

"Article VI. Mahomedans indebted for sums of money to the Hindus were formerly placed in confinement until such time as they repaid the amounts of their debts. This practice has been prohibited for the future.

"Article VII. The following articles belonging to the people of Turkistan will not be sold (under attachment) for debts due by them to the Hindu creditors:—Apparel for daily wearing; household articles in daily use; implements of trade; implements used in the cultivation of land; grain preserved as seed for growing; articles cooked for eating or consumption; cattle used in the cultivation of land; and domestic animals which are useful to a family, and the fodder and grass which be sufficient (or kept) for their eating. These articles of which the sale is prohibited are not only exempted (from attachment) for debts due to Hindus, but the implements used in cultivation and the attachment or sale of the implements of trade and seed grains is prohibited throughout Turkistan. Some Mohammedan traders of Turkistan give sums of money to Hindus, and through them lend the amounts under a disguise and under the name of the Hindus, and reap profits of their money by thus privately receiving interest from cultivators of land and innumerable pieces of lands belonging to cultivators have come under the possession of the creditors on account of the indebtedness of the owners. The cultivators residing in Turkistan, who are thus indebted, are hereby permitted to procure the redemption of their lands and house property by taking account of the produce of the mortgaged and leased lands for the past years from the mortgagees and the lessees, and paying them the balance or differences of the price. But if they desire to sell their lands and houses, they should arrange among themselves to transfer the property to their own countrymen."

ENGINEERS IN INDIA.—Some time ago we (*Pioneer*) announced that the Secretary of State had agreed to extend certain privileges relating to pensions already enjoyed by Cooper's Hill men, to Stanley and other engineers in service of the Government of India. There has, as yet, been no official notices on the subject in the *Gazette*, and correspondents have been writing to ask us what is the explanation of the delay. We can only repeat that we are absolutely certain of the fact we stated, that the Secretary of State has, in a despatch to the Government out here, given his consent to the arrangement described. It remains of course for the Government of India to do its part, and in carrying out concessions of this nature financial difficulties may sometimes stand in the way. But in this case the justice of the concession made is so clear,—the injustice of stultifying it would be so great,—that we cannot suppose the beneficiaries likely to be disappointed in the long run.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*The Persian Manual.* By Captain H. Wilberforce Clarke, Royal Engineers. Allen and Co. 1878.

The great success and proved utility of Forbes' "Hindustani Manual" has induced Captain Clarke to prepare, on a similar basis, a manual for the Persian language. No time need be spent on demonstrating the advantages of such books, as the point has long been decided by the public; and but little need be said of the desirability of having such a manual for the language of Persia. The commerce of Persia, it is true, is not great, and we can scarcely suppose that any large number of merchants and traders are anxious to become acquainted with Persian; but the noble literature and ancient glories of the land of the sun have given such pre-eminence to this language that it is more or less current from the confines of Asiatic Turkey to the Bay of Bengal. It is thus seen that Persian covers districts of much importance—of so much importance, indeed, that there must be no inconsiderable number of people who would gladly acquire some colloquial knowledge of it, provided that such knowledge could be obtained without interference with other pursuits. To such Captain Clarke's book will certainly be welcome, for it is both simple and thorough; and as it is printed in the Roman character no time need be lost in preliminary efforts at deciphering symbols.

Besides local dialects there are two well marked kinds of Persian, one of which may be termed classical, the other practical. Classical Persian is, of course, the language of literature, and is justly regarded as the model of correctness and elegance. Practical Persian differs in many respects from the standard form of speech, both in pronunciation and in the words in common use, changes chiefly brought about by intermixture with other tongues. Captain Clarke has kept to the idiom and vocabulary of the classical form of Persian, while recognising the common method of pronunciation; and this is certainly the most convenient course he could have pursued.

The distinguishing peculiarity of Captain Clarke's book is this,—he is not satisfied with giving a solitary rendering of the English sentences; and he does so, as he tells us, that many ways of expressing one idea may be presented to the reader. Diligent students will, no doubt, by this means, be able to acquire a rather extensive knowledge of Persian constructions, but it is open to question whether it is wise to present so much at once to the beginner. However, by simply disregarding the alternative phrases the learner will save himself from confusion.

The author calls attention to the printing, and it was right that he should do so, for considerable care has been taken to lighten the learner's labour by the resources of typography. Compound expressions of all kinds have been carefully linked together by hyphens, and hyphens also clearly indicate the various inflexional prefixes and adjuncts. Those who know Persian will understand how much a tyro's progress may be facilitated by such contrivances.

The "Persian Manual," is, therefore, a carefully prepared and useful book, containing about 3,000 classified sentences, for which about 8,000 Persian equivalents are given. The Dialogues are of more value to residents in India than to travellers in Persia, a disadvantage inevitably resulting from the fact of their being originally written for Hindustani; but an admirably prepared set of tables of Persian weights, measures, &c., at the end of the book will enable the learner to substitute any required term in the course of the Exercises. Perhaps officers in the Civil Service of India are those who most feel the need of a Persian Manual; for it is necessary to have a colloquial knowledge of Persian in order to pass the higher examinations in that language. Endless study of classical works will never confer this knowledge; nothing but absolute contact with natives, aided by such a book as this Manual, can enable an Englishman to speak Persian with ease and correctness.

F. P.

THE death is announced of Surgeon-Major J. R. Johnson, of the 5th Gurkha Regiment, who died at Abbottabad of typhoid fever.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### NATIVE OPINION.

There are always to be found persons who, without being actual alarmists or mischief-makers, are more prone to believe in evil than in good. The craving after excitement, natural in these days to most men, is probably at the bottom of this mental disease. Hence more examples of it are found in India, perhaps, than elsewhere. There are so many men condemned to almost solitary confinement in dismal out-stations. There are so few opportunities of discussing and correcting our own opinions. Life at times even to the most zealous seems such a dismal monotone that even the advent of a calamity is better than nothing. Rumours of disaffection and speculations on the probable success of rebellion are not weighed; they are welcomed, and accepted with faith. The brace of Englishmen condemned to rust in the routine of some miserable out-station revel in the idea that they are sitting on a mine. The faith tones their nerves and braces their ink-sodden brain. They persuade themselves that there is much excitement abroad. The miserable natives, whose whole thoughts are occupied just now in keeping body and soul together, are supposed to be watching the Eastern Question. The local Rajah, who at a pinch could muster fifty matchlocks, has received an agent from one of the feudatories. The feudatory evidently wishes to know which side this mighty potentate will take. Officials and others of notable loyalty are sent for, and questioned as to this pregnant event. But there is good reason to believe that native opinion generally was at no time more thoroughly convinced of our power than it is now, and never was more loyal.

Of the spirit of the army it is superfluous to speak. War is of course a great evil. But for many reasons, and without any lightness of heart, it may be said that worse things might happen to the English Empire generally than war at the present time. If the troops sent from India find active service, and fight side by side with British regiments, a great deal will have been done to make the natives of India one people with us. They regard it as a mark of confidence and honour that they are allowed to share the labours of the Imperial army. They are eager, many of them, to wipe out the tarnish which the Mutiny cast on the name of the "Sepoy." And this feeling extends to many who are not in the army. There can be no doubt that the more intelligent and educated natives are beginning to identify themselves with England. The visit of the Prince of Wales, and the assumption by the Queen of the Imperial title, have not been without some effect in this direction.

Passing over the army, the people with whom we have to reckon may be divided into four classes: (1) The feudatories; (2) the educated English-speaking native, and those who are in constant contact with Englishmen; (3) the educated native who mixes little with the English; (4) the mass of the people. As to the feudatories, there can be no doubt of their loyalty. If possible, they would no doubt give active help. But their power in this respect is much over-estimated. Their troops fulfil the duties of police as well as of soldiers. Without English officers and a thorough English organisation they could not take the field, at any rate in Europe. It would be easier for many reasons to raise fresh regiments. The idea that we run any risk from the forces of the tributaries, or that any of the princes have the smallest desire of attempting to act against us, is not to be entertained. What they would do, supposing we were to leave India, or in the case of a thorough ruin and break-up of the English Empire, it is hard to say. It would be a case then of *saave qui peut*, and each would try to get as much as he could out of the fire.

It is from the English-speaking natives and those who come most in contact with Englishmen that most will be heard in disparagement of England's power, and expressive of apprehension of the result of a war. Such men will talk glibly of the smallness of our army, the magnitude of the other European Powers, and the want of able generals and officers in England. It will almost invariably be found that the opinions of this class on this, as on most matters, are mere distorted echoes of English views. The education of our schools seems to take the nerves out of native intellect, and to leave in it nothing but the power of assimilation not always intelligent. In Keshub Chunder Sen and all those Bengali reformers there is nothing, so far as we can see, but an imitation of certain phases of European thought. Half the so-called disloyalty of the native press is an attempt to copy the free speech of English writers. The insolence of the Babu, so offensive sometimes, is purely inoffensive in spirit, and is his idea of an independent carriage. So it is with the fears expressed by some of the more Anglicised natives as to Russia's power and her near advance. It is nothing but the reflection of the views of English Russophobists, or the results of conversations with some of ourselves. The soundest guide to native opinion is the view taken by those natives who have been educated enough to understand politics and to think, but who see little or nothing of Englishmen. Such men are to be found among the larger zemindars, and merchants in the smaller centres of trade. These men, as a rule, know all about the war, and watch it with considerable interest. One or two in a circle will take a newspaper, and at the larger cities they will even make arrangements to get the telegrams.

They have a more or less rough notion of the geography of the places involved. Their general opinion is that England is bound to fight, and they have no misgivings as to her power. Dilligence is often caused by a consciousness of weakness which is not observed by others, or is to them obscured by other qualities. We are apt to think of England as a small island. But to the native of India, England is the country that holds his people in her grasp and rules their fate. Apart from their belief in her power, the educated native has no desire to see the rule of England shaken or subverted. He is beginning to think of himself as the fellow-subject, not as the subject of Englishmen. He remembers too well what was meant by the eclipse of the British Government in 1857. He has little wish to repeat the experience. Some little irritation there may be regarding recent taxation. But it is no more than must be caused by a fresh impost. It is really insignificant from a political point of view. Among the merchants there is some apprehension lest the expenses of the expeditionary force should be charged to India, and thus fresh taxation be rendered necessary. But any intention of committing the meanness of such an act has been disclaimed by the Ministry, and no doubt the disclaimer will become known. The fact that this expedition will not be a burden on India should be published officially without delay.

In discussing public opinion in India, the great mistake generally made is in attributing to the people any thought or opinion at all. As a mass, they know nothing of Turkey or of Russia, or in fact of anything. The only thing to be apprehended is their intense ignorance, which renders them liable to be imposed on. The tribe of Baluchis or Iranis, who lately invaded the Banda district and other places, found it possible to raise supplies by representing themselves to be the remains of the Sultan's army fleeing before the Russians. In out-of-the-way places the noisy drums and guns of a marriage procession will sometimes cause a panic, and make the villagers take to flight. Time and the spread of education are the only remedy for this kind of thing, and how slow they are may be gathered from the panic which lately drove the whole of a Scotch district within doors, in consequence of a report that six lions were marching down to devastate the parish. But to speak of the people here as being excited about the Russian war in the same sense that we speak of the English public being so excited, is to misapprehend their present condition and nature. The only thing to be said about Indian public opinion in this sense is, that there is no such thing. To the question what do the people think about the war and England's position, the only answer is they don't think about it at all. They do not even know as much as Kinglake's *Pasnia* in "Eothen." They know that there are a few "sahibs" about the district, and that if they break the law they are pretty sure to be punished, and that the Sarkar insists on the revenue being paid and peace preserved. All they desire is to be allowed to follow their avocations without fear or molestation. This liberty they amply enjoy. Other ambition have they none.

[We readily republish so sensible and well-reasoned an article from a paper of such deserved reputation as the *Pioneer*.—Ed. *Allen's Indian Mail*.]

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

**BHARTPUR.**—The Maharaja of Bhartpur is actively engaged in recruiting his army, which numbers 10,000 men, of whom 5,000 are said to be excellent soldiers trained after the European fashion. No trained *sipahi* gets leave of absence even for twenty-four hours.

**SIR STEWART BAYLEY** will leave Simla on June 7, and take over the Commissionership of Assam from Colonel Keatinge at Calcutta on the 24th. He will then proceed to Darjeeling, to see Sir J. Ashley Eden in reference to certain public questions now before the Government of India, and finally proceed to Assam, if possible, *via* Rungpore and Doobree.

**RAJPUTANA DUST-STORMS.**—It is reported from Jodhpur that for several days before the 20th May there had been high winds and dust-storms, which culminated on that day in a violent hurricane, during which several houses and many trees were blown down in the city. Four inches of rain fell, which has done much good to the surrounding country, where it was much wanted.

**POSTAGE RATES.**—People sufficiently burdened with home correspondence to count its cost will be glad to learn that a proposition to reduce the rates of overland postage from six and five annas to four and a-half annas and three is before the Postal Congress now sitting at Paris. This reduction, which will no doubt be established, promises to cost the Indian Post Office revenue £20,000 per annum.

**LEATHER AND LITERATURE.**—A European boot-maker at Mussoorie has been airing his literary skill through the medium of a handbill, which is worth quoting, from its fearless originality. He informs the ladies and gentlemen of Dehra Doon, Mussoorie, and Landour, "that he has commenced his business as boot-maker; and begs to solicit their kind patronage which will be made of Cawnpore material, but on the English style with good English lemp and wax."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. W. FLETCHER, second in command, is expected to succeed to the command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by the death of Colonel Brownlow. Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher served throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow from the 13th of July, 1857, till its final relief by Lord Clyde in November. He was severely wounded, shot through the left arm, and lost the use of his left hand, whilst on duty as look-out officer on the top of the Residency on the 18th August, 1857.

EFFECTS OF FAMINE.—The condition of the people in the Agra division seems to be frightful, if we are to believe a covenanted official who writes to a Calcutta paper:—"The sight of the poor creatures was very sickening. Out of the dissecting-room I have never seen more perfect specimens of skeletons. At every station, too, along the Rajpootana line, innumerable living corpses cry bitterly for food at the approach of trains."

ACCIDENT.—It is reported from Masauri that Lieutenant Porteous, when out shooting near Gona, about five days' march from Masauri, had fallen down a precipice, breaking his arm in two places, as well as some of his ribs, and injuring his hip. Dr. Harrison from the Landour, depot, had gone out to his assistance.

HORSE ARTILLERY AND GUNS.—We (*Englishman*) would draw the attention of our very able Deputy-Adjutant-General of Artillery to the fact that, though horse artillery guns are very good guns in their way, they are not the armament of field batteries; and that in case of an officer commanding a battery being ordered on foreign service, he should not have to wander from Peshawur to Calcutta asking, "Where are my waggons?"

WHEAT.—To show the falling off in the wheat trade of Calcutta this year as compared with last it is enough to remark that during the first four weeks of April only 700 tons were exported, though freights by the Suez Canal were only 17s. 6d. per ton, whereas last year 15,500 tons were exported in the month with freights at £3. 10s. per ton. The receipts of the East Indian Railway for the month show a decrease under the head of wheat, as compared with those for April last year, of Rs. 3,80,000.

ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.—We learn that Captain Hughes, the Superintendent of the Arakan Hill Tracts, is about to write a book upon the resources and natural productions of these tracts. No one would be found so competent to undertake the task, as Captain Hughes has devoted some years to this especial subject, and his annual reports have shown how thoroughly acquainted he has made himself with the whole country and its resources. The Captain, we learn, on the 10th of March last, held a durbar of the chiefs of some of the native tribes, whose feuds with one another have long been a source of annoyance to the more peacefully disposed tribes as Tsance. There were present all the late belligerent chiefs of the Peng and Lemroo river tribes, against whom an expedition was organised in April last. They killed a cow, and on its blood took an oath promising to desist from all hostilities in future. This is thought to show that they are beginning to have some confidence in our Government.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mr. V. B. Patterson, Assistant Engineer of the R. and I. V. S. Railway, who was killed by the ballast train, at noon, on the 15th May, in the vicinity of his bungalow, a distance of twelve miles from Promé. It would appear that the ballast train was approaching a station platform, when the deceased jumped on to a ridge of loose bricks, lying parallel to, and close to the rail, with a view of stepping on to the engine; but this fragile platform gave way, and caused him to miss the engine and fall near one of the waggons, which crushed him between the axle-box guard and the ballast outside of the rails, the train being in motion at the time. When the train was stopped, and the body extricated, it was found that life was extinct, as the neck and jaw were broken, breast severely bruised, and both legs fractured. The body was brought into Promé shortly afterwards by the ballast train, and deposited in the Hospital, where a police inquiry was held as to the cause of the accident. His remains were removed on the following day to the Promé Cemetery, followed by the officials present at the Station. For the past three years he was employed on the railway of this province, and was considered an able and energetic engineer; this, coupled with a kind and courteous demeanour, won for him great esteem from the officers and subordinates of the department, who will deeply feel his loss. Mr. Patterson was quite a young man, hardly more than twenty-five years at the time of his death.—*Rangoon Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 27. Star Greece, London; Britannia, Madras; Antrim, Liverpool.—23.—Str. Arabia, Singapore; str. City of Edinburgh, Liverpool.—9. City of Ningpo, London.—31. Str. Japan, Hong Kong.—June 1. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Venice, Hong Kong; Tantallon Castle, Algoa Bay; Patrie, Bourbon.—2. Simla, Mauritius.

### DEPARTURES.

May 28. Str. Pachumbra.—29. Str. Decan.—30. Strs. Border Chieftain and Sir John Lawrence.—31. Bargany, Childers, Nile, and Iskender Shah.—June 1. Strs. Mahatma and City of Manchester; Glance and Annita.—2. Strs. Commilla and Arabia; Peravian.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 4, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 8 to 94 12
1 1/2 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
5 1/2 per Cent., 1859-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 6 to 103 8

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1873 ... (1893) ...	101 8 to 102 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2 to 16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up, Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	100	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	600	712 1/2 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1450 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	440 to 455
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Do. (Contributory) ...	600	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	85 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	140 to 141
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	600	Fr. — to —
Dehra and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 18
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	44 to 49
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	95 to —
Hewah Docking Company ...	600	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1130 to 1135
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£61	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	600	205 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	105 to 106
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
S. M. Bank ...	600	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 53

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 2 6 to 1 5 0	1 7 8 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

COLONEL CADELL, C.B., the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, and Captain Taylor, R.N.R., Superintendent of Marine, left Madras on Thursday in the *Asia*, for the purpose of visiting Coconada and Vizagapatam, and selecting sites at those ports for batteries.

CINCHONA.—The Secretary of State has acknowledged from the Madras Government the receipt of 577 bales of cinchona bark per s.s. *Malwa*. The bark realised a net sum of £19,965. 10s. in the home markets. The renewed crown bark, which sold for 15s. 8d. in 1877, realised in some cases 11s. 10d. in 1878; the mossed crown sold for 11s. 7d. in 1877; and 8s. 1d. in 1878; whilst the branch crown, which brought 5s. 7d. in 1877, sold generally for 4s. 1d. in 1878.

DECREASE OF CULTIVATION IN BELLARY.—The extent of land cultivated up to February is 1,669,749 acres, or nearly 58 per cent. of the average cultivation (2,896,278 acres) during the same period in the three years ending 1875-76. The decrease appears in all the taluqs. The collections up to the month show a falling-off of Rs. 13,24,378, or 67 per cent. as compared with the average collections, which is spread over all the taluqs.—*Madras Athenæum*.

FORESTS IN MADRAS.—According to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Biddome, on his recent tour of inspection of the Anamally Forest in Madras, it appears that the working of the forest, during the last half of the year 1877, has not been satisfactory in a financial sense. Since the year 1869-70, when fair profits were realised, there has been a deficit every year, except 1871-72 and 1873-74. In 1876-77 the expenditure was Rs. 47,533 against a revenue of only Rs. 8,491. According to Colonel Biddome's report considerable reform is required in the management of the forest.

THE COOLY TRAFFIC TO CEYLON.—A special steamer has been engaged for the cooly service between Tuticorin and Colombo. As she only draws 8ft. of water, at Tuticorin she will be able to steam within half a mile of the jetty, while at Colombo she will be able to get almost alongside the quay. She has powerful engines, and is

expected to perform the journey between Colombo and Tuticorin easily in twelve hours. It is probable that she will leave Colombo every Monday and Thursday, and Tuticorin every Tuesday and Friday.—*Madras Mail*.

**MADRAS DEFENCES.**—The Marine and Military authorities at Madras have had several consultations as to how the big guns sent down in the *Chanda* are to be landed, but have not as yet been able to hit upon a satisfactory plan. It has been finally decided that they are to be taken on to Bombay, landed there and forwarded by rail, which might have been done in the first instance from Calcutta, instead of sending them on a voyage round India.

**THE DOG AND THE COBRA.**—Captain Elliston, B.S.C., writing to the *Madras Mail*, from Palmanair, says:—"Did you ever know of a dog killing a cobra and not suffering for the deed? A dog of mine, a cross between a pug and a terrier, killed a cobra measuring exactly five feet long. Hearing the dog bark, I rushed up and saw it in a thick jungle, with a cobra on end, looking at it. The cobra struck several times at it, but the dog rushed in, and seizing the cobra just behind the hood brought it out of the jungle nearly dead. I finished it off with a stick. Were it not that four of my chuprassies witnessed the above, I should have some compunction about telling the tale."

**REGULATION MESSAGES.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Sir Neville Chamberlain, in addition to his onerous and responsible duties, is often called upon to assist in and perform duties which, to say the least, are quite incompatible with his office as Chief of the Madras Army. The most recent instance which we have heard is that of a pensioned *sipahis* of one of her Majesty's infantry regiments, who, in a lengthened petition deploring his "unsuccessful attempts" to form a matrimonial alliance with any of the fair daughters of Ind, "respectfully solicits his Excellency will be pleased to recommend him a wife, for which act of mercy he shall in duty bound ever pray." His Excellency, however, "declined to comply with the petitioner's request."

**THE TRADE OF MADRAS.**—In the month of April the total value of goods imported into Madras by sea was Rs. 44,28,449, including specie valued at Rs. 2,44,160. Thus the quantity of cotton twist, grey, imported into Madras was 568,765 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,39,479; dyed twist 264,740 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,11,170; gold thread, 42,176 ozs., valued at Rs. 11,98,875; grain, valued at Rs. 16,99,678 for 304,176 cwt.; haberdashery, Rs. 31,408 for 102 cases; metals, Rs. 85,526 for 279 tons; piece goods, cotton and linen, 167,048 pieces, valued at Rs. 7,51,557; raw silk, Rs. 1,05,000 for 19,150 lbs.; timber, Rs. 30,630 for 115 tons; malt liquors, Rs. 23,444 for 14,059 gallons; spirits, Rs. 1,33,801 for 10,281 gallons. The total value of goods imported in April, 1877, was Rs. 54,45,647. The value of exports in the month was only Rs. 16,10,294, against Rs. 29,08,141 in the corresponding month last year. In the month the value of coffee shipped was Rs. 2,01,170 for 6,706 cwt.; cotton, Rs. 55,740 for 2,488 cwt.; hides and skins, 25,273 corges, valued at Rs. 5,69,864; horns, Rs. 7,799 for 53 cwt.; indigo, Rs. 4,56,050 for 1,922 cwt.; piece goods, cotton, Rs. 83,519 and Rs. 11,550 for woollens. There were no bees' wax, saltpetre, spices, sugar, or jaggery, exported. The shipments of coffee were much larger last month than they were in April, 1877.—*Madras Standard*.

**DETENTION OF A TROOP SPECIAL.**—A Committee of Inquiry, consisting of the Quartermaster-General, the Officer Commanding H.M.'s 43rd Regiment of Foot, now garrisoning Fort Saint George, Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway, and Mr. S. Baily, Assistant Traffic Manager, assembled at Fort Saint George on April 29 to inquire into the cause of the detention, by some hours, to the Troop Special conveying H. M.'s 43rd Regiment from Bellary to Madras on March 23. It would appear the Committee find the railway authorities to blame, and consequently the station-master at Bellary has been reduced. The station-master's fault, a correspondent informs us, consisted in having allowed two waggons to have been overloaded with the regimental kit. The carriage examiner, Bellary station, objected to the overloading of the waggons in question, but, notwithstanding his repeated remonstrances, the station-master permitted the waggons to run. The waggons consequently ran hot between the Veerapore and Gundacul stations, and as it was found unsafe to run these waggons on with the train, others had to be sent for from the nearest station. The waggons having sustained serious injury, it was considered unsafe to run them back; they were consequently thrown off the line. The guard, too, in charge of the Troop Special, remonstrated with the station-master in regard to his overloading the two waggons without avail, and refused to start the train till such time as the station-master took upon himself the risk and responsibility.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

May 23. Str. Cyrene, Calcutta.—30. Cyrene, Sunderland.—31. Str. Umballa, Calcutta.—June 1. Str. Deccan, Calcutta; Britannia, Cochin; str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Pachumba, Calcutta; Winocmere, London.—3. Str. Peshawar, Southampton.

### DEPARTURES.

May 23. Str. Chanda, Bombay.—29. Str. Estipona, Calcutta.—30. Str. Cyrene,

Colombo; str. City of Cambridge, London.—31. Augustine, Vizagapatam.—June 1. Str. Deccan, Southampton; str. Umballa, Bombay; str. Deccan, Southampton.—2. Str. Gannet, Calcutta.—3. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—4. Str. Peshawar, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, June 5, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 1/2.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16 1/2.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16 1/2.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	39 prem. sellers
<b>GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.</b>					
5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3 to 3 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per cent.	...	...	...	1870	1 to 1 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	5 to 6 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	5 to 5 1/2 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. dd. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

BAGHDAD, April 22.—I left Karbala at half-past three in the afternoon, riding a splendid Arab mare which the Mujtahid Abdul Kasim kindly sent for me. The rest of the party rode on the donkeys of the country. To the edge of the marsh, where we were to take a boat, there is a hard road, the only one I have seen hitherto in this country. An hour's ride brought us to the margin of what is at present a vast lake, extending in every direction as far as the eye can reach. A few months hence, when the waters of the Euphrates, which have overflowed the country, shall be evaporated, there will be a marsh-breeding fever, where there is now a fresh-water sea, which we shall take hours in traversing. Abdul Karim kindly undertook to accompany me during the remainder of my pilgrimage, and he negotiated the hiring of a pretty large vessel from the Arabs. She was at least thirty-five feet long and six feet in the beams; she had a mast of portentous length and a proportionate square sail. Compared to the usual Arab skiffs, about four feet six long, made of reeds and covered with bitumen, our vessel was a leviathan of the deep, and carried the whole party, soldiers and all, without crowding. The surface of the water for many a mile was covered with little white flowerets resembling daisies, which had their roots three or four feet down in the muddy bottom. Grass and reeds also showed above the surface, and in some places retarded the progress of the boat. A couple of Arabs shoved the boat along with stout bamboos, on the tops of which were balls of bitumen that served to rest the chest upon when pushing. The wind was from the south, so the sail was useless, as we were going nearly due south. Little islands rose amidst the waste of shallow water, and on each of them was perched a little encampment of Arabs. When the waters recede the islanders feed their cattle on the coarse herbage of the marsh. If the Euphrates send sufficient water to inundate the islands, the little skiffs save the population from drowning. A great deal of fish is caught by the Arabs in these waters. We bought some of large size for a few piastres. During the night the south wind became so strong that the boat had to stop for a couple of hours. At sunrise we were still some miles from the Hindrah Canal. Birs Nimrud, the supposed tower of Babel, was conspicuous above the level of the horizon to the east, though at a great distance. At eight o'clock we entered the Hindrah Canal, a broad and rapid stream which carries off nearly half the waters of the Euphrates, and either pours them over the face of the country, forming great marshes, or leads them into the Sea of Najaf. It is popularly supposed that the Hindrah Canal was made half a century ago by Afzul Khan, and some other wealthy natives of Lucknow. The name "Hindrah," I was told, when passing into the stream, commemorated the fact that Afzul Khan was a native of India. But the late Mr. George Smith found a cuneiform inscription which showed that this stream existed thousands of years ago, and that on its banks dwelt a tribe of Arabs called the "Hinduwan," whence its name. The Hinduwans paid tribute to the King of Assyria. It is very doubtful whether the "canal" is a canal at all. It seems to be a river. Afzul Khan and other Hindis endeavoured to divert its waters from Kufa, whence it makes a detour, to enter the Sea of Najaf on the eastward, thirty miles to the south, to the city of Najaf, situated on the north shore of the sea and some four miles from Kufa. Great cuttings were made through the limestone rock which forms the northern cliffs of the Sea of Najaf, but the attempt to divert the waters of the Hindrah Canal to the town of Najaf failed, although large sums of money were ex-



pendent upon it. The stream is very swift, flowing south-west, and is about eight or nine feet deep when the Euphrates is full. It is thought that the Euphrates shows a tendency to forsake its old bed from Musaiyib onward to Hillah (Babylon), and to come in full violence through the Hindrah Canal and through the Sea of Najaf to the southern outlet—also called the Hindrah—either regaining its old bed some sixty miles south of the sea, or else cutting a new channel for itself to the Persian Gulf, westward of the Shat-el-Arab. The Euphrates is no longer content with its banks; it quits them or breaks them down now almost every season. Even now its waters are finding their way into the Tigris close to Bagdad. Yet last year a large sum was spent—or was said to be spent—upon repairing a breach in the banks, through which it is now deluging the country. . . . The south wind continuing, the boat was towed along by an Arab, who walked or ran along the brink over the grass, on which flocks and herds grazed. At ten o'clock we passed Kifl, where the prophet Ezekiel lies buried. His tomb is visited by thousands of Jews, and Mohammedans as well. In some years 20,000 pilgrims encamp on the plain around the little town, where the synagogue with its blue dome rises a conspicuous object for many a league around. At half-past four o'clock we reached Kufa, the site of a city once the greatest in the land, but now little more than a village in the midst of ruins. We proceeded without a moment's delay to secure donkeys to take us to Najaf, lying an hour's journey to the westward. A quarter of an hour from Kufa we came upon the high embankments of a great canal, now dry. Crossing this we had a view of Najaf, some three miles off, built on a rising ground, and the gilded dome of Meshed Ali flashing back the rays of the declining sun. Small houses of refuge with low narrow doors that would allow a pilgrim and his ass to enter, and would keep out any mounted Arab that wished to spear him, are dotted over the plain. Wells have also been dug for the refreshment of the weary. It is the tradition that the Caliph Ali, the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet, when dying, directed that his body should be placed on a camel, and that wherever the animal rested his remains should be interred. The camel went on to the site of Najaf, near the northern shore of the sea, and there lay down. Meshed Ali has been for twelve centuries one of the greatest shrines of the Muslims, and it is visited yearly by the devout in scores of thousands.

When we arrived at the town I found that it was surrounded by a deep and broad ditch, and a lofty wall with bastions, in very good condition, the brickwork for the most part looking as if very recently constructed. Upon entering the great gateway we found ourselves in a spacious market-place which seemed clean and well swept. The streets and bazars were not quite so narrow or so cracked as those of Karbala and the other towns I have recently seen, and they are infinitely cleaner and more wholesome. The place has about 12,000 inhabitants and has a thriving well-to-do air. I sent the kawas to the Mujtahed, Syud Bahru-l-Ulum ("the Sea of Learning") the chief of the Shi'ah community, with letters which Colonel Nixon and others had kindly given me for him. A message came back that we were to go to his house, and that as soon as he returned from prayers at the mosque he would see us there. We proceeded to his house, where tea was served in the Persian style in pretty little glass vases. I then made a rapid perambulation of the town. The gates were all shut, so I could not go outside to get a look at the Sea of Najaf from the shore. But I got on the walls, and from one of the highest bastions had a splendid view of this secluded miniature sea. Its waters are saltish, though the waters of the Euphrates flow freely into it. Cliffs a couple of hundred feet high surround it apparently on all sides, for the shore line is visible to a great distance far away to the south. It is about sixty miles long from north to south, and on an average more than twenty miles in breadth. About twenty-five miles from Najaf it narrows considerably, but soon spreads out again as broad as before. It is into the southern basin that the Hindrah Canal flows. The efforts of Afzul Khan were directed to the diversion of the canal so as to make it fall into the northern basin of the sea at Najaf. The Hindrah flows out of the sea at its southern extremity. Najaf is built on an elevated ridge of limestone about 150 feet above the level of the sea. The southern breeze comes to it from the Najd and over the sea, and is, at all events in the month of April, delightfully cool and exhilarating. The air here is quite different from that of Karbala and the great tracts of land on both sides of the Euphrates. The people of the place to whom I spoke themselves mentioned this fact.

### Miscellaneous.

**MORE GRATIFICATIONS.**—The Sheristadar of Gondul has been convicted of taking illegal gratifications, and has been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

**SLOW MAILS.**—A correspondent of the *Times of India* writes—"The mail arrangements to Ceylon are as bad as ever. I have just posted a letter to Ceylon, and am told it will be kept here till Monday week!"

**EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.**—Indian municipalities will soon become proverbial for their reckless extravagance. The town of Karachi is

lighted with kerosene oil, so the municipal authorities, in order to do a good stroke of business, ordered 2,500 casks of oil direct from America. With freight and other charges the cost is nearly Rs. 18 per cask, when the same oil can be purchased in Karachi or Bombay at from 8 to 9 rupees a cask.—*Englishman*.

**COTTON IN BOMBAY.**—With regard to the cotton manufacturing industry in the Bombay Presidency, the average number of hands employed daily in the Bombay Mills is now 24,610, and in the Mofussil 5,500. The largest establishment in Bombay is the New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, which employs daily 3,215 hands, consumes 11,606 candies of cotton every day, and has engines of 505-horse power. The second is the Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, with 2,000 hands, consuming 8,200 candies, and engines of 260-horse power. There is no cotton mill in Bombay employing less than 400 hands, or consuming less than 1,500 candies, or having a smaller horse-power than 60.

**BOMBAY GUNS.**—On the evening of the 3rd June (Monday) an attempt was made to move the two 18-ton guns from the top of the Appollo Bunder to Malabar Point. Shortly after passing the Church Gate Station the wheels of the carriages sank into a soft part of the road, and, in spite of all the efforts of the traction engine that was drawing them, there they remained. On Tuesday evening at seven o'clock two traction engines were attached to one of the guns, and by means of their united exertions it was dragged out of its hole and taken on its journey. On the following Wednesday evening, by the aid of a traction engine, bullocks, and a detachment of soldiers, an 18-ton gun was taken from the Queen's road to Malabar point.

**KALAT NEWS.**—Major Sandeman, agent in Baluchistan to the Governor-General, arrived at Kwetta some little time ago. We (*Beacon*) mentioned lately that Major Sandeman was in close conference at Simla with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the subject matter of deliberation being, we believe, the absorption of Sind into the country of the Five Rivers. The result of the conference has yet to transpire. Major Sandeman visited Kalat on his way to Kwetta, and had an interview, of course, with the Khan, who sent a Sardar of note and some followers a distance from Kalat to meet Major Sandeman, and escort him to the residence of the Khan. Kalat and the whole of Baluchistan are described to be in a state of tranquillity; the Sardars are on good terms with the Khan; and the people have settled down quietly to the peaceful pursuits of husbandry.

**H. H. AGHA ALI SHAH.**—The following characteristic paragraph appears in one of the Puna papers:—"Agha Ali Shah, eldest son of H. H. Aga Khan, is a courageous sportsman, whose exploits deserve the eulogium of the public generally, and the commendation of shikaris in particular. On the 25th ult. this sporting character bagged a tiger on the Kurkulla ghaut, which measured ten feet in length, followed up by a similar achievement of pluck on the 27th, when he bagged two brutes of the same species on the Toran ghat—a male and female—measuring respectively eleven and nine feet in length. His sporting proclivities not feeling satiated, he was venturesome enough to place himself again on the field of bravado on the 9th current, when his endeavours to don the plumes of a "shikari bold" were crowned with success on the Karl ghat, where he was fortunate enough to bag another ferocious-looking beast, measuring thirteen feet in length, who to all intents and purposes was lying in a disabled state, till one of the followers or beaters, in his eagerness to ascertain whether or not life was quite extinct, approached him rather too closely and got his leg fearfully lacerated from the claws of the beast, who certainly intended to make use of them whilst a spark of life lasted; but another bullet put the hook and eye on him, and sent him to the regions below."

**DEATH-RATE IN THE SOUTHERN DEKHAN.**—In the statements contained in the *Englishman* the other day regarding destitution in the Southern Dekhan there was one question which it was not thought needful to raise. Optimists assert that the greater part of the heavy death-rate in the year ending July, 1877, in those districts, and the deserted habitations may be due to emigration. That possibility had been considered, but the supposition was put aside as untenable. In the first place, if the missing villagers had been alive and tolerably well (and this is the theory) at the time when the kharif crops were harvested in Sholapur and Kaladghii, they would have come back to their native villages, either to claim some share in the harvest, such as it was, or to get employed by their well-to-do friends as labourers. But none of them came, and the ruined huts remained tenantless. Further and more conclusive evidence derived from instances of former emigrations is afforded by the fact that none of the missing third of the population have returned to report where the rest have taken refuge. In all former emigrations there have always been some who returned. Not so on the present occasion. There is, besides, the general consideration, that the Dekhan raiyat hates the very notion of going out of his district; he regards emigration much in the same opprobrious manner as English decent working-people regard the alternative of "going on tramp." There is no escaping from the painful conclusion regarding these villages of the Bombay Dekhan, that in the twelve months ending July 1877 more than one-third of the population died off. Then those ugly figures of sixteen deaths to one birth in the same villages since that period proclaim the hideous destitution of the people.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

May 31. Str. Khundalla, Calcutta; Rhoda, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Kurrachee.—  
31. Sultan Pasba, Cochín; Staffa, Liverpool; Trafalgar, Rio de Janeiro.—June 1.  
Str. François Premier, Calcutta; Fathe Issilamo, Mozambique.—3. Str. Memfi,  
Trieste.—4. Str. India, Kurrachee; str. Mongolia, Suez; str. Alghita, Calcutta.—  
6. Str. Chinsura, Calcutta; str. Bernina, London; str. Bellona, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BOMBAY.—From Southampton.—  
Mrs. A. W. Baird, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. Mushat, Mrs. Jaures, Major Walter, Mr.  
J. Harrison, Mrs. Lilly, Mrs. F. Sargent and two children, Mr. Plowden, Mr. F.  
Kingwell, Miss M. A. C. Crawford, Mr. T. Garlie, Mr. R. W. P. King, Sergt. C.  
Saunders, Mrs. Bepton, and Miss Jones. From BRINDISI.—Mr. Waddington, Mr.  
S. Platt, Mr. W. Platt and Lieut.-Col. Hay. From SUEZ.—Mr. A. David, and Capt.  
C. Woorthouse. From ADEN.—Mahomed Salay, Mr. J. C. Ramos, and J. Noronha.

## DEPARTURES.

May 31. Winona, Calcutta; Twilight, Liverpool; str. Nizam, Southampton, &c.;  
str. Hallanshire, Persian Gulf.—June 1. Str. Australia, Genoa, &c.; str. Hallam-  
shire, Persian Gulf; Queen of the Age, Calcutta; Thomas Wood, Mouhmain; str.  
Vingorla, Kurrachee; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool; str. Zeal, Havre; str.  
Himalaya, Calcutta, via Coasta.—3. Palmyra, Java; Saratoga, Manila.—1. Riplaol,  
Liverpool; str. Atalanta, Liverpool.—5. Respigadra, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Per-  
sian Gulf.—6. Serica, Calcutta; Victoria Cross, Bassein; Valkyrie, London.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Pera.—From BOMBAY.—For Southampton.—Mr.  
and Mrs. Cook, Mr. Slight, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Staples, Mr. J. Sharples, Mr. L.  
Crozier, Mr. T. G. Palmer, Mr. Adamson, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Webb, Surgeon-Major  
Parr, and Lieut. J. Neville. For BRINDISI.—Mr. F. Fedlon, Mr. and Miss Francis,  
Lieut. C. C. Barlow, Mr. Walker, and Mr. T. H. Swan. For VENTICE.—Mr. R.  
Phillips, Mr. G. Savio, Private Thomas Lea, Surgeon-Major Davies, a gentleman,  
two ladies and infant. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. F. A. DeCosta.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From BOMBAY.—For Southampton.—  
Col. Chermiside and Mr. Hough. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Foxton.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 7, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8 11-16 3d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8 27-32 1/2 Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	Rs. 8 29-32 1/2 Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agria Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	132 xd.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	680
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 190
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 415)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	375
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 500
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 960
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	298
(£20 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	990
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	725
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	490
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	495
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	735 x1.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1075
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	1200
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	Rs. —
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-1-4)	...	...	

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sican Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sican Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	" "
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	" "
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 94 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	...	" "
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	" 95 1/2
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	" 103 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	...	per Rupee 18-9-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 103 touch	...	...	" 18-10-6
Ditto Pekin	...	...	" 18-7-0

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 11-11-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	do. 220
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107-11-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	190

THE Lahor paper hears complaints from Loharu of several raids  
having been made lately into that district from the Jaipur territory.

THERE is talk of establishing an Amateur Dramatic Society in  
Rangoon, to provide a series of rational entertainments for the in-  
habitants of the station.

## Ceylon.

## STATION TALK.

TRINCOMALEE, May 20.—H.M.'s armour-plated frigate *Shannon*,  
which is on her way to join the China Squadron, arrived here from  
Aden yesterday morning. She began to coal immediately on her  
arrival, and will proceed on her voyage as soon as all the coal is on  
board, which will most probably be on the 22nd or 23rd instant.  
The *Shannon* is one of our newest ironclads. She belonged to the  
Channel Squadron. While at Malta she received orders to proceed  
to China without delay. Her tonnage is more than 5,500, and her  
armament consists of two eighteen-ton and six twelve ton guns, be-  
sides some small ones. She is plated with ten-inch armour, and is, I  
believe, fitted with electric lights and the Whitehead torpedo ap-  
paratus. At present we have quite a young fleet here. It consists  
of H.M. ships *Shannon*, *Daphne*, and *Lynce*. The two latter are  
awaiting orders from the Admiral. Since writing my last letter  
to you I have found out that there were seventeen, and not four-  
teen lives lost in the native schooner which went down off Pigeon  
Island. None of the bodies have been recovered yet.

KANDY, May 24.—That respectable personage, the oldest inhabi-  
tant, declares he never remembered Kandy to have been crowded  
as it is at the present moment. Both morning and evening trains  
up from Colombo and in from Gampola yesterday were crowded  
with first-class passengers, official and unofficial. Where everyone  
found shelter for the night passes my understanding; but I believe  
a number of Burgher residents gave up their houses "for a con-  
sideration" sufficient to induce them to turn out. The Club and  
the Hotel were literally crammed, and I am told were obliged to  
send away many applicants for admission. Yesterday, the event  
was the Fancy Bazaar in aid of the improvements of St. Paul's.  
It was held in the new District Court House, which was decorated  
for the occasion. Soon after the opening it was filled with visitors,  
who, to judge from the reported result, must have been liberal  
purchasers at the various stalls, at one of which as much as £38  
was taken, and I believe the produce of the day's sales was close  
upon £200. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that all the  
requirements of the Church Committee will be fully met. We are  
fortunately having Queen's weather, which is much needed for the  
out-of-door ceremony this afternoon, of the inauguration of the  
Prince of Wales's Fountain, on which occasion the services of the  
Police Band will be put in requisition. It is said there will be 650  
guests at the Birthday Ball to-night. How they are all to find  
standing room within the Pavilion is more than I can guess.—  
*Ceylon Times*, May 25.

## Miscellaneous.

INDIAN COOLIES.—Rangoon, it seems, is one of the Eldorados of  
the Indian cooly. Something like 5,000 coolies return to the east  
yearly. Each man takes with him on an average Rs. 100; that is,  
a total sum of not less than Rs. 500,000 is taken from British Bur-  
ma by these coolies to India annually.

WARNING TO INTENDING EMIGRANTS.—Some time ago we warned  
our home readers, especially those north of the Tweed, against  
encouraging young men to seek Ceylon as a field for their latent  
energies. For a long time the local supply of such has been far in  
excess of requirements, but despite our warnings the outward  
flow of unemployed youths has continued, until at length the  
number of young men seeking vainly for employment has  
assumed serious proportions. We are assured that one large  
employer has on his books applications from not fewer than two  
hundred young men, most of whom are entirely without means.  
We lately heard of a very discreditable case in which a planter  
returning to Ceylon from leave had persuaded a young man at  
home to pay him, the planter, fifty pounds for the promise of  
a berth on arrival of £100 a year. The lad scraped the money  
for the fee and his passage out, only to find on arrival that the  
promise could not be fulfilled. Banff papers please copy!—  
*Ceylon Times*.

NEWS has reached India of the death of Captain Richard Lock-  
wood, of the Guides, who died at Mentone.

CANARESE SCIENTIFIC DICTIONARY.—The librarian of the India  
Office has recently forwarded, to the Under-Secretary of State for  
India, a paper of remarks by Mr. Kittel, and a letter from Sir  
Walter Elliott, referring to a proposal to assist by a subvention of  
£1,000, to be spread over seven years, the publication of a scientific  
dictionary of the Canarese language, to be brought out by Mr.  
Kittel, with the assistance of the Bible Missionary Society. Before  
forming any opinion as to the extent to which such a work is deserv-  
ing of Government support, the Secretary of State refers to the  
Bombay and Madras Governments to know how far the need of it  
is felt for administrative purposes in the districts of the Madras  
Presidency, in which the Canarese language is spoken.—*Indian  
Daily News*.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 1.)

- BARBE, H. L. St., C.S., offic. polit. asst., 1st class, and asst. resident, Mandalay, is app. to offic. as polit. agent of the 3rd class, and is posted to Bhamo, from the date of assuming charge, v. Mr. Cooper.
- BROOKS, O. H., extra asst. supt. of the 2nd class, to offic. as extra asst. supt. of the 1st class.
- COLES, F. E., is confd. in the app. of asst. dist. supt. of police, with effect from the 26th ult.
- CORRIGAN.—The transfer of Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Meerut com., Mily. Works, is cancelled.
- FERRIER, Lieut. J. A., R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Allahabad div., Mily. Works, has been transfd. to the Lucknow div., Mily. Works.
- HUNTER.—The Gov. Gen. in Council has been pleased to change the official designation of Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL.D., from "Director Gen. of Gazetteers" to that of "Director Gen. of Gazetteers and Statistics."
- JACKSON, Hon. L. S., C.S., C.I.E., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to offic. as chief justice of the said Court during the abs. on priv. leave of the Hon. Sir R. Garth.
- LONDON, F. H., asst. engr., 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch Railways (open line), passed on May 16, 1878, the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.
- MARRIOT, A., dist. supt. of police of the 5th class in the Central Provinces, to be dist. supt. of police of the 4th class, v. Mr. M. P. Hankin, deceased.
- MAN, E. H., 3rd asst. supt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to offic. as 2nd asst. supt. during the absence on furl. of Capt. W. B. Birch.
- MONEY, E. M., is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.
- MORTON, A., asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Mily. Works Branch to the Central System of State Railways.
- OLDHAM, Capt. G. W., R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, dep. consulting engr. to Govt. for guaranteed railways, Bombay, is app. to offic. as supt. engr., 3rd grade, for the period during which Major C. J. Smith, R.E., acts as consulting engr. for guaranteed railways, Madras.
- FLOWDEN, T. J. C., C.S., offic. under secy. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., is confirmed in that app. substantive *pro em.*, from April 24, v. Mr. Henvey.
- RAINIER, P., is app. to the P.W.D. as an asst. supt. of traffic in class 4 of the revenue establishment of State railways, and posted to the central system of State railways.
- TUSON, F. E., extra asst. supt. of the 2nd class, to offic. as 3rd asst. supt., v. Mr. Man.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 1.)

- BROWN RIGG, Capt. H. S., 4th batt. rifle brigade, to be a dep. asst. qmr. gen., v. Lieut. col. H. A. Little, whose tour of staff service will expire on May 31.
- DALY.—The services of Lieut. E. D. H. Daly, squadron officer, 2nd regt. Central India horse, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., from the date of making over charge of his duties.
- HAWKES, Lieut. H. M. P., Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 38th (The Agra) N.I., to be a sub asst. comsy. gen., 3rd class, on probation, from May 20, to fill an existing vacancy.
- HERBERT.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the following tempy. apps. on H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. C. Herbert, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, Meywar Bheel corps, and offic. wing officer and adjt., Deolee Irregular Forces, to offic. as extra A.D.C.
- HUNTER, Major A. S., R.A., chief garrison instructor, to offic. as director of garrison instruction, in India, in addition to his other duties, from date of departure from India of Col. C. O. C. Osborne, c.b.
- JAMES, Capt. L. H. S., R.A., to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, v. Capt. Murray.
- LYONS-MONTGOMERY.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, 33rd foot, offic. wing officer 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) regt.; April 25 last.
- MARTIN, Lieut. M., R.E., asst. engr., is transfd. from the Rawalpindi com., Mily. Works, to the Presy. com., Mily. Works.
- MONEY—RAVENSHAW.—The following order, dated May 4, by the comdt. Central India Horse, is confd.:—Lieut. G. E. Money, 1st squad. officer 1st regt., having this day reported his return from famine relief duty, will offic. as 2nd squad. comdr. in addition to his other duties, during the abs. of Capt. A. J. Bannerman on furl.; Lieut. H. E. Raven-

shaw, offic. squad. officer 1st regt., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr. during the abs. of Capt. A. H. S. Neill, on foreign service.

MURRAY, Capt. S., R.A., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, to offic. as comy. of ordnance, 2nd class, v. Capt. S. Cargill, on leave.

PENTON.—The following appts. is made in the Hyderabad Contingent:—Lieut. A. P. Penton, No. 1 field baty. R.A., offic. subalt. No. 4 field baty., to be offic. subalt., v. Lieut. R. J. Bevan, on furl.

RICHARDS, Lieut. col. C. J., Madras inf., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from April 13, subject to H.M.'s approval.

### THE BENGAL RELIEF.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the following movements in relief of British and native troops for 1878-79 are directed to take place:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—D baty. A brigade, from Meerut to Peshawur; G baty. A brigade, Lucknow to Morar; H baty. C brigade, Sealkote to England; I baty. C brigade, Peshawur to England; K baty. C brigade, Morar to England; C baty. B brigade, England to Lucknow; D baty. C brigade, England to Meerut; E baty. C brigade, England to Sealkote.

Royal Artillery.—G baty. 3rd brigade, from Rawal Pindi to Benares; D baty. 4th brigade, Benares to Rawul Pindee; F baty. 4th brigade, Saugor to Lucknow; F baty. 5th brigade, Cawnpore to England; G baty. 5th brigade, Lucknow to England; A, B, and C batteries 6th brigade, Madras Presidency to England; O baty. 5th brigade, H, J, K, and L batteries 6th brigade, England to Madras Presidency, Saugor, and Cawnpore.

Inter-Presidential Relief.—8th baty. 8th brig., from Tonghoo to Fort William; 10th baty. 8th brigade, Rangoon to Aden; 13th baty. 8th brigade, Cannanore to Aden; 15th baty. 8th brig., Aden to Allahabad; 16th baty. 8th brigade, Bombay to Gwalior; 18th baty. 8th brigade, Aden to Lucknow; 1st baty. 9th brigade, Aden to Ferozepore; 2nd baty. 9th brigade, Darjeeling to Govindgarh; 10th baty. 9th brig., Govindgarh to Bombay; 12th baty. 9th brig., Attock to Agra; 13th baty. 9th brig., Peshawur to Delhi; 14th baty. 9th brig., Ferozepore to Aden; 16th baty. 9th brig., Fort William to Tonghoo; 6th baty. 11th brig., Gwalior to Peshawur; 7th baty. 11th brig., Allahabad to Darjeeling; 8th baty. 11th brig., Lucknow to Bombay; 9th baty. 11th brig., Agra to Rangoon; 10th baty. 11th brig., Delhi to Attock.

British Cavalry.—4th hussars, Muttra to England; 8th hussars, England to Muttra; 9th lancers, Sealkote to Meerut; 13th hussars, Lucknow to Sealkote; 15th hussars, Meerut to Lucknow.

British Infantry.—2nd batt. 1st foot, from Jubbulpore and Saugor to England; 1st batt. 2nd foot, Bombay Presidency to England; 1st batt. 3rd foot, Cawnpore to England; 1st batt. 6th foot, Roorkee and Delhi to Cawnpore; 1st batt. 8th foot, Aden to England; 2nd batt. 9th foot, Peshawur to Nowshera; 1st batt. 14th foot, Ranikhet to Aden; 1st batt. 17th foot, Murree Hills to Roorkee and Delhi; 1st batt. 25th foot, Fyzabad to Peshawur; 40th foot, Dum Dum to Ranikhet; 59th foot, Dughshai to Jubbulpore and Saugor; 63rd foot, Meen Meer to Fyzabad; 65th foot, Bombay Presidency to Meen Meer; 72nd foot, Sealkote to Dughshai; 85th foot, Lucknow to Dum Dum; 4th batt. rifle brigade, Nowshera to Murree Hills; 2nd batt. 5th foot, 2nd batt. 6th foot, 2nd batt. 14th foot, and 30th foot, England to Sealkote, Lucknow, and Bombay Presidency.

Bengal Cavalry.—1st regt., from Sealkote to Nowshera; 10th regt., Umballa to Cawnpore; 11th regt., Nowshera to Sealkote; 15th regt., Cawnpore to Meen Meer; 17th regt., Peshawur to Umballa; 19th regt., Meen Meer to Peshawur.

Native Infantry.—6th regt., from Lucknow to Nowshera; 7th regt., Peshawur to Delhi; 8th regt., Agra to Peshawur; 11th regt., Rawul Pindee to Peshawur; 14th regt., Peshawur to Sealkote; 15th regt., Sealkote to Barrackpore; 16th regt., Fort William to Jhansi; 17th regt., Morar to Lucknow; 18th regt., Buxa to Fort William; 20th regt., Peshawur to Meen Meer; 21st regt., Rawul Pindee to Morar; 24th regt., Jhansi to Peshawur; 26th regt., Meen Meer to Agra; 27th regt., Nowshera to Rawul Pindee; 28th regt., Moradabad and Shahjahanpur to Rawul Pindee; 33rd regt., Delhi to Buxa; 34th regt., Allahabad to Ali-pore; 35th regt., Cachar to Allahabad; 38th regt., Barrackpore to Moradabad and Shahjahanpur; 45th regt., Alipur to Jhelum; a regt., Madras Presy. to Cachar.

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following apps. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—Capt. W. J. Vousden, 3rd Punjab cav., squad. officer, 5th Punjab cav., to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Major J. D. Macpherson, squad. officer and offic. squad. comdr. on special service.

Lieut. G. Pycroft, 5th Punjab cav., offic. wing officer, on probation, 1st Punjab inf., to offic. as squad. officer, on prob., v. Capt. Vousden; and Lieut. C. F. Gambier, squad. officer, to be adjt.

Major H. M. Pratt, 5th Punjab inf., wing comdr., 2nd Sikh inf., to offic. as wing comdr. and 2nd in com., v. Major C. E. Stewart, proceeding on furl.

Capt. F. E. Hastings, 2nd Sikh inf., wing officer, and offic. qmr., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major Pratt; Lieut. W. F. C. C. Plowden, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qmr., v. Capt. Hastings.

### THE COMMISSARIAT OF THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

Certain reflections having been made on the commissariat arrangements during the late Jowaki Expedition by the correspondence of some of our contemporaries, the Commander-in-Chief has published the following memorandum, not only vindicating the department, but expressing his own and Brig. Ross's satisfaction with the arrangements:—From the Quartermaster-General to the Secretary to the Govt. of India, Military Dept., April 23.

I am directed by H.E. the C. in C. to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum No. 1,299—Operations—Feb. 27, forwarding correspondence for the Commissariat General, regarding certain anonymous strictures on the Commissariat arrangements with the Peshawur Field Force, which have appeared in the public newspapers.

2. The C. in C. is glad to have this opportunity of recording, for the in-



formation of the Govt. of India, his complete satisfaction with the arrangements for the supply and transport of the troops in field, which have been made by the Commissariat Dept. throughout the late operations on the Peshawar Frontier.

3. H.E. is aware that the important services which were performed by the Department on this occasion were rendered under circumstances of unusual difficulty, owing to the destruction of the bridge at Attock, the bad weather, the nature of the country, and unavoidably short notice which could be given of the movements of the troops.

The Govt. of India have already been informed by the enclosure of this office of Feb. 11, that Brig. gen. Ross, who commanded the troops on the field, was perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the Commissariat officers attached to the force performed their duties.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. (Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.)

BUCHANAN, Col. H. J., 9th foot, having been placed on half-pay on completion of his five years' tenure of com., was permitted to proceed to England in the troopship of March 28.

BURNABY, Lieut. R. B., 70th regt., having passed by the higher standard, to be interpreter, v. Harris, dated May 7.

GREENAWAY—Regtl. order confd., dated May 14, app. Lieut. S. G. C. Greenaway, to offic. as Interpreter to 40th foot, v. Lieut. H. F. Turnbull, on leave.

HICKS—Allahabad Brigade order confd., dated May 17, notifying that Col. C. F. Hicks, Bengal staff corps, commanded the brigade on 16th and 17th April, during absence of the gen. officer commanding the div. on duty at Cawnpore.

RICHARDS, Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. H., 55th foot, is directed to proceed to England, on the termination of his duties connected with the current course of garrison instruction, and report himself on arrival to the adjt. gen., Horse Guards, for orders.

SHIPLEY, Major and Brevet Lieut. col. W. D., 40th regt., to be comdt., Convalescent Dept., Murree, to enable him to complete two years' service in com. of a Hill Dept., v. Lieut. col. Rowland, who has proceeded to assume the com. of his battalion.

TUCKER, Lieut. col. H. St. G., Bengal inf., on return from furl., is posted for gen. duty to Barrackpore.

WALCOTT, Major E. Y., staff corps, is posted to Lucknow for gen. duty, on completion of the examination of the current garrison duty.

WELLER, Lieut. A. T., wing officer, 9th N.I., to be qrmr., in succession to Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, vacated on prom., dated May 4.

WORTHY, Capt. F. P., Bengal staff corps, is attached to 31th N.I., for duty.

STAR OF INDIA.—H.E. the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India hereby announces that H.M. the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a Knight Grand Commander of the said Most Exalted Order.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Charles Kapp as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Meili.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. G. W. Macbay, comdt. of the Gaekwar's Dhari batt., subsidiary leave for thirty days, from date of making over charge of his duties, prep. to proceeding to Europe. Mr. A. D. Hill, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from May 11. Mr. G. A. Anderson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, for three months, to study the native languages, from May 15. Capt. H. Le M. Carey, dep. examr., P.W. Accts. N.W.P. and Oudh, priv. leave for six weeks, from May 3. The Hon. Sir R. Garth, Kt., Q.C., chief justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, priv. leave for one month, from Aug. 19.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major W. W. Galloway, M.B., med. officer, 45th (Rattray's Sikh's) N.I., on private affairs, for two years. Capt. T. Nicholls, gen. list, inf., wing officer 32nd Punjab N.I. (Pioneers), on private affairs, for eighteen months. First class vet. surg. G. A. Oliphant, in vet. charge of the Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, on private affairs, for eighteen months. Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, tempy. 3rd grade, Mily. Works Branch, P.W.D., for eighteen months, one year and fifty-two days on private affairs, and the remaining period on m.c. Qrmr. G. Fuller, 9th lancers, to Murree, from May 13 to Oct. 15. Second lieut. Lord Greenock 6th dragoon guards, to Kasauli, from May 20 to Aug. 19. Col. E. S. Jackson, to the hills north of Dehra, from May 27 to Nov. 27.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, May 24.)

THOMPSON—EDULJEE.—Under the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Madras Municipal Act (IX. of 1867), his Grace the Govr. in Council is pleased to app. Dr. D. R. Thompson, surg., 1st dist., and Mr. C. Eduljee, merchant, to be commissioners for the 1st and 3rd divs., respectively, of the town of Madras, v. Capt. D. Heming and C. K. Chettiar, resigned.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 4.)

BRICKWELL, F., exec. engr., 4th grade, having reported his return from furl. on the 1st May, is posted to the Kurnool dist., to join expeditiously.

GILLON—HOMAN.—Mr. H. Gillon, Bengal Civil Service, in special charge, Famine Relief, Arcot Taluq., and Mr. T. H. Homan, in special charge, Famine Relief, Kangundi div., in dist. of North Arcot, are app. to be mags. of the 1st class, and to exercise powers conferred on mags. of that class by Notific. of Jan. 1, 1873, in add. to their duties as Famine Relief officers.

HUGHESDON, J. C., to act as dist. and sess. judge, Salem, during employment of Mr. Hannington on other duty.

MACLEAN, C. D., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag., Godavery, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty or until further orders.

MAXWELL—GREEN.—The following transfers are ordered:—Mr. J. F. Maxwell, M.A., exec. engr., 4th grade, Bengal Provincial, from the North Arcot to the Kurnool dist.; Mr. J. R. Green, asst. engr., 2nd grade, N.W.P., from the Nellore to the Kurnool dist.; to join forthwith at the public expense.

SAYERS, Rev. J. J. B., to be chaplain of Cocanada, v. the Rev. R. P. Little deceased.

VARDON.—The services of Mr. G. A. Vardon, sub engr., 3rd grade, are dispensed with from date of relief.

WALLACE, J., to act as dist. and sess. judge, Godavery, during the abs. of Mr. Woodroff on leave.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, May 8.)

ELLIS, Major W. B. E., H.B. baty. 1st brig., is directed to proceed at an early date to Aden, to join No. 18 baty. 8th brig. R.A., to which he has been transf'd.

#### MEDICAL.

NAILER, Surg. H. A. F., M.B., C.M., Indian Med. Dept., has passed in Tamil, Higher Standard.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Vet. surg. F. W. Going, B brig., from March 28 to Sept. 27. Lieut. col. J. Penton, 89th foot, to Madras, from April 9. Capt. F. L. Campbell, wing officer 26th N.I., from April 16, to Madras. Lieut. E. C. Maltby, wing officer and qrmr. 16th N.I., for six months, from April 18, to Neigherries.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. T. Bigshawe, acting supt. of police, Jeypore, priv. leave for two months and fifteen days. Mr. H. S. Thomas, acting third member, Board of Revenue, priv. leave for one month. Capt. W. Freeth, acting dep. supt., No. 3, Revenue Survey, priv. leave for three months, from May 27. Mr. W. R. Robertson, supt., Govt. Farms, Sydapet, priv. leave for three months, from or after the 3rd July. Major C. D. Baynes, 1st asst. supt., Revenue Survey, priv. leave for fourteen days, from May 17, on urgent private affairs. Surg. S. M. Tyrrell, Indian Med. Dept., Zillah Surg. and Supt. of jail, Guntoor, for two years on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Col. R. A. Moore, offic. dep. commissary gen., priv. leave for sixty days, from June 1, or date of departure. Col. E. T. Fasken, examiner of commissariat, Clothing and Stud Accounts, priv. leave from May 27 to June 9.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 30.)

ARBUTHNOT, F. A., is permitted to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab., from Dec. 31.

JACOB, H. P., Actg. Educational Insp., N.E.D., is app. to act in the third grade from date of Mr. T. B. Kirkham's receiving charge as educational insp. C.D.

HAMPTON, G. H. as Probationary asst. is app. to act. supt. of Revenue Survey and Assessments.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 6.)

BRERETON, C., is app. to act as exec. engr., Ratnagiri.

CAREW, Lieut. G. O'B., late I.N., acting supt. of marine, to act as a trustee of the Port of Bombay during Lieut. Searle's abs.

CRUICKSHANK—FULLER—DAVIDSON—ORPEN.—The following appts. have been made in the Public Works Dept.:—Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., to be exec. engr., Satara; Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., to act as exec. engr., Ahmedabad; Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., to act as exec. engr., Satara, pending arrival of Capt. Cruickshank; Lieut. R. T. Orpen, R.E., is app. to act as exec. engr., Jacobabad, and received charge of the office from Mr. J. A. Coghlan.

EBDEN, E. J., is app. to act as 1st asst. coll., Tanna.

FRERE.—The services of Capt. R. T. Frere, are, at his own request, placed at the disp. of the Mily. Dept.

JONES, F. C., is app. to act as 2nd grade asst. dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist. during the abs. of Mr. Gell.

WOODWARD, J., insp. of police, Hyderabad, acted as 5th grade dist. of supt. of police, Hyderabad.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 6.)

BRICE, Col. G. T., 17th foot (2nd batt.), to offic. on the brig. staff with the tempy. rank of brig. gen., v. Brig. Gen. Barry, proceeded on furlough.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Private J. Wilson, 83rd foot.

Sub. lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th regt. N.I.

Sub. lieuts. F. C. Stayner, J. C. Francis, 15th regt. N.I.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Driver W. Smith, B brig. R.H.A.

Lieut. G. E. Rogers, Privates T. Wood, W. E. Perry and E. Flannery, 3rd hussars.

Sergt. W. Goulter, 8th brig. R.A.

Lieut. E. H. Bethell, Corporals J. Cranham, J. Easter and R. Hayhurst, R.E.

Sub. lieut. H. Elston, Sergt. F. Corby, Corporal F. G. Hargan, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

Capt. T. Groube, 2nd batt. 7th foot.

Lance corporal H. Hellings, Private J. Westfield, 2nd batt. 11th foot.

Private E. Houlihan, 60th foot.

Private N. Livingstone, 68th foot.

Lieut. R. S. Graves, Second lieut. A. D. Enriquez, 83rd foot.

Surg. P. B. Tuthill, M.D., British med. service.

Surgs. K. R. Kirtikar and H. P. Jervis, Indian Med. Dept.

Hospital apprentice C. A. Bryce, Subordinate Med. Dept.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, May 24.)

BOYD, Lieut. col. M., 2nd in comd. 11th N.I., to offic. as comdt., Assecr-gbur, v. Col. Ker, on furl.

BROUGH.—Hyderabad station order confd., dated May 13, directing Capt. J. F. Brough, R.A., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own.

GALLOWAY.—SARTORIUS.—Major J. Galloway, wing comdr. 29th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., with effect from April 10, v. Lieut. col. Tanner, offic. as asst. adj. gen.; Major G. C. Sartorius, staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major Galloway.

MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 12, directing Capt. M. Mayne, squad. officer 3rd (Queen's Own) L.C., to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr. with effect from the 3rd idem, v. Capt. Stevens, app. to the persona, staff of H.E. the C. in C.

NEWPORT.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 20, directing Major C. P. Newport, staff corps, to resume his duties as offic. wing comdr., v. Major Forteith, offic. as 2nd in comd.

PRITCHARD.—Under instructions from India head-quarters, it is intimated that Major H. F. Pritchard, No. 18 baty. 8th brigade, has been transferred to H baty. 1st brig. R.A.

SINCLAIR.—MAYNE.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 24, directing Lieut. A. L. Sinclair, wing officer and offic. adjt. to 27th N.L.I., to offic. as wing comdr.; and Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, offic. wing officer and qmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, as a tempy. measure, in succession to Lieut. col. Castell.

SMITH.—FORTEITH.—PENTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 15, directing Lieut. col. Smith, 2nd in comd. to 18th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Major Forteith, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; and Lieut. Penton, qmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. col. Boyd, rejoining his own app. in 11th N.I.

THACKWELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 29, app. Lieut. Thackwell to act as qmr. 2nd batt. 7th foot, from May 1, in addition to his other duties, v. Qmr. Slattery, proceeding on leave, pending retirement.

## PROMOTIONS—ROYAL ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions, &c., of R.A. officers, have been made:—

Lieut. col. and brevet col. T. J. MacLachlan, 8th brig., asst. adjt. gen. R.A., Bombay, has been placed upon the seconded list.

Major G. F. Worsley, 1 baty. 2nd brig., promoted lieut. col. into the 8th brig., v. T. J. MacLachlan.

Lieut. A. B. Stopford has been promoted capt. upon the seconded list.

Capt. G. Firebrace, N baty. 1st brig., has been transferred to No. 7 baty. 9th brig.

Capt. F. J. Mortimer, from the supernum. list, has been posted to N baty. 1st brig., v. Firebrace.

Lieut. A. H. W. Brett, C baty. 2nd brig., has been transferred to the depot baty. of that brig. in England.

## TRANSFERS.

With reference to clause 2 of the G. O. of the Commander-in-Chief in India published in S. G. O. 63 of the 11th May, the undermentioned sub. lieuts. will be attached to British Regiments as under, and will join forthwith. To travel on duty at the public expense:—

Sub. Lieut. W. Whately, from Poona Horse to 3rd Hussars—Mhow.

Sub. Lieut. E. C. Cox, from 14th N.I. to 2nd Queen's—Poona.

Sub. Lieut. F. C. Stayner, from 15th N.I. to 2nd Queen's—Poona.

Sub. Lieut. J. C. Francis, from 15th N.I. to 11th foot—Poona.

Sub. Lieut. R. I. Scallan, from 23rd N.L.I. to 11th foot—Poona.

Sub. Lieut. C. R. Philipps, from 8th N.I. to 17th foot—Mhow.

Sub. Lieut. F. Whittuck, from 20th N.I. to 17th foot—Mhow.

Sub. Lieut. H. E. Leslie, from 2nd N.I. to 66th foot—Bombay.

Sub. Lieut. G. D. Giles, from 19th N.I. to 66th foot—Bombay.

Sub. Lieut. J. S. Ashby, from 10th N.L.I. to 68th foot—Nusseerabad.

Sub. Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, from 10th N.L.I. to 68th foot—Nusseerabad.

## MEDICAL.

BARTHOLOMEUS, Surg. M. L., M.B., C.B., to be Civil Surg. of Jacobabad, v. Surg. Banks, transfd. to Hyderabad.

HENDERSON, Surg. W. G. H., to the medical charge 27th N.L.I., v. Surg. Haliday, transfd. to the 13th N.I.

KEITH.—The services of surg. J. F. Keith, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.

KELSALL, Surg. E. W., is transfd. from Aden to general duty, Mhow Circle.

LAWRENCE, Honorary surg., was tempy. app. to perform the Civil med. duties at Balgaum from 1st to 11th May, inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

PARR, Surg. major K. J., is transfd. from Ghizree Sanitarium to general duty, Presy. Circle.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. G. Moore, Collector of Satara, priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Coll. of Kaira, priv. leave for three months from such date in July next as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. J. Pollen, second asst. coll., Khandesh, priv. leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in May) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. L. Chernside, C.B., 1st brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, pending retirement on full-pay. Major John K. Holdsworth, D baty. 4th brigade R.A., from date of embarkation, overland. Major T. Kelly-Kenny, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to Mahableshwar, from date of departure, for thirty days. Paymr. major G. Blurton, 1st batt. 2nd foot, to remain at Mahableshwar, from May 25 to June 15, in extension. Capt. M. Murphy, 2nd batt. 15th foot, to remain at Mahableshwar, from June 15, in extension. Second lieut. C. H. Bathurst, 68th foot, to remain at the Hills North of Dehra, from May 4 to Oct. 31. Col. G. S. Morris, 15th regt. N.I., to remain at the Neilgherries, from May 10 to June 8, in extension. Surg. major T. K. Birnie, to remain in England, from April 7 to Oct. 6. Sub. cond. (acting cond.) G. Walshe, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Lieut. R. E. Grey, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Col. F. W. Bond, 8th brig. R.A., for eight months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Sub. lieut. W. Justice, 2 batt. 17th foot, to Parandhar or Khandalla, from date of departure, for thirty-nine days. Sub. lieut. J. M. S. Jopp, 17th regt. N.I., from April 21 to June 20, to Bombay, to study the native language. Surg. J. A. Howell, to Bombay, for eight days, from date of departure.

RAILWAY SCHOOL.—The Masauri Correspondent of the *Pioneer* had heard nothing more about the projected East Indian Railway School at Oak-grove; but he had been fortunate enough to obtain some particulars about the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway School. The Fairlawn estate was purchased in July, 1877, by the Company, and the School was opened in August, so it had not completed a full year. It is affiliated to the Lahore Railway School, being an offshoot of that institution. It is exclusively intended for the children of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company's employes, European and Eurasian; the average number of boarders hitherto has been about twenty-eight. It is in contemplation to enlarge the present building as soon as possible, and to erect a separate school for girls, so that one hundred pupils may be accommodated. So far the school has been a decided success, and is of course highly appreciated by the railway employes, who are enabled by its means to give their children a sound rudimentary education, in a good climate, at most moderate charges—the board and tuition fees ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 per mensem only. How they manage to work it successfully at these rates is incomprehensible; particularly as the Lieutenant-Governor has, at the last moment, cancelled the grant-in-aid of Rs. 200 per mensem, which was strongly recommended by Major Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab. The grounds of the refusal were understood to be that the school is situated in the North-West Provinces, and not in the Punjab. It is, however, essentially a Punjab school, although it may have the misfortune to be located in Masauri, the despised but nevertheless healthiest hill station yet discovered. The example of the Punjab and Delhi Railway is about to be followed not only by the East Indian Railway, but also by sundry other of the State Railway lines, who purpose establishing similar schools for the children of their employes. All honour to the Company who set such a good example.

SEVERE STORMS AT AJMERE.—The recent storms in the Ajmere district have tested for the first time the strength and efficiency of the newly-opened permanent way between Ajmere and Beawur. No portion of the 32 miles has been injured, except the temporary diversion at Mangliawas, 15 miles from Ajmere—a diversion from the very nature of its position especially exposed to damage by storm and rain; and heavy rain on the night of the 19th instant damaged it. Measures were soon taken to fill in the earth cut away and things were so quickly mended that the up-train on the morning of the 20th was detained only an hour at Mangliawas. A second storm, on the night of the 21st, again damaged the diversion. Again active measures were taken to repair the breach, and communication was soon restored, though on this occasion the unmixd train was detained three hours and a quarter. It speaks well for the construction of the permanent-way that no other portion should have suffered damage.—*Friend of India.*

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 25.

*Royal Artillery.*—Capt. C. S. Graham, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. J. Day, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. J. S. Clarke to be capt., v. R. E. Mundy, placed upon the seconded list; the first Christian name of Major Shortland is Daniel, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 2, 1877.

*Coast Brigade.*—Master Gunner G. S. Marsh to be lieut., supernum. to the establishment.

June 28.

*6th Dragoon Guards.*—Capt. D. A. G. C. Graham, from the 16th lancers, to be capt., v. C. G. Hammond, who exchanges.

*3rd Hussars.*—Lieut. T. H. M. Kelly retires from the service.

*14th Hussars.*—The name of the sub lieut. transd. in the *Gazette* of Aug. 29, 1876, is Charles Edward Skyring Hemery, and not Charles Edward "Shkring-Hemery," as hitherto stated.

*1st Foot.*—Lieut. W. H. Bond resigns his commission.

*2nd Foot.*—Major M. C. Morris, from the 36th foot, to be major, v. St. J. Willans, who exchanges; Sub lieut. W. S. Burrell to be lieut.; Lieut. W. L. Addington, from the Northampton and Rutland Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. A. Hughes, prom.

*5th Foot.*—Lieut. W. F. A. Way to be capt., v. J. L. Vincent, seconded for service as an adjt. of auxiliary forces.

*8th Foot.*—Sub lieut. A. C. G. Banning to be lieut.; Sub lieut. J. H. Balfour to be lieut.

*9th Foot.*—Lieut. R. E. N. Thomas, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps, resigns his commission; Sub lieut. E. W. Cunliffe to be lieut., dated Dec. 29 last, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Dec. 10, 1875; Lieut. F. W. James to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. G. Wavell, prom.

*12th Foot.*—Capt. G. Turner retires on a pension; Second lieut. E. J. Medley, from the 99th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. C. R. Glasgow, prom.

*13th Foot.*—Second Lieut. H. Templer, from the 1st foot, to be 2nd lieut. on augmentation; Second Lieut. C. H. Stisted, from the 16th foot, to be lieut. on augmentation; Second Lieut. G. B. Unwin, from the 8th foot, to be lieut., in succession to Sub Lieut. C. G. Sinclair, transd. to the Scots Guards.

*15th Foot.*—The undermentioned sub. lieuts. to be lieuts.:—W. St. Lucien Chase; G. H. M. Conran; E. F. Gosset.

*18th Foot.*—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. M. J. R. MacGregor, to be lieut. col., v. R. H. Daniel, deceased; Brevet Major H. Shaw, v.c., from supernum. captain, to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. MacGregor; Lieut. J. C. Stockley, to be captain, v. C. G. Minnitt, retired on a pension.

*21st Foot.*—Sub Lieut. H. L. Hutchins to be lieut.

*22nd Foot.*—Lieut. H. H. Sealy to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. G. W. H. Cunningham, prom.

*25th Foot.*—Capt. J. K. McCausland, from the 20th foot, to be capt., v. O. C. Jones, retired on temp. half-pay; Sub Lieut. A. H. B. Caye to be lieut.; Second Lieut. H. H. S. Spoor, from the 8th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. E. Nixon, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*34th Foot.*—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. G. W. Puget to be lieut. col., v. Brevet Col. H. Rowlands, v.c., c.b., retired on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major J. D. Dyson-Laurie to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. Col. Puget; Lieut. T. A. H. Lowe to be capt., v. Brevet Major J. D. Dyson-Laurie.

*40th Foot.*—Lieut. F. W. G. H. Nelson to be capt., v. J. Brougham, seconded for service as an adjt. of auxiliary forces; Lieut. H. F. Turnbull to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. H. Moberly, prom.

*43rd Foot.*—Sub lieut. R. Eccles to be lieut., dated Sept. 11, 1875, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 28, 1874; Sub Lieut. G. H. Lumsden to be lieut.; Sub Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan to be lieut., dated June 9, 1877, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 12, 1876; Sub Lieut. A. R. Duncan to be lieut.; Second Lieut. J. H. Williams, from the 35th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. H. Lumsden, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps; Second Lieut. W. H. M. Stewart, from the 35th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. Burn, a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

*44th Foot.*—Sub Lieut. A. A. Barrett to be lieut.; Sub Lieut. J. A. Bell to be lieut.

*57th Foot.*—Sub lieut. E. J. Sharpe to be lieut., dated Feb. 10 last, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date May 31, 1876.

*59th Foot.*—Capt. and brevet major J. Lawson to be major, v. J. S. P. Clarke, retired on full-pay; Supernum. capt. H. H. Griffiths to be capt., v. Brevet major Lawson.

*60th Foot.*—Major H. R. Milligan retires on a pension; Sub lieut. H. D. Banks to be lieut., dated Dec. 9, 1876, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Oct. 6, 1875. The appt. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. G. T. Campbell is antedated to Feb. 18.

*65th Foot.*—Lieut. C. J. Whitaker to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. E. Helston, prom.

*68th Foot.*—Sub lieut. H. W. Seymour to be lieut.

*70th Foot.*—The Christian names of Second Lieut. Waldron are Henry Francis Kelly, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of April 30.

*71st Foot.*—Sub lieut. E. W. Horne to be lieut.

*78th Foot.*—Sergt. major P. Campbell, to be qrmr., in succession to Qrmr. Weir, transd. to the Highland light inf. militia.

*85th Foot.*—Capt. and brevet major W. Galbraith to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. W. Hallows, retired on a pension; Lieut. W. Welman to be capt., v. Brevet major Galbraith.

### BREVET.

Lieut. Gen. W. M. S. McMurdo, c.b., col. of the 15th foot, to be gen., v. Gen. Sir D. A. Cameron, c.b., col. of the 42nd foot, placed upon the retired list, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of August 13, 1877.

Major H. R. Milligan, 60th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

To be Colonels:—Lieut. col. T. G. Coles, Bombay staff corps; Lieut. col. G. B. Bowen, Madras staff corps; Lieut. col. G. J. D. Hay, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. col. G. G. Cunliffe, Bengal staff corps.

The undermentioned officers to have the hon. rank of major:—Paymr. and hon. Capt. G. E. Earle, Army Pay Dept.; Capt. A. Malcolmson, 95th foot, upon retiring on a pension; Capt. J. J. Martin, 45th foot, upon retiring on a pension; Capt. G. Turner, 12th foot, upon retiring on a pension.

### MEMORANDA.

Major J. T. Nugent, half-pay, late 6th foot, retires from the army by the surrender of his half-pay.

Capt. and hon. major J. F. Stevens, late 39th foot, has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

### INDIA-OFFICE, JUNE 25.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following substantive promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Govts. in India:—

#### BREVET.

To be Col.—Lieut. col. H. Melvill, Bengal cav.

#### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTION.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major (brevet lieut. col.) A. Seagram; Major C. K. M. Walter.

To be Major.—C. J. Farquharson.

To be Capt.—Lieuts. L. T. Bishop, L. A. C. Cook and G. L. R. Richardson.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major E. H. R. Chambers.

To be Majors.—Capts. H. M. S. Macgrath and E. H. Eyre.

To be Capt.—Lieuts. T. M. Jenkins and A. H. Macintyre.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major R. T. Clarke.

To be Major.—Capt. G. B. Simpson.

To be Capt.—Lieut. R. S. Simpson.

#### BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs. Major.—Surgs. W. Gray, D. E. Hughes, m.d., T. Holmsted, T. Cody and J. Raby.

Resignation of the Service.—Surg. A. J. Leggatt, from March 21, 1878.

The dates of promotion of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as given in the *London Gazette* named:—

*London Gazette* of Aug. 31, 1877.—Lieut. col. J. S. D. Bolton, Bombay staff corps, of June 14, 1877. *London Gazette* of Oct. 26, 1877.—Brevet Capt. H. A. Graves, Bengal staff corps, of July 16, 1875.

The names of the undermentioned officers should be as follows, and not as given in the *Gazettes* named:—

*London Gazette*, of 29th June, 1877.—Major F. W. Grant, Bengal staff corps; Major H. F. H. Sewell, Madras staff corps; *London Gazette*, of 9th October, 1877.—Capt. J. A. Miley, Bengal staff corps; Lieut. Col. E. M. Noire, Madras staff corps; *London Gazette* of 26th October, 1877.—Major T. B. M. Glascock, Bengal staff corps; *London Gazette* of 19th March, 1878.—Brevet Major H. G. Pritchard, Madras staff corps.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian staff corps made by the Governments in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Capt.—Capt. J. M. Trotter, gen. list, Inf.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. H. E. W. Beville, 83rd foot.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers admitted to the Bengal staff corps should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of the 19th of March, 1878:—

Lieut. J. L. O'Brien, 1st batt., 11th foot, dated the 28th of February 1874; Lieut. H. L. Ramsay, 1st batt., 6th foot, dated the 28th of February, 1874.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BARNETT—At Bangalore, May 26, wife of Major J. H. M. Barnett, M.S.C., daughter.

BARNETT—At Cuttack, May 24, wife of E. C. Barnett, asst. supt., Revenue Survey, son.

BASKETT—At Coimbatore, May 29, wife of W. R. Baskett, supt. relief camp, daughter.

BOWIE—At Madras, May 27, wife of Walter Bowie, daughter.

BULLOCK—At Lahore, May 26, wife of F. Bullock, daughter.

BURBIDGE—At Cawnpore, June 2, wife of J. G. Burbidge, station master, East Indian Railway, daughter.

BURKE—At Douglas, County Cork, May 5, wife of C. T. Burke, son.

CLINE—At Lucknow, May 30, wife of C. E. Cline, Oude and Rohilkund Railway, daughter.

CORDNER—At Mussoorie, May 23, wife of R. A. Cordner, exec. engr., son.

CROSTHWAITE—At Allahabad, June 3, wife of R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S., son.

FRANKS—At Madras, June 1, wife of J. N. Franks, son.  
 FRECK—At Calcutta, May 27, wife of D. Freck, daughter.  
 GOFF—At Umballa City, June 2, wife of J. B. Goff, station master Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, son.  
 GORDON—At Naini Tal, May 31, wife of Brevet major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th regt., station staff officer at Naini Tal, son.  
 GOULD—At Entally, May 29, wife of T. H. Gould, son.  
 JOSEPH—At Aimer, Rajputana, May 29, wife of Capt. F. W. Joseph, Bombay staff corps, daughter.  
 McWILLIAM—At Cachar, June 12, wife of O. G. R. McWilliam, B.C.S., daughter.  
 McRAE—At Hyderabad, May 22, wife of Major J. G. McRae, Acting conservator of forests in Sind, daughter.  
 NIGEL-JONES—At Murree, May 26, wife of W. C. Nigel-Jones, Government Telegraph Department, daughter.  
 PARK—At Perambore, May 28, wife of D. Park, Dep. Locomotive Supt., Madras Railway, daughter.  
 PAUL—At Coconada, May 22, wife of Andrew Paul, Sub-Medical Department, son.  
 PAYNE—At Bournemouth, May 12, wife of Henry Wood Payne, son.  
 RADCLIFFE—At Neemuch, May 23, wife of Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe, Bombay Staff Corps, daughter.  
 REED—At Meenar Meer, May 28, wife of Surgeon-Major Keppel Reed, F.R.C.S.I. 26th Punjab N. I., twin sons.  
 SMITH—At Kalabagh, near Murree, May 16, wife of H. W. Smith, R.E., son.  
 STUART—At Calcutta, May 26, wife of C. Stuart, daughter.  
 TEMPLE—At Asseergurh, May 25, wife of Capt. J. A. Temple, B.S.C., son.  
 TOLLER—At Landour, May 19, wife of Capt. Toller, R.E., daughter.  
 WILMOT—At Colombo, May 16, wife of Brigade Major E. Wilmot, Royal 5th Fusiliers, daughter.  
 WYLLIE—At Lucknow, May 23, wife of Major R. J. H. Wyllie, son.  
 ZORAB—At Balasore, May 28, wife of Dr. J. M. Zorab, son.

## MARRIAGES.

DELINS—WILSON.—At Calcutta, May 7, Edward Delins, to Renée Isabella, daughter of John F. Wilson, late 13th M.N.I.  
 DOWNING—KENNARD.—At Bulandshahr, N. W. P. India, May 20, S. F. Downing, Bombay Educational Service, to Mary Kennard.  
 DOWNS—PRIDUNE.—At Calcutta, May 25, A. M. Downs, Manager Bowreah Cotton Mills, to Maria Virginia Pridune, Dorset-street, Portman-square, London.  
 GRANT—BIRD.—At Madras, June 1, Douglas Grant, solicitor, Madras, to Kate Emma, third daughter of W. C. Bird, of Woodburn, Ootacamund.  
 MERCER—EVERZARD.—At Bombay, May 25, J. W. S. Mercer, Lieut., B.S.C., to Rosalie Gaze, daughter of Col. Everzard, B.S.C.  
 WELSH—JAMES.—At Bombay, June 5, Surg. major J. T. Welsh, M.D., to Harriet Thaden, daughter of G. C. Myers, Montrose, and widow of the late Surg. major R. W. James, M.D., Bombay Army.

## DEATHS.

ABERCROMBIE—At Dalhousie, May 20, Capt. John Abercrombie, B.S.C., son of the late Col. John Abercrombie, B.H.A., aged 32.  
 BROCK—At Oudh, May 25, Osmond de Beauvoir, infant son of William and Francesca Brock.  
 BUTCHER—At Sooramungalum, May 30, Elizabeth, wife of J. Butcher, asst. traffic manager, Madras Railway, aged 40.  
 CARBERY—At sea, May 5, on board the steamer *Strathleven*, Hugh, son of W. E. Carbery, aged 8.  
 CONSTANT—At Jhelum, May 25, William Ronald Henry, infant son of Surg. major Constant, 12th B.C.  
 COOMBS—At Madras, May 23, William Ruhde Muhlendorf Coombs, son of the late Rev. V. D. Coombs, S. P. G., aged 33.  
 D'NETTO—At Madras, May 28, Ann V., daughter of the late F. M. D'Netto, senior, aged 22.  
 FAIRLAND—At Lucknow, May 21, Mabel A., child of Dr. Fairland, staff surg., aged six years.  
 GIBBONS—At sea, May 25, on board the steamer *Dorunda*, Diana M., wife of W. Gibbons, of Calcutta.  
 GODFREY—At Perambore, June 15, Lieut. Col. C. J. Godfrey, M.S.C., offic. 2nd in com., 10th M.N.I.  
 HEAFORD—At Allahabad, May 8, Thomas Edward Heaford, exec. engr., P.W.D., aged 42.  
 HILLCOAT—June 1, Charles R. B. Hillcoat, son of Charles H. Hillcoat, aged four years.  
 KONZ—At Baroda, May 30, A. Konz, joiner, aged 34.  
 LYNCH—At Madras, May 27, H. E. Bertram, child of T. C. and J. A. Lynch, aged one year.  
 MACGREGOR—At Smith's Hotel, Mazagon, June 1, Capt. W. Macgregor, of Whitby, comdr. of the ship *Shakespeare*, aged 27.  
 MALCOLM—At Bombay Harbour, June 3, William Malcolm, captain barque *Lennox* of Glasgow, of heat apoplexy, aged 42.  
 ORMSBY—At Trevandrum, May 23, Ellen J., infant daughter of W. E. Ormsby.  
 RANSON—At Calicut, May 31, Ralph Ranson, late Telegraph Master in Government Telegraph Dept., aged 39.  
 TOD—At Madras, June 2, John, eldest son of T. Tod, aged 18.  
 TURNER—At Poona, June 18, Lieut. col. Thomas H. Turner, of H.M.B.S.C., son of Gen. H. B. Turner, R.E., aged 44.  
 WALKER—At Calcutta, May 30, Joseph C. Walker, commander of the ship *Ben Rhydding*, of Liverpool.  
 WALTER—At Trinamaly, May 23, Albert MacD. Walter, son of the late E. Walter, aged 32.  
 WRIGHT—At Mooltan, June 22, Major Wright, 70th regt., aged 37.

## Home.

## EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

This Committee resumed its meetings on June 20, Lord George Hamilton in the chair. General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., was the witness examined, Sir Arthur said his experience of service in India dated from 1819, when he served as an officer of Royal Engineers in the first Burmese war. He was appointed in 1850 to inquire into the Tank System of the Madras Presidency, and he had previously (1849) planned the Godavery works—a mode of irrigation by canals laid down from the Godavery river. He published a work on the Public Works of India in 1853. The Godavery works were constructed with the sanction and at the cost of the Government of India. It appeared from papers Sir Arthur proceeded to read, from that the objects which the Godavery works were designed to carry out—viz., the irrigation of the Madras delta (where the land stood much in need of improved irrigation)—had met with the completest success. The Government accounts of the Godavery works in the year 1865-66 state as follows:—"Total outlay, £470,000; net return in water rates, &c., after deducting repairs, establishment &c., £138,000, or 28½ per cent." The "Moral and Material Progress of India Report for 1875-76," issued July, 1877, states, p. 234, "Capital outlay on Godavery works, £740,000; on the Kistna works, £463,000. The net revenue from the capital outlay on the Godavery, Kistna, and Cauvery Delta works for a series of years was estimated at 21, 15, and 86 per cent. respectively." A late Governor of Madras, Sir Charles Trevelyan, had said:—"If all India were dealt with on the irrigation and internal navigating systems, as had been done on the Godavery and Kistna rivers famines would be impossible." Encouraged by the results of these works, the engineer (Sir Arthur Cotton) in after years proposed various schemes and projects for their extension; but he complained that successive Governments had given but partial encouragement to his earlier projects, and none at all to his later schemes. Yet he believed that the railway system which the Government of India had always fostered and encouraged was not so productive of benefit to the people of India as the river and canal irrigation systems might have been, had the latter at first been adopted for the purposes of communication, transport, and traffic; while in the cultivation of the land (the primary object of irrigation works), railways, of course, could take no part. The cost of the railways of India, again, had been enormous, and 30 per cent. larger than that of the irrigation works, while many of the railways were to this day unprofitable, the only really solvent one amongst the whole being the East Indian Railway.

Sir Arthur Cotton criticised the statements of witnesses who had been before the Committee and given evidence in favour of the railways, and opposed to his (Sir Arthur's) project for extending the irrigation system in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere. He asserted that for the non-success of some of the larger irrigation works in India the different Governments must themselves be accounted answerable. When they had begun new public works, and carried them on to a certain point, they had stopped them; they had then recommenced the works, and stopped them again and again. It appeared as if the Governments were actually jealous of the irrigation system as being in rivalry with the railways, for which the Government had always shown a most ill-placed affection.

Sir Arthur Cotton having finished the reading of his statement, The Chairman commenced his examination in chief of the witness. Many of the questions were put to ascertain whether Sir A. Cotton's projects for the extension of his own irrigation works in India were feasible, and based on actual and practical engineering knowledge of the country. After a few replies, the Committee determined on examining Sir A. Cotton further on June 27, and then adjourned.

The Committee met on Thursday (June 27), to continue the examination of Sir Arthur Cotton; Lord G. Hamilton in the chair.

Sir George Campbell examined the witness on his plans, projects, and estimates for providing India with a widely extended system of irrigation and navigation by means of transit canals.

Sir A. Cotton stated that he was the projector of several schemes for an extension of his own Godavery Navigation Canal Works constructed forty years ago. His canal system for irrigation and navigation jointly had been successfully carried out by Government on the Godavery river in the Madras Presidency. In his proposals for new works of the kind he had in view, an improved system of navigation such as this would develop the internal traffic of the country. One of his projects for the creating a carrying trade by means of canals was the introduction of steam-boats wherever the canals in future to be constructed would allow; and his plans for the canals comprehended steam navigation. He maintained that water carriage for the purposes of the internal transport and traffic of India was preferable to railways, which latter did not permeate the country in the way his canals would do if completed on the plans he had submitted. Sir G. Campbell had questioned the utility of setting canals in rivalry with railways in India, and asserted that neither in India nor in Europe had canals answered

for the purposes of traffic since railways had become the means of developing transport and traffic, but he (witness) nevertheless averred that a boldly extensive system of navigation canals for India would compete very successfully with the railways for the traffic of the country. Sir A. Cotton proceeded to recount his steam navigation canal projects. He had proposed to Government a line of canal from Madras to Cape Comorin. A scheme for a canal between Cuttack and Calcutta; a canal from Calcutta to Poonundhur, in the Bombay Presidency, and a canal from Calcutta to Rajmahal. His other projects were for new tanks or reservoirs on a large scale, in rivalry or suppression of the ancient reservoirs of the Madras Presidency, which had always proved an admirable system of storing water.

Mr. Childers next examined the witness.

In reply to a series of questions from Mr. Childers, who severely criticised Sir Arthur Cotton's projects, the witness said that the broad principle of his plans and estimates for all purposes of navigation and irrigation was this. He believed that at least one-fifth of India could be irrigated where irrigation was most wanted, and the traffic developed throughout the most populous portions of the country by means of canals, aqueducts, and reservoirs, at a cost to the State of about £60,000,000. He would undertake to carry out this great scheme if the Government would go to this expenditure, viz., £10,000,000 annually for six years.

Sir William Muir, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces of India, was the next witness examined. His evidence dealt with the revenue derived from irrigation in the above provinces, and was proceeding when the committee adjourned.

## Miscellaneous.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The directors of the East Indian Railway Company recommend the payment of a dividend of 19s. per cent. on the consolidated stock of the company, in addition to the guaranteed interest.

**A NEW COMPANY.**—The prospectus of the Indian Co-operative Agency (Limited) has been issued, the capital proposed being £20,000, in 20,000 shares. The object of the association is stated to be the extension of the co-operative principle to the military officers and civilians connected with India.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Nepaul* has left with £223,943, £4,500 being in silver coin for Malta, £250 in gold coin for Madras, and £88,200 in bar silver for Calcutta. There is also £32,500 in bar silver for Shanghai, while the balance is made up of Mexican dollars, £33,600 being for Singapore, £22,083 for Hong Kong, and £42,810 for Shanghai.

**SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—At the half-yearly meeting of this Company, held at the offices on June 26, Mr. John Chapman, chairman of the company, presiding, the report was unanimously adopted, the retiring directors and auditor were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and general manager closed the meeting.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £400,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £351,900; and to Bombay, £20,000. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8 3/4-16d. will receive in full; no allotment will be made below this price. These terms are for Calcutta 1d., and for Bombay 3-16d., under last week's figures, and the reduced allotments show that even at these rates the amounts offered are above the wants of the market.

**THE HERO OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE.**—The memorial at Suez to the memory of Lieut. Waghorn, R.N., the hero of the Overland Route, is handsome, but is not national. It is owing to the action of the Suez Canal Company and its magnanimous President, M. de Lesseps, that it stands where it does. A correspondent urges that there ought to be a similar monument at Alexandria. Why should it be left to Frenchmen to raise a testimonial to Thomas Waghorn, and his own countrymen forget him? We believe a subscription list has been started, but has not yet reached an adequate amount. Who connected with India is not yet indebted to the originator of the Overland Route?—*Homeward Mail*.

**EASTERN TRAVEL.**—We understand that Commander V. L. Cameron, R.N., C.B., of African fame, is contemplating an Eastern expedition. Should he carry out his present plan, he will probably make his start from Iskenderun, at the north-east corner of the Mediterranean, and cross Northern Syria to Kurdistan, whence he will make his way through Mesopotamia, Persia, and Beloochistan to Kurrahee, but we believe his line of route is not yet definitely fixed.—*Academy*.

**SINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—The Twenty-third Annual General Meeting of this Company was held on June 26, at the offices, Gresham House; Mr. W. P. Andrew in the chair. The Report showed that the gross revenue of the half-year to Dec. 31, 1877, amounted to £450,801, the net receipts to £195,230, and the working expenses to a percentage of 56.69 of the gross receipts and 43.21 of the net receipts. The Report, having been seconded by Major-General Saunders Abbott, was unanimously adopted after

a very brief discussion, and the retiring directors, viz., the Chairman and General Abbott, were re-elected, as was also the retiring auditor, Mr. Goodliffe; and the proceedings closed with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and board of directors.

**THE INDIAN RATE OF INTEREST.**—Sir Robert Collier on June 25 delivered the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of Ramjiddas and another v. Rajah Bhagaw Bax and another, in which the question was as to the rate of interest to be allowed on a large loan to the Rajah Umrao Singh, who, as stated in the proceedings, was "much indebted, and his debts bore the rate of interest varying from 24 to 48 per cent., and his estate was in danger of being wholly eaten up." The property of the deceased Rajah was placed under the Oude Zilugdar Relief Act. The usual rate of interest in India is 12 per cent. legally reckoned, which was allowed in this case, and after a certain date only 6 per cent. The present appeal was from an order of the Commissioner of Lucknow. His Lordship said no order of the Commissioner could be varied as to the date of the 6 per cent. after the allowance of 12 per cent. interest. There would be no costs to either side.

**MAIL SERVICE TO THE EAST.**—A notice by the Postmaster General inviting tenders for the mail service to the East on the expiration of the existing contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company upon January 31, 1880, has been published. The service is divided into two branches—one weekly to Bombay from Brindisi, the other fortnightly to Shanghai, and persons tendering may make an offer for the whole, or for any part, or to serve the several places mentioned by other lines or routes. The contract is not to be for more than eight years. By an official communication which has been sent to the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on this subject it appears "that every endeavour will be used to conclude a new contract in time to be submitted to the House of Commons for approval during the present session."

**DEATH OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY CONYNGBAM MONTGOMERY.**—We regret to announce the death of Sir Henry Montgomery, which took place on the evening of the 25th June, after a fainting fit. The deceased baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir Henry Montgomery, who sat in Parliament for many years for the boroughs of St. Ives and Yarmouth, and for the county of Donegal. He was educated at Eton, and at Haileybury, and he accompanied the Marquis Wellesley to Ireland in 1821 as assistant to the private secretary. In 1825 he was appointed by Mr. Canning to a Writership in the service of the East India Company. He served in India in many distinguished positions, and was ultimately secretary to the Government of Madras and a Member of Council. On his return from India he was appointed one of the Indian Council, and in this position served for eighteen years. On his retirement he was made a member of the Privy Council. Sir Henry Montgomery was seventy-five years of age. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his brother, Admiral Alexander Leslie Montgomery, R.N. In 1827 the late baronet married the daughter of General Richard Pigot, who survives him. He had been for some time in failing health. India, fruitful in statesmen, has produced few more distinguished public servants than Sir Henry Montgomery.—*Times*.

**DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR W. HALL, K.C.B.**—Admiral Sir William Hutcheon Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S., died on Tuesday, of cerebral apoplexy, at his residence in Phillimore-gardens, Campden-hill. Sir William Hall entered the Navy as a first-class volunteer in 1811, was midshipman in the *Lyra* in 1816, and accompanied Lord Amherst's Embassy to China. He afterwards served in the West Indies and Egypt, and during the first China war in 1841 he commanded the East India Company's war steamer *Nemesis*, which was lent by the Admiralty, and was present in twenty-one engagements, was wounded, was mentioned with distinction in ten different despatches, received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, and was presented by the crew of the vessel with a sword. His exploits in Chinese waters gained for him the name of "Nemesis Hall." In 1843 he was appointed steam commander of the Queen's yacht. In the Russian war of 1854-55 he commanded the *Hecla* and the *Blenheim* in the Baltic, and was present at the destruction of the forts at Eckness, where he was wounded, and at the capture of Bomarsund. For these services he was appointed a Companion of the Bath, and in 1867 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order. He was placed on the active list of rear-admirals in 1863, and of vice-admirals in 1869, and went on the retired list of admirals in 1875. He married in 1845 the Hon. Hilare Caroline Byng, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral, sixth Viscount Torrington. Admiral Hall took a great interest in the welfare of sailors, and was instrumental in establishing sailors' homes and lifeboat institutions in various parts of the country.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.**—The directors of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway have issued their forty-fifth half-yearly report to December 31st. The gross receipts were £281,992, against £229,612, and the working expenses were £132,446, against £169,799, leaving a net balance of £149,546, as compared with £59,813. The receipts from passengers, of whom (exclusive of season-tickets, which amounted to 4,772) 2,145,677 were carried, were £2,339 less; but the carriage of goods produced an increase of £34,550. Despite the increased receipts there is a saving under almost every head of expenditure, the largest reduction



being in the amount spent on the maintenance of way, works and stations, which item, during the half-year under review, amounted only to £35,344, as against £64,728 in the second half of 1876. The 1876 expenditure is stated, however, to have included under the head of maintenance, an extraordinary sum of £32,668 on account of the disaster to the Nerbudda bridge. The net earnings of the latter part of 1877 are stated to have fallen short of the amount required for the guaranteed interest, but that the result for the whole year showed a surplus of £22,382 above the amount guaranteed, being a net return of £5. 5s. 11d. per cent. on the share capital. Under an arrangement which the proprietors were informed a twelvemonth ago had been made with the Secretary of State, the whole of the surplus profits have been appropriated towards the construction of the new Nerbudda Bridge. According to the accounts, the capital expenditure during the half-year was £10,856, and the total expenditure for the construction and equipment of the lines amounted, to December 31st, to £7,470,645, in addition to £338,400 which had up to that date been spent on stores and materials. At the meeting held on the 21st ult., the report was unanimously adopted.

**RECEPTION AT THE CHINESE LEGATION.**—The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo, who recently had a reception at the Chinese Legation, 45, Portland-place, is the first time the representative of the Celestial Empire gave such an entertainment in Europe. The Minister had caused his residence to be arranged in accordance with English taste and usage. The entrance-hall and staircase were covered with crimson carpeting, and in every disposable place beautiful flowers were grouped in tasteful forms. The two principal saloons and ante-room were brilliantly lighted, the balcony fronting the mansion being enclosed and arranged with flowers, and lighted from Chinese lanterns, and in the boudoir and back drawing-room baskets of flowers were suspended. The Chinese Minister and Madame Kuo received their guests in the usual European manner in the drawing-room, the hostess being dressed in the toilette of a lady of rank in her country. The reception was especially interesting from the fact of its having been the first occasion on which a Chinese lady had appeared in general society where gentlemen as well as ladies were present. The company invited numbered about 800, but those attending did not exceed three-fourths of that amount; they included all the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and members of the aristocracy, as well as the leading personages associated with the arts and sciences. Raimo's band was retained, and during the assembly played an excellent selection of music. Towards the end Madame Kuo seemed somewhat fatigued with welcoming such a host of friends, as well as the novelty of her position.

**INDIAN TROOPS IN EUROPE.**—Major-General Sir Frederic I. Goldsmid, C.B., K.C.S.I., presided at a meeting of officers and gentlemen interested in Indian affairs, held on last Wednesday, under the auspices of the East India Association, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, the object of the Conference being to discuss the policy of the employment of Indian troops in Europe. Mr. George Foggo, late member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in an elaborate and lengthened paper, weighed the arguments for and against the use of Indian troops outside India, and while admitting that there were high authorities for the opposite view, inclined himself to the opinion that the evils would outweigh the advantages. If troops were wanted on this side of the world, the more natural course would seem to be to bring British troops from India and the Colonies, for if the native troops were so loyal, as was contended there would be no danger. It was doubtful, too, whether the effect upon the great military powers was such as to increase materially the prestige of England; for they might naturally say, "You depended chiefly on Asiatics to preserve your dominion in India, and now you are dependent on the same races for the maintenance of your position in Europe." On the whole, his conviction was that the intervention of Indian troops in foreign quarrels must be to the prejudice of India. The wants of India were many and great; peace and reduced military expenditure were paramount necessities to her; and the tendency of the new principle must be in an exactly opposite direction, and so increase her already heavy burdens. At the conclusion of a discussion in which the most various views on the subject were expressed, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Foggo and the Chairman.

**H.R.H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT MALTA.**—It is to be hoped that the Duke's visit will be regarded as the compliment to the Indian Service it in reality is. Admitting that the association of the Native with the British troops entitled the former to be considered for the time a portion of our national Army, it is yet altogether an exceptional circumstance for the Commander-in-Chief to quit the Horse Guards for the sake of inspecting a Mediterranean garrison. The Duke's journey has, in fact, for its sole object the recognition of the excellent military spirit which the Indian Army has evinced in face of English interests becoming compromised in Europe, and his Royal Highness's inspection of this week has been a soldier's tribute of regard for a well-disciplined and loyal force. No doubt, beyond the mere act of reviewing the troops, his Royal Highness will inquire into the conditions under which they are serving in Malta, and take steps for the removal of certain hard-

ships under which they are labouring. The rate of exchange for the rupee being dependent at present upon the market value of silver at Malta, entails a heavy loss on the Natives, who have to sell their money before they can utilise it for general purposes. This matter, and others of a similar character, will no doubt engage the Duke's attention, and his Royal Highness's visit will not only be a compliment but a substantial benefit to the Indian Contingent. The object of the Commander-in-Chief's journey has been, however, to let the Indian troops understand that although it is probable they will not be required to perform active service, yet their ready response to the call made upon them has been appreciated by the home authorities. There could scarcely be any conceivable circumstances other than the existing which could have taken the Duke of Cambridge to Malta; and if the Sepoys go home without having seen an enemy, they will at least carry back with them the tradition of having been reviewed by a Royal Prince and a distinguished soldier.

**OFFICERS' ARREARS OF PAY.**—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Colonel Jervis was chairman, and to which was referred the papers respecting the arrears of pay due by the Government of India to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, has appeared. The following are the material portions of the report:—"Your Committee presume that the main question referred for their opinion is whether the claims urged are just, and whether these officers ought or ought not to receive the arrears of pay which they allege to be due for the period between the 5th July, 1872, and the 1st April, 1875. Confining themselves, therefore, to the simple point whether or not the majors of Engineers and Artillery in question have an equitable claim on the Indian Government, your committee would express their opinion:—(1) That those officers ought, in the special circumstances of the case, to receive, in one form or another, the pay of their substantive rank; (2) that they are not entitled in addition to claim the full emoluments of contract allowances; (3) and, therefore, that if any officer can show to the satisfaction of the Government that in the interval between July 5, 1872, and April 1, 1875, the profit he may have enjoyed from his contract allowances fell short of the difference between his pay of a first captain and his present pay as a major, he shall have a fair claim to the amount of such deficiency. As, however, owing to the lapse of time, it may be difficult or impossible to ascertain the facts regarding the profitable nature of contract allowances in individual cases, your Committee would suggest that a basis of settlement may be found in the opinion expressed by the Governor-General in Council, 'that 200 rupees per mensem was the average profit obtained by officers for their contract allowances, and the committees think that that amount should be counted as having been paid by the India Government, as also the sum of 100 rupees per month granted to officers commanding garrison batteries.' It appears to your Committee that the expressions above quoted from the despatches of the Government of India (15th May, 1873, and 17th of April, 1874), which expressions have received the acquiescence of, and have been acted upon by, the Secretary of State for India in Council, practically concede the whole case; for if the disproportion between the rank and pay of officers is a just ground of complaint, it was so before the 1st April, 1875, quite as much as after that date. Your Committee, therefore, feel that they have virtually, if not literally, the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council to some recognition of the claims of these officers, and they submit the above proposal to the House in the hope that it may be found an equitable solution of the question."

## India in Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 20.**—**INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.**—Colonel ARBUTHNOT, who had a question on the paper as to whether her Majesty's Viceroy of India had been consulted about the desirability of bringing the whole or a portion of the Native Indian troops now at Malta to this country, said that understanding that another question on the subject was likely to be asked in a few days, and that it would be for the convenience of the Government that he should not put the question now, he begged to postpone it. He would only say now he hoped the answer would be favourable. (Cries of "Order.")

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, June 24.**—**INDIAN TROOPS.**—Colonel ARBUTHNOT gave notice that on going into Committee of Supply he would move "That in view of the divergence of opinions recently manifested in this House with regard to the Constitutional power of the Crown to employ Indian troops in one of its European dependencies, without the previous consent of Parliament, it is desirable that steps should be taken, either by the addition of clauses to the Mutiny Act or by other means, to render indisputable the Crown's right to employ its armed forces in cases of emergency in any other part of the Empire than that in which they may have been raised or may be serving, such legislation to cover and include any troops which the Crown, acting on the advice of its responsible Ministers, may see fit to raise in any of its dependencies by voluntary enlistment, and with the sanction of the colonial Government under which they may be living."

**THE INDIAN TROOPS IN MALTA.**—Mr. ASHBURY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the event of the Berlin Congress resulting in peace, her Majesty's Government would consider the propriety of asking Parliament for powers to bring to England the Indian troops now in Malta, in order to give her Majesty the Queen and the people an opportunity of seeing representatives of our Indian Army; and, furthermore, whether, if for any reason it is not thought desirable to bring over the entire body, representative detachments from each regiment might be selected for inspection in England.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: I can only say at present that her Majesty's Government have no measure of the kind in contemplation. (Hear, hear.)

**CONTRACTS FOR INDIAN TROOPS AND STORES.**—In reply to Mr. MUNDELLA, Mr. W. H. SMITH stated that the Admiralty were now in a position to furnish particulars of the contracts for the vessels engaged in the transport of the Indian troops and stores from Bombay to Malta, and if the hon. member would move for them they would be laid on the table of the House.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, June 27.**—THE INDIAN FAMINE.—Mr. POTTER asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the effect which had been produced in India by the possibly exaggerated reports prevalent there as to the mortality caused by the recent famine, he would lay upon the table of the House such returns or estimates of mortality as may be now in the possession of Government; and whether it be true, as stated in the Indian papers, that the instructions from the Home Government virtually prohibited inquiry by the Famine Commission into the extent of the mortality and into the land revenue system.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: I stated a short time ago that I might run the risk of misleading the House by quoting the partial returns which we had received. But I can assure the hon. member that we do not desire to keep back any information we possess, and as soon as we receive the returns which the Government of India has collected, they shall be laid upon the table. The instructions from the Home Government were presented to Parliament on the 21st of January last. After indicating various points as to which inquiry was desirable, and cautioning the Commission against being led away from its main objects by making too minute an investigation of others, the despatch concludes:—"I have indicated the principal matters in respect to which the proposed Commission may gather facts and make recommendations which will assist the Government in devising measures to protect the people from the calamities following upon excessive drought. But nothing that I have written must be held to preclude them from pursuing any inquiries which, in their judgment, are calculated to attain this object." (Hear, hear.)

**THE VERNACULAR PRESS, INDIA.**—Mr. A. M'ARTHUR asked the Under Secretary of State for India when the papers relating to the Vernacular Press Act would be laid upon the table.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: I laid these papers on the table on the 3rd of June. The delay which has occurred in printing and delivering them to members is not the fault of the India Office, but it has caused me much regret, and has been inexcusably long. I have, however, now received a positive promise that they will be generally distributed tomorrow. (Hear.)

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, June 28.**—INDIAN SALT TAX.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, answering a question by Mr. M'ARTHUR as to a letter in the *Daily News*, said the Government of India were in communication with the Native States with a view to the abolition of the customs dues. The object of the negotiations was to give to all the people of India at the cheapest possible rate, consistently with financial safety, as much salt as they required. He had no information as to the statement that the Indian Government was urging one large native State to give up or forbid the cultivation of opium in its territory.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*

### BIRTHS.

- BEST—The wife of Capt. G. Best, R.H.A., of a son, at Ireland, June 18.  
KNOX—The wife of Capt. Knox, R.A., of a daughter, at Hyde Park, June 18.  
LORRAINE—The wife of Capt. Lorraine, R.A., of a daughter, at Portman-square, June 20.  
LEGARD—The wife of James Digby Legard, R.H.A., of a son, at Scarborough, June 19.  
MEIKLEJOHN—The wife of Col. J. F. Meiklejohn, R.A., of a son, at Woolwich, June 17.  
PALMER—The wife of the Rev. Robert Palmer, C.M.S., of Ningpo, and Shashong, China, of a daughter, at St. Peter's Park, W., June 27.  
WILMER—The wife of Capt. William Wilmer, half-pay, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Suffolk, June 14.

### MARRIAGES.

- DAVISON—GILES.—W. Alfred M. Davison, of Ceylon, to Margaret E. Giles, at Churchill, Somersetshire, June 25.

HENDERSON—GORDON.—H. J. Hume Henderson, son of Col. Hume Henderson, B.A., to Eleanor Hamilton Gordon, at Dublin, June 20.

### DEATHS.

- BROOKE—Robert Brooke, late Hon. E. I. Co., Covtd. C. S., St. Helena, at Hastings, June 20.  
DIGBY—Ellen, the wife of Wm. Digby, Editor of the *Daily Times*, Madras, and Hony. Secy. of the Executive Committee of the Famine Relief Fund, Madras, at Cambridge, June 22, aged 28.  
DIVER—Thomas Diver, M.D., late of Bombay, at Horne Bay, June 17, aged 43.  
DUMAYNE—Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Dumayne, at Bath, June 14.  
EVANS—George Evans, M.R.C.S.L., late 9th Lancers, son of the late Geo. C. Evans, H.E.I.C.S., at Regent's-park, June 19.  
GAYER—James A. Gayer, Lieut. Col. B.S.C., at Southampton, June 11, aged 45.  
GUNNING—Major Charles George Gunning, M.S.C., at Folkstone, aged 44.  
HARRISON—Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. T. Arthur J. Harrison, R.A., at Bournemouth, June 11.  
JENNINGS—Fred. Jennings, of Calcutta, late Member of the Bengal Council, at Suffolk, June 17.  
LARCOM—George, son of Major General Sir Thomas Larcom, Political Agent at Jungera, Bombay, June 16, at Fareham, June 16.  
LOGAN—On the 18th May, at Clyde House, near Barnstaple, Maudie Emily, aged 18, and on the 23rd May, at Northlands, Sophy Temple, daughters of the late Walter Logan.  
MACGAVIN—Walter Alan MacGavin, at Stoke Newington, June 20, aged 4 years.  
MONTGOMERY—The Right Hon. Sir H. Montgomery, Bart., late a member of the Council of India, at 5, Manchester-square, June 24.  
RICHARDSON—Arthur St. John Richardson, late of H.M.'s Covenanted C. S., Bombay, at Kensington-park, June 14, aged 61.  
TRACY—Julia Peach, widow of Charles L. Tracy, of London and Calcutta, at Upper Clapton, June 18.

## India Office.

June 29, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, Staff Corps; Major A. Pullan, Staff Corps; Surg. major T. G. Skardon; Capt. F. Firebrace, R.E.; Major C. E. Stewart, Staff Corps; Surg. A. B. Seaman; Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford; Lieut. J. Clibbon, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. A. R. McMahon, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. R. S. Gray, Staff Corps; Major B. Fischer, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. J. Bevan, R.A.; Capt. L. F. Campbell, Staff Corps; Capt. T. S. Magan, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. E. Werge, Staff Corps; Capt. C. T. Echalay, Inf.; Col. A. U. H. Finch, R.E.; Lieut. col. J. A. Gayer, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. Gordon, Staff Corps, 4 mos.; Major A. W. Graham, Inf., 3 mos.; Lieut. col. G. C. Thomson, Staff Corps, 3 mos.; Major J. Eckford, R.E., 4 mos.; Surg. major G. Barnard, 6 mos.; Lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, Cav., 6 mos.; Capt. A. N. Phillips, Inf., 4 mos.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major C. Wodehouse, Staff Corps, 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

- Bengal Estab.*—Major F. Coddington, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Hallett; Capt. J. Cook, Staff Corps; Major W. H. Macnaghten, Cav.  
*Madras Estab.*—Major J. H. Prendergast, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, Staff Corps; Major G. H. Trevor, Staff Corps. The permission to return granted to Capt. C. E. Hallett, Bengal Staff Corps, has been cancelled.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 21. Str. Harald Haarfager, Bombay.—22. Morayshire, Calcutta.—23. Arracan; str. Langshaw, Calcutta.—24. Str. Mulwa, Calcutta; Magdala, Mauritius.—26. Str. Nizam, Bombay.—27. Giovanni R., Rangoon; str. James C. Stevenson, Kurrachoe.

### DEPARTURES.

June 21. Str. City of Oxford, Calcutta; Vaeni, Bombay; Timor, Bombay; Aphrodita, Calcutta; Kaji-Noor, East London; str. Fernwood, Aden; City of Hankow, Calcutta; Constance, East Indies.—25. Emile, Singapore; Ann Millicent, Kurrachoe.—27. Str. Nepal, Calcutta.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Endora, for Alga Bay, June 15, 43 N., 6 W.  
Avo Giuseppe, from Rangoon, May 1, 25 S., 59 E.  
City of Berlin, from Rangoon, May 15, off Cape Recife.  
Dorothea, from Rangoon, May 19, off Plettenburg Bay.  
John George, for Mauritius, June 21, 12 miles N.E. of Portland.  
Cardiganshire, from Calcutta, June 10, 10 N., 23 W.

### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Nepal, June 27.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For CALCUTTA.—Dr. W. Arthur, Dr. E. W. Hardwicke, Mr. R. Barnaby, Mr. A. H. Catherwood. For MALTA.—Mr. W. E. Chown, Mrs. E. Marryat, Major an. Miss Lloyd. For MELBOURNE.—Miss Roycroft. Mr. R. Charlton, Mr. S. Savory, Mr. J. Long, Mr. A. Miller, Mr. and

Mrs. A. Fisher. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Scotland, Capt. J. C. Lloyd, Dr. H. Goodall, Mr. W. C. Hotham.

Per str. Travancore, July 9.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, Mr. Cobridge, Capt. E. S. Reynolds, Mr. F. T. Harrison.  
Per str. Travancore, July 5.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. C. F. H. Johnston, Mr. Brown. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. de C. Ireland, Mr. M. J. Norman. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerber and infant.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 4.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. G. Oliver, Mr. A. T. Rond, Capt. J. A. Little, Miss Jopp, and Major Prendergast.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Normandy and Miss Normandy, Major and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Elliott, and Mr. Trevor.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Bellamy, and Major Griffin.

SOUTHAMPTON to ALEX.—Commander Ducrest.

JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton, and Mr. Holland.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dr. Fitzpatrick.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. G. W. Butt.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. W. S. Sullivan.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Aker, and Dep. Comy. J. E. Taylor.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Messrs. Harrison.

JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchellor.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Law.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. J. E. Wall.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, Mr. H. Cunningham, and Mr. W. V. Jackson.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Murray.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, and Mr. Ferguson.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family.

**NEW INVENTIONS.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. W. Adams, one of the Deputy Registrars, High Court of Judicature at Bombay, residing at Bombay, has filed an amended specification of his invention for fusing metals, smelting ores, melting or vitrifying mineral substances, baking bricks, tiles, bread, &c., cooking food, generating steam in boilers for driving machines, cremation of deceased Hindus and others, and for most of the purposes for which heat is generally used, by solar heat. Mr. Francis Finlayson, of Calcutta, for a machine for sorting and sifting grain. Mr. Julius Pintsch, of Berlin, in the kingdom of Prussia, Engineer, for improvements in floating lights and in apparatus for the same. Mr. S. H. Gilman, of New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America, for improvements in presses for cotton and other like substances. Mr. R. W. Thompson, assistant engineer, South Indian Railway, residing at Trichinopoly, in the Presidency of Madras, for an improved description of permanent way for railways. Mr. J. L. Watson, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, residing at Madhopur, in the Punjab, India, for water-lifting on the principle of the chain pump. Monsieur E. Bazin, of Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer, for improvements in washing auriferous and argentiferous sand and other matters separable by the operation of washing and in apparatus to be employed therein.

### Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 4.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 5.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

##### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

#### TO CEYLON.

##### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 1d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

##### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	85	88
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ... ..	85	88
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	85	88
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking	80½ 80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	80½ 80½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	equiva-	82½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	lent to	80½ 81
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	£100.	89½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..		
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

## India Exchanges.

#### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 1-2d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 1-2d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 1-2d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8 1-2d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2½d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 3½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..			52½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ... ..			59½d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock, 1850 ... ..	104	to —
	India 4 per cent. ... ..	—	to —
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1894 ... ..	101	to 100½
	Great Indian Peninsula Deb. Stk. 4 per cent. ... ..	99	to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	29s.	to 31s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	33s. 6d.	to 39s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	109	119 x.s.
Stock	South Indian ... ..	23.0	to —
20	Do. Issued at 10s. prem. ... ..	100	to —
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	135 x.all.
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	to —
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	129 x.all.
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	12½ x.s.
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	to —
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	115 x.s.
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	110 x.s.
	Ditto Debentures (4) ... ..	94	to 100
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ... ..	100	115 x.s.
Stock	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	115 x.s.
20	Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	108	to —
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11½ to 12
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	2½ to 22½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	25 to 29
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	101 to 103
35	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	41 to —
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	13½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	23 to 24
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17½ to —
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 5s.	3½ to 4
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4½
60	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	66½ to 67
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	6½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6½ to 7½
5	Do. New ... ..	4	11 to — pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	to —
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	102 to 104
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
10	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1½ to 1½ dis.
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[In the Press.]

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## THE INDIA LIST

JANUARY, 1878.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, June 14; Allahabad and Madras, June 12; Calcutta, June 11.

THE *Times* telegram, dated Calcutta, July 7, sums up the latest accounts of the weather and general prospects:—

Over forty inches of rain has fallen at Bombay during fourteen days—the largest rainfall ever registered in the same time. Madras is not so fortunate. The Government report a monsoon light and irregular. Prices rising forebode a great increase of distress unless rain falls within a fortnight.

Various useful works are ready for commencement. The Indian Government has accepted a programme of works, and has already granted leave to begin the South Coast Canal. Twelve engineers have been ordered to Madras. The Secretary of State has requested that notice be given to fifty junior engineers on furlough to hold themselves in readiness to return to India if required.

The number on the relief works is 134,721; on gratuitous relief, 72,743. In Mysor prices are stationary, or showing an upward tendency. On the relief works there are 35,315; on gratuitous relief, 12,552. The Mysor Government has applied for the sanction of an expenditure of 1,000,000 rupees for the purpose of constructing a State railway between Bangalor and Mysor. Up to March 21, 1877, the Madras Government has paid 18,300,000 rupees on account of famine relief. The last return for the North-West Provinces gives the following numbers:—On the relief works, 99,052, against 69,650 in the previous return; in poorhouses, 7,805, against 6,209. In Oud, on the relief works are 19,212, against 17,153 in the last report; and 3,841, against 3,047, in poorhouses.

The Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year, the account showing a profit of nearly 1,200,000 rupees.

The trade outlook is slightly better. A commercial report states the total imports for May of this year at 37,627,718 rupees, against 46,257,474 in May, 1877; the total exports for May of this year, 58,298,366 rupees, against 72,943,764 in May, 1877, which shows an actual loss for this year. The Secretary states that bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of June amounted to 8,459,490 rupees, or 233,541 less than the estimated quantity. The cotton shipped from Bombay in June was 40,020,820 lb., valued at 10,000,809 rupees. The tea exports in June, 1878, were 1,989,760 lb., against 1,605,502 in June, 1877. The expenditure on the Madras harbour to the end of May has been 1,805,579 rupees.

The Department of Agriculture publishes the following reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending June 4, 1878:—

Rain is reported from all districts of Madras; in Malabar, South Canara, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris the fall has been of fair quantity, else-

where slight; prices still show an upward tendency in many districts. The total number on relief works is 124,478, and on gratuitous relief 72,698; the former is less by 2,367 and the latter more by 220 than last week. No rain is announced from Mysor; ploughing and sowing continue; the number on works for the week ending the 25th ultimo was 44,216, and on gratuitous relief 11,566, less by 446 and 482 than in the previous week respectively. In Bombay showers have fallen throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and in Khandesh; the river continues very high in Sind; the weather at Bombay is cloudy and very hot. It has been cloudy and hot during the week throughout the Central Provinces; slight showers have fallen in four districts; preparations for the *kharif* continue. No rain has fallen in Berar. None is reported from Central India. In Rajputana there has been a general heavy fall of rain in Bickaneer, which has filled the tanks; there appears also to have been a heavy fall at Kotah; showers are reported from Abu, Sirohi, Marwar, Jhallawar, Deoli, and Ajmere. In Bengal rain is reported from all the Eastern, and most of the Central and Northern districts; showers have also fallen in Chota Nagpore and Orissa; in the Bhagalpur and Patna divisions there has been little or no rain; the weather is now generally fine, and prospects good; more rain is wanted in Pooree. In Assam little rain has fallen in the valley, more in Sylhet; prospects are good. In Burma there has been general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, except in Kumaun; westerly winds prevail. In the Punjab rain is reported only from Amritsar (where damage is said to have been done to the crops still ungarnered), Dehra Ismail Khan, and Hissar; the weather is now more settled, and reports of the harvest are favourable.

THE *Ceylon Observer* says:—"A very considerable amount of rain has fallen during the last ten days, accompanied by rather heavy winds, which now blow pretty steadily from the south-west. The temperature has been delightfully cool for a tropical clime, the sun being obscured for the greater part of the day by the rain-clouds. The total rainfall at Colombo in May was 22.94 inches, a quantity only twice exceeded since 1870."

THE *Daily Telegraph* of this morning, in a telegram dated Berlin yesterday, makes the important announcement that "England has concluded a Defensive Treaty with Turkey for the maintenance of the strict integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions; and that in view of this fact the Porte has accorded to Great Britain the right to occupy the Island of Cyprus, a right which her Majesty's Government will immediately carry into effect." It is added that "the position of Cyprus, by its proximity to Antioch and Aleppo, will give England absolute control over the Euphrates Valley, and so secure this route to India;" moreover, that "a line of railway on the mainland, having this object in view, is about to be constructed." This looks as though a preference had been accorded to Mr. Andrew's scheme, but time will show. Meanwhile let us hope the report of the *Telegraph* is well-founded.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry on the P. and O. s.s. *China* has given its judgment. The Court is of opinion that the fire was not caused by spontaneous combustion. In the opinion of the members the occurrence was due to the dropping of some ignited substance through the hatch of the second-class deck or by undetected smoking by the workmen who were stowing away the cargo. The Court also found that Captain Alderton acted wisely in scuttling the vessel, and that "he did all that might be expected from an able seamen and intelligent commander in the trying circumstances in which he was placed."

THE *Times* telegram from Bombay states that the High Court has granted a rule *nisi* for the transfer of the Surat riot case, of native editors, to the High Court of Petitioners. It

is alleged that the condition which prevails at Surat is wholly unsuited to allow of a fair trial. The witnesses, it is said, are afraid to testify to the truth lest they should be arrested by the police, whom they allege to be searching for witnesses armed with blank warrants. An order has, therefore, been passed for temporarily staying the trial.

It is said that there has been some friction between Major Biddulph and some of the Cashmere authorities of Gilgit, and that a serious complaint has been made by the former against the latter. The Viceroy has left the case entirely in the hands of the Maharajah, who has summoned the Cashmerian officials concerned to Srinuggur, and is at present investigating the case.

THE Government of India has published a Resolution for the subject of the adjourned Railway Conference. It is proposed that the Conference assemble in Calcutta next cold weather, probably in November. The subjects for discussion will relate to the economic and efficient working of railways as respects both the public and the employes. The consulting engineers are desired to invite communications from all persons interested in railway matters.

LONG experience of the Madras surf should have taught at least some of the authorities concerned in the despatch of six 12-ton guns to that Presidency that it is not always an easy matter to disembark articles of such cumbrous character. On the occasion referred to, it appears that the guns, on arrival, could not be landed; the surf was heavy, and there were no appliances to lift such weights out of a ship's hold. And what was the result? "They were brought round to Bombay, and it is now said there are no wagons on the railways between here and Madras capable of carrying so much as twelve tons." This might well form a subject for the forthcoming Railway Conference.

MR. O'CONOR, Assistant-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, has been deputed to inquire into the departmental condition of the Bombay Custom House and suggest necessary reforms to the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. STANSFELD, Bengal Staff Corps, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, and leaves Simla for Darjeeling immediately. Colonel Stansfeld will be at home in the duties of Private Secretary, as he officiated in that capacity with Sir William Grey.

LORD ULICK BROWNE has been gazetted to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during the absence on leave of Mr. H. L. Dampier. Mr. W. S. Wells succeeds Lord Ulick Browne as Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Mr. F. H. Pellew acting as Commissioner of Burdwan.

DR. MACDONALD, who was lately delegated to inspect the famine districts on behalf of a Bombay Native Association, finds that considerable mortality took place (as was to be expected) during the famine, but that he could find no cases of relapsing fever, about the existence or non-existence of which in Bombay the doctors are now disputing. Dr. MacDonald thinks that the depopulation of many villages in the Deccan is to be accounted for, not by mortality, but by the emigration of the villagers to better districts.

ACCORDING to news from Leh, dated May 26, the Karakoram and the other passes are still snowed up. Another attempt, the third, had been made to send men into what we may again call Chinese Turkestan, to learn the news there, and had failed; and the success of a fourth attempt, then being made, was very doubtful. A number of traders with goods from Yarkund were supposed to be still somewhere north of the Karakoram, quite unable of course to make their way through the Pass. Judging, moreover, from the quantity of snow in the passes from Leh into Nubra and Tanksee—three feet of fresh snow had just been reported,—it seemed likely enough that the Karakoram would be impassable for some time yet to come. The Bara Lacha and other passes on the route from Leh to

Kulu are not likely to be open till the end of July, and will be closed again by October or November; usually this route is open for five months in the year. In Leh and in the Upper Indus Valley there have been constant falls of snow; and no fine weather worth speaking of. With the Karakoram snowed up, nothing authentic can be heard at Leh about the progress of the Chinese in Turkestan; but the impression is that the Russian accounts are true, that the Chinese have really entered Khokan.

A CRY for help comes from North Berar for the starving Koorcoos of the Taptee Valley. Captain Oldham, R.E., publishes in the *Times of India* a letter from the Rev. A. Norton, Chikalda, which needs no comment:—

The day before yesterday I arrived here from the jungle. The thousands of Koorcoos and Gonds in the Taptee Valley are suffering terribly from famine. Wheat, grain, kootkee, mungee, and mussoor—all their crops—have totally failed. The universal story of the people is, "We are starving; we are dying." They have said frequently that if this year there had been the usual crop of jungle fruit and seeds they could have lived on them easily, though all their crops have totally failed. But the jungle mango-trees have borne no fruit at all this year in their country. The mho blossom, on which for weeks the Koorcoos and Gonds have been principally subsisting, has this year been only a quarter crop. Some are living on the leaves of trees. Some are wandering with not a rag to cover their nakedness, picking up jungle seeds and sleeping where night overtakes them. The Koorcoos themselves say that half of their race will die during the coming six months.

We can only add that there is a post-office at Chikalda, and a money order post-office at Ellichpore, the nearest civil station in the plains.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says:—"At last the weather and its indications are to be systematically recorded. Mr. John Eliot, the Chief Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has left Simla for Calcutta to make the necessary arrangements and organise a small staff, which will shortly return with him to Simla. For the next four months reports will be telegraphed thither daily, from some fifty observing stations in every part of India—from Peshawar to Colombo and from Kurrachee to Rangoon—and the information thus sent will be manipulated in a scientific manner and made public through the Press." Our readers will be kept perfectly *au courant* to these reports, and may expect to be most weather wise.

AN instructive comment on the Vernacular Press is published by the *Times of India*. It seems that a Mohammedan journal, the *Lawrence Gazette*, published at Meerut, lately published letters supposed to have passed between the Sultan and the Ameer of Kabul. The letters created excitement in the bazaars, and were accepted as genuine, and reprinted. We cannot quote the whole; the pith lies in these words of the Ameer, who signs himself Sher-Ally, servant of the Oosmany throne:—"I consider the Russians are brave, and therefore keep friends with them. I have no faith in the words of the English nation. I am afraid they never keep their word." The Sultan, however, loyally replies, "I do not agree with what you say respecting the English nation," and goes on to advise his correspondent "not to listen to what Russian agents say." The shallowness of the hoax, and the credulity of those imposed on, are amply shown by the fact that the letter to and reply from Stamboul according to the date only occupied three days in transit!

AN ingenious case of counterfeiting coin was recently discovered at Hoshungabad, in the Central Provinces. It is known that natives, when testing gold mohurs, or other gold coin, generally take them to a jeweller to have a hole drilled half-way through them for the purpose of seeing that they are of genuine metal. The present coiner, a jeweller by trade, manufactured silver imitations of gold mohurs, and having drilled two or three holes half-way through them, to make it appear they had been as often tested, thickly gilded them over. By these means he, for some time, imposed even on members of his own craft, till one more wily than the others proceeded to test some of the counterfeit coins for himself. The fraud was then discovered, but it is said not before one hundred base coins had been thus put into circulation.

THE Resident at Aden, Brigadier-General Loch, is about to pay a visit to the island of Socotra, the conspicuous landmark

in the Indian Ocean off Cape Guardafui. The island is said to be ruled by an Arab Chief, who may be regarded as an absentee proprietor. Its position is one of considerable strategic importance, and in the event of hostilities the British Government would doubtless take good care that Socotra should not fall into the possession of an enemy. General Loch's visit to the island is thought to be connected with the possible contingencies of war. In the days of Portuguese rule in India Socotra was inhabited by a number of Nestorian Christians, and was the seat of a Bishopric. Now, it is said, there is not a Christian on the island.

THE Government Resolution on the Bombay Presidency Magistrate's Report for 1877 has been published. The number of persons brought before the Courts in 1877 was 22,643, against 22,192 in 1876, being an increase of 451. This increase of crime is mainly in petty thefts, and may be attributed to increased cost of living consequent on the immigration of destitute people from the famine districts. Cases of drunkenness were about the same in number as in the previous year; but we note with shame an increase in the number of Europeans, Eurasians, and native Christians tried on that account, and a decrease in the Hindus and Mahomedans. Then, also, though there is a decrease of Europeans brought before the Criminal Courts, the number being 1,018, against 1,119 in the year 1876, the ratio compared with the population is still high, but few of this class of criminals belong to the European residents; they come from the military or passing population. Increased prosecutions for assaults on policemen show increased zeal on the part of the police; and the activity displayed by the Society for Prevention of Cruelty has raised the number tried for abusing and torturing animals from 791 to 1,230; of these 1,207 were convicted, which shows the care and discrimination of the agents of the Society. The stolen property for the year amounted in value to Rs. 97,437, of which fifty-five per cent. was recovered. On the whole, the report shows that the work of the magistrates has been well done, and the police have maintained their character for efficiency.

WHILE at home we are hopefully expecting a pacific solution of the Eastern Question, our squadron is not inactive. The following paragraph we take from the *China Mail* of the 3rd inst., which is of interest at the present moment:—

Considerable manœuvring appears to be going on between the British squadron and the three Russian men-of-war until lately lying at Yokohama. The *Audacious* arrived at Yokohama on the evening of the 17th April, accompanied by the gun-vessel *Maggie*, raising the number of British men-of-war in that harbour to six. These, with the three Russian war vessels, and the German corvette *Augusta*, were, in fact, the only men-of-war at Yokohama at the time. On the evening of the 18th, or the day after the arrival of the *Audacious*, the British corvette *Modeste* and the sloop *Egeria* received sealed sailing orders, and left the harbour on the following morning. Absolutely nothing is known as to their destination. The Shanghai-Nagasaki telegraph got out of working order shortly after their departure, and as the last telegrams that had reached Yokohama had announced the despatch of a force from India to Malta, and that "the situation is generally considered less hopeful," but the Russian and the English Admirals must have felt anything but comfortable. In a Yokohama contemporary of the 20th, one day later, we find a couple of significant paragraphs, the one that "the departure of the Russian squadron has been postponed until to-morrow morning; its destination is now said to be Higo and Nagasaki," and the other that "H.M.S. *Audacious* was calling all day yesterday and last night." The three Russian corvettes, however, took their departure on the 21st, ostensibly for Kobe, and seem to have been pretty nearly followed out of the harbour by the *Audacious* and *Maggie*, whose destination was unannounced. Probably the British Admiral did not know it himself, beyond that it would be much about the same as that of the Russian vessels. The *Audacious* is not only the most powerful but the fastest vessel, with perhaps the exception of the despatch boat *Vigilant*, of the British squadron in these waters, and speed will be one of the greatest desiderata in taking care of the three Russian corvettes at Yokohama—all of whom are, we believe, pretty fast vessels—should war unfortunately ensue between the two countries.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* has sent a letter written by General John Jacob, of Sindé fame—written in 1849. The following words are prophetic, though at the time they must have seemed nonsense to many:—"I intend standing by the service I have created as long as I feel that my presence is useful, and some day I hope to show that the native soldier of India can take his place in the line of battle with the best men of Europe. The S. I. H. (Sindé Irregular Horse) is already capable of proceeding on service to any part of the world, and I would not hesitate to match it in fight man-for-man against the cuirassiers of France. Wherefore, I suppose that Govern-

ment would be glad to employ us in case of the Indian army taking a share in European war."

THE suspicious people of Simla exercised themselves for some time in a Turkish visitor who, of course, was a spy of Russia. The suspected spy turns out to be the faithful Afghan native orderly of the Prince of Wales, Azezoolah Khan. At first a trooper in the 4th Panjab Cavalry, he made his way to New York, *via* Shanghai, Peking, Yokohama, and San Francisco. From New York he went to London, and became native orderly of the Prince of Wales, whom he accompanied throughout his Indian tour. His certificates testify to his having fully proved himself a faithful servant. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war he went to Constantinople, and received a commission as Lieutenant from the Sultan. Thus he fought through the Armenian campaign as aide-de camp to Ferik Aali Pasha, was wounded at Kars, and was decorated with the Medjidie of 5th class for his bravery at the battle, which resulted in defeat of General Loris Melikoff. He has since returned to India. After a visit to London he volunteered for the Expeditionary force, but was told to wait for a frontier employment. Meanwhile he bides his time at Simla on an allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, and a braver and more loyal servant of the empire cannot be found.

WE have heard of convicts being admitted members of select circles and "uncertain heroines" passing as most unimpeachable matrons. Some poor Bengalis of the carpenter caste at Allahabad have suffered grievous hurt to their caste by a native who declared himself to be one of themselves. He introduced a female as his wife, and both the impostors were unreservedly admitted to social fellowship. At last the actors appeared in their true garb. Their associates got information, to their great confusion, that they were sally deceived, and that the man was of a very low caste and the woman was his concubine. A great sensation was caused, and the man was threatened with a suit for damages for loss of caste by his fellows. But his cunning was too great to be easily detected. He flatly denied the facts, and he wanted to prove his status by letters from his home. The persons whom he so cleverly deceived were prevailed upon, and granted him time, with a view to prove his status. Getting this opportunity, he made arrangements for his escape; he secretly sold his furniture, drew his pay, and made himself scarce, leaving the woman behind him. His adversaries have been compelled to shave their heads and make *prayaschitta* before they were readmitted to their caste. The woman has now entered into the order of her sisterhood. Such occurrences are not rare in these Provinces."

WE readily give currency to the idea started by the *Pioneer* to encourage a kind of Fancy Fair in India, which would suit the native quite as much as the European taste. Might not so simple an agency be the means of drawing out of seclusion many weary inmates of the *zanana*, for whom much has been done already by benevolent English ladies, but for whose civilisation so much more remains to be accomplished?—

On the third day of every month, writes Abul Fazl, his Majesty, the Emperor Akbar, held a large assembly, whither came the people of his harem, and to which the wives of other people also were bidden. Merchants displayed their wares, the ladies looked and bought, and the assembly was in reality a fancy fair. The day of the fancy fairs was called *Khushruz*, the joyful day, "as they are," says the historian, "a source of much enjoyment." Shah Jahan held fancy fairs, too; but in his time the enjoyment seems to have sometimes exceeded proper bounds, as in the days of the First Napoleon. Sikandar Begum of Bopal used likewise to patronise fancy fairs for the sale of articles made by the orphans whom the good lady had adopted. In praise of these last-named fairs, one Hakim Asghar Husain has written a book, in Persian—"Bazar-i-Sikandari," "The Sikandari Market." And there has been some talk, too, of establishing fancy fairs here and there in India for the sale of Indian fancy goods, jewellery, embroidery, and such like.

The *Pioneer* thinks that "if people or an association could be persuaded to promote the idea, it would doubtless be a success."

WELL deserving of the sarcastic comments of our Indian contemporaries is the curious conduct of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Mr. J. D. Gordon. The wedding of the Maharaja lasted from the 22nd ult. to the 4th inst. Great European festivities were announced for the latter days. Cards of invitation were sent to all subordinate officials, and they reasonably looked forward to have a good time; but the re-



verse of a reminder came to many of them in the form of a circular from the Assistant Secretary, which we print entire :—

Sir,—I am desired to request that, in order to guard against possible misunderstandings, you will be careful to make it known to all officers subordinate to you that, with regard to the requirements of the public service, at the present time, it will not be practicable to permit any officers, other than those who have been expressly summoned, to proceed to Mysore on the occasion of H.H. the Maharajah's wedding, to avail themselves of the invitations which, as a matter of courtesy, have been sent to all officers serving in this administration.

After this we are not surprised to learn that the English Press of Bangalore received scant courtesy, being not invited, but told they might call for news.

GENERAL THOMPSON, whose death we recorded last week, as "C.B." writes to the *Times* of the 4th inst., was not only the oldest officer of the Indian army, but the sole survivor of Lord Lake's gallant army which on Nov. 1, 1803, won the hard-fought battle of Laswaree. One survivor of Assaye, fought in the same year, remains in the person of Lieut. Francis Glanville, late 19th Dragoons.

### Odds and Ends.

COLONEL MELVILL accepted the temporary command of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, vacant by Colonel Brownlow's death, on the understanding that it does not prejudice his claim to the command of the 19th Bengal Cavalry, when Colonel Fane retires.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, Bengal Infantry, on return from furlough, is posted for general duty to Barrackpore.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. D. SHIPLEY, 40th Regiment, has been appointed to the command of the Murree Depot to enable him to complete two years' service in command of a Hill Depot, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Rowland.

MR. E. M. MONEY has been permitted to resign her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

CAPTAIN E. MOLLOY, Adjutant, 5th Goorkhas, has been attached to the Foreign Department.

LORD CRANBROOK has been asked to warn fifty junior engineers, now absent on leave, to be ready to start for India as occasions may arise.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has been appointed Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Meili.

On the 3rd inst. the Governor of Madras asked leave to begin the South Coast Canal and applied for the services of twelve engineers. The required sanction was telegraphed and the engineers were sent.

A FIRE took place at Simla on June 9th, by which the premises occupied by Messrs. Abich and Co., which formed a portion of Lawrie's Hotel, were burned down.

LARGE reinforcements of Dutch troops are being sent to Acheen, where it is rumoured that a serious outbreak has occurred.

TRUSTWORTHY accounts have reached India of marching and counter-marching and considerable movement of Russian troops beyond the Oxus.

THE Government of the North-West-Provinces and Oudh has obtained the concession of that half of the surplus profits of canals which has hitherto been paid to the Supreme Government.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of M. Raoul Quillet, to act as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for the French Colonies during the absence of M. Felix Charriol on leave in Europe.

It is reported that famine is now raging in Bokhara and Merv, the result of the severe frost of last winter, followed by inundations in the spring.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From Bombay.—Miss Dayne, Mrs. E. Hurst, Miss Alice Cork, Conductor Merri-man, Mrs. Merri-man and three children, Captain Welch, 24th Regiment; Mr. Ezekiel Benjamin, Mr. Silas Benjamin, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.; Mr. H. M. Temple, B.S.C.; Mr. Charles Beckles, Mr. E. Diddell, Mr. H. Byers, Lieut. Jackson, 3rd Hussars; Surg. Martelli, Mr. Thomas Bursford, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hepworth, Sergeant C. Lewis, Captain S. G. Smyth, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Harding, and Mr. C. J. Jones.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From Bombay.—Mr. R. Mookerjee, Mr. R. P. Orr, and Mr. F. D. Campbell.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Riding-master S. Walters, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), at Umballa, June 1. Major Wright, 70th Regt., at Mooltan, June 22.

BENGAL.—From an accident, Captain George Edward Earle, Paymaster, "The Carabiniers," at Umballa, June 1, aged 35. John Ward McNair, Assistant to the Accountant-General, Punjab, at Lahore, June 1, aged 24. General Harry Thomas, late of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, at Regent's Park, aged 98.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. T. H. J. Buckley, late of the H.E.I.C.S., Madras Artillery, at Ipswich, June 1, aged 48. Captain O. A. C. Duprat, H.H. the Nizam's Service, at Hyderabad, of local apoplexy, at Hyderabad, June 4. Conductor J. Schouzy, Range officer, D.P.W., at Madras, June 1.

BOMBAY.—General Andrew Roland Royal (Bombay) Artillery, formerly commandant of the Bombay Horse Artillery, at Grove Barrs, Horsell, Surrey, June 29, aged 77. Dr. J. G. Fraser, M.D., late of the Bombay Medical Service, at Merlewood, Inverness, July 2. Col. H. R. C. King, commanding 13th Regt., Bombay N.L., of the Indian Expeditionary Force, at Malta July 1.

#### THE WANT OF VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN INDIA.

In continuation of some remarks we made lately on the necessity for a thorough change of educational policy in India, we would point out that the full value of extended vernacular education among the peasantry has scarcely been as yet appreciated. The great want of the peasant class in India is—forethought. A man whose ideas are strictly limited to what he has seen and felt is not likely to use his thoughts on a combination of future possibilities. From his childhood the peasant is accustomed to till the ground and to sell or eat the produce year by year. In good years he eats more and dresses better, and in famines he is helpless. His father was able to procure some six or seven hundred rupees to spend on his marriage by mortgaging his land, and he hopes to be able to obtain a like sum when required. His experience has shown him that money can be got by signing a paper, and the full meaning of what he is doing he cannot receive. He is quite unable to understand that a combination of evils in one single year—short crop, want of water, &c.,—may make the bond he has signed, and is unable to meet, his chains to bind him in life-long slavery. A casual inquirer among the peasantry will find that in 99 per cent. of cases, where money has been borrowed, it is for something totally unnecessary—almost invariably for marriage expenses. The family savings, as well as a considerable sum borrowed, go in this way. These savings sometimes amount to some hundreds of rupees, but there is always an additional sum to be borrowed. It is this marvellous inability to look beyond the immediate future that is the great cause of the peasant's indebtedness. Again, when once the bond has been signed with his mark, a rude imitation of a ploughshare, the peasant takes no pains to find out if the accounts of the money-lender are correct, as he pays off his debt. He cannot read, and he has barely enough arithmetic to ascertain the total of two and two. Consequently, the usurer says what he pleases, and perplexes the peasant with an intricate arrangement of debit and credit, with the invariable result of showing that he is more, rather than less, in debt. Enormous sums of money are annually drained from the peasantry, which would be saved to him by a little education. In itself education will neither make a clever nor a provident man; but it will enable the man of ordinary abilities to calculate the future to his advantage and not to discount it. Not only so; but the mere training of the mind by the effort of learning will render possible the labour of calculating future chances. The power of the usurer lies almost entirely in his knowledge of "the three Rs." All his unlawful gains, over and above the stipulated sums, are due to the fact that he is the only one of the two parties who can read, write, or calculate. It should be the great aim of education in India to enable every individual to protect himself. It is no use having elaborate laws dependent on a written form of contract, if one of the contracting parties can neither comprehend the original contract nor check the working of it. It is the want of that comprehension which education gives that causes the peasant to hate the Civil Courts with such a bitter hatred. These Courts never appear to him as protectors, but invariably as oppressors. They are to him the servants of the usurer, and the cry that the Sirkar only cares for Bunnias is the natural result. Not only, as we showed in our former article, is the present system of a preponderance in the higher education enabling the oppressing classes to become the executive of Government, but it is giving the lives and labour of the people into their hands as well. This necessity for educating the people in their villages, is perhaps the most burning question in India. They should have every inducement to learn, and they are very willing to take advantage of opportunities; but the village schools are few, and the Brahmin teachers discourage all but Brahmins or Marwarees, and their like. Every taluka should have many schools, not one or two, and in the large villages only, and the teachers should be koonbees. The natural ability of the peasant is much greater than is often supposed. He is shrewd in his line, but reading, writing, and arithmetic are away in the clouds, and they are the instruments of his oppression, not of his freedom as they ought to be. "A little knowledge" is only dangerous when the owner tries to use it out of its range. The Indian peasant is not in the position of an English labourer, who often could not read or write, though that reproach is passing away. He is in the position of a small farmer, farming his own land, and with his own hands. Under our laws where writing plays so great a part, and where documentary evidence is so crushing, not to read and write means a daily possible ruin. Those who know the districts can tell of actually hundreds of forged bonds in some villages, which, when well got up, are as powerful as real ones. There is at this present moment nothing to prevent any village usurer from getting the greater part of a village into his hands without having a claim to any single acre. Not only so, but such things are done. What is there, when once a customer has put his mark to paper, to prevent the usurer from writing whatever he chooses above it? Collusion with the village officers would be easy, and the signatories could never disprove such documentary evidence. It is well that attention should be called to this great question. Abolish one "High School," with its daily murder of the inoffensive English classics, and the means to establish a hundred village schools are at hand.—*Bombay Gazette*.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, July 8, 1878.

## THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

THE debate expected on Friday last has been postponed to the 16th; the threatened attack on the policy of the Indian Government is still to be delivered; but day by day the feeling grows, that however much we may regret the fact, the Act restraining the Native Press of India has been made necessary by the growing out-re-cuidance of the vernacular newspapers. At first, indeed, it seemed, as was well said, to be a sudden reversing of the engines. The progress of education, the cultivation of the native mind, the slow growth of freedom, all seemed to be advancing. That such a sudden danger-whistle should be sounded, and so severe a break pressure be applied, showed that there was danger a-head. It seemed to the English public that some sudden discovery must have been made, to call for so stringent a measure, and one so unwelcome to English minds. The publication of the Blue-book has cleared away such misapprehension, as the real course of events is set forth clearly in the various documents. Although the Act itself was passed with a haste that left it faulty in certain of its provisions, the necessity of some such measure had been felt for some years. During the years which have elapsed since the liberation of the Indian Press in 1835, there has been a steady increase in the number and in the power of both English and Vernacular journals. Save in 1857, when Lord Canning passed the Gagging Act, no break had occurred in this growth, no interference with the freedom of the Press. Of that very Act the latest historian of those troublous times admits the necessity as regarded the native Press, which "had encouraged sedition and rebellion." In more recent times the danger of disaffection being propagated was guarded against by the Section of the Penal Code added in 1870. By this the crime of exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection was made punishable with transportation, imprisonment, or fine; the appended explanation declared that disapprobation of the measures of Government is not in itself disaffection; the right of criticism was amply secured. The Indian Press, both European and Native, again, to quote Colonel Malleon, "was often extremely uncompromising when dealing with individuals. It certainly called a spade a spade." We are not unused in this country to strong writing and bitter attacks, as well on the general policy as the individuals of the Ministry. But the

Anglo-Indian Press, as, for instance, in the recent attacks on Sir George Couper, is sometimes unequalled in the fierceness of its onslaught on obnoxious measures or men. A carefully-guarded freedom, a wide latitude of expression, was accordingly left by this law of seditious libel. The native journalists, we may be sure, would not be slow to imitate and surpass their European teachers and models in criticism. Yet for some years the various official reports, up to so recent a date as 1874, speak in commendation of the tone of the Vernacular Press. It cannot then be charged against the Government of India that the growth and development of native journalism experienced any check at their hands. It has doubtless formed a subject of careful inquiry and analysis, how the uncritical attacks on the British Raj, as such, without particular reference to particular abuses, commenced. That in the various sections of the heterogeneous mass, called the people of India, there still lurks a spirit of disaffection cannot be doubted; fanatics have not ceased out of the land; those who have in the process of change suffered real detriment or imaginary hurt brood on their grievances. Let us add to the really disaffected, the numerous educated natives, who have found it easy to start a journal, but not easy to succeed except by spicy writing, and there is no difficulty in accepting the outcome as necessary, that an evil-speaking brood of small vernacular journals would spring up. These, while carefully keeping within the law of inciting sedition, would find their easiest mode of attaining notoriety and increased circulation in abuse of the ruling powers. Hence it followed that in 1873 the attention of the Government was drawn to passages reproduced from the *Halishahar Patrika*, which, in the opinion of the Advocate-General, disclosed offences within the meaning of Section 124A of the Penal Code. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal then submitted to the Governor General in Council "that there should be a law to punish summarily and severely, without the *eclat* of a long prosecution for sedition, those who published mischievous and seditious libels on the Government, and to shut up newspapers which are the vehicles of such language." The proprietor and registered printer were too young and too insignificant to be the objects of an elaborate prosecution.

In 1875 two articles in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, justifying the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, were held by the Advocate-General to be punishable. In this case also the Government concluded that in the present state of the law it was not desirable to prosecute, except in the case of systematic attempts to excite hostility against the Government. The same conclusion was come to in the case of an article in the *Shivaji* in 1877. It is the opinion still of certain high officials that the Government held in the law against seditious libel a sufficient weapon; yet in these important cases, the weapon was found too cumbrous, and the use of it deemed likely to be injurious to the wielder thereof. Can it be doubted that such immunity encouraged mightily the smaller and more venomous vernacular journalists? They seem to have acted like the candidates for the office of coachman who emulated each other in promising to drive as near to the edge of a precipice as was compatible with escaping a fall; they measured the exact line on the verge of sedition. The Indian Government might prefer the men who would keep as far off as was consistent with the straight track of criticism.

Lord Cranbrook, in his masterly despatch, quotes the admirable judicial statement, which sets forth most fully the inalienable rights of a journalist as to criticism of public measures and public men:—

The public journalist is entitled to canvass the acts, the conduct, and the intentions of those who may be intrusted from time to time with the administration of the Government by the Crown. He is entitled to canvass, and, if necessary, to censure those acts. He is entitled to

comment on, canvass, and, if necessary, censure the proceedings of Parliament. He is entitled to criticise and condemn the acts of public men. He is entitled to point out any grievances which he may think the people labour under, and argue for their removal, and suggest what remedies may occur to him for the purpose. He is entitled not only to publish, but to comment on, to criticise, and, if necessary, to condemn the conduct of judges and their decisions; nay, more, even the verdicts of juries are not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism.

Such rights belong to the smallest native journal, and no high, we dare to say, no English official of any grade, would do aught to trespass on them. It has been alleged by the opponents of this measure that the denunciations of the native Press were mainly due to the injured pride of officials smarting under acrimonious attacks, who confounded their personal dignity with the Imperial authority. We shall recur to this subject—but, on the face of it, was Lord Northbrook influenced by such representations when announcing his intention of dealing at some future time with the grave difficulties presented by “the question of the tone of the native press, the condition of the law, and the propriety of altering it?” The various high officials whose opinions are given in the Blue-book are fully justified by the extracts quoted, in deploring the growing seditious tone of the vernacular papers. Are officials to be considered thin-skinned and only regardful of their own dignity who object to such comments as these?—“The authorities must make every effort in their power to satisfy themselves that they punish criminals only and not innocent persons. But we cannot say that the authorities under the English rule feel this anxiety. *They care more to comply with the technicalities of the law and to get their handsome salaries than to administer true justice.*” Are these words criticisms of erroneous charges of a prejudiced judge, or of a technical miscarriage of justice? Rather do they not mean to make the subjects universally, even though blindly, discontented with the Courts of Law, and the administration of justice? Here is a comment on England’s European policy:—“Her abandoning Turkey in the present crisis has proved England to be a selfish and time-serving Power. She loves money more than her own good name; she allows this love of money to exercise an undue influence on her policy towards India.” Two more extracts will content our readers!—“Heaven protect us! Our rulers in these days are like robbers.” “The British Government is continually breaking its promises.” Many of the extracts refer to the English contempt and ill-treatment of the Natives. It is with shame, we must confess, with Mr. Huddleston, that “there is an unfortunate element of truth” in statements in these papers; but the wilfully illogical deduction, from some instances, of a universal contempt, is only equalled by the charges which attribute to our rule, the entire loss by famine. These writers may be obscure; their writings go forth and are read; they lie, but the readers know it not. The latter may have been unconscious of any such wrong, unaware that they were injured. They have believed in the justice and generosity of the hard-working European official; but the wise editor, who speaks to them in print, must know best. Such journals do not throw light on the real feelings of the people any more than our own penny dreadfuls paint a real state of society; but as those noxious publications mislead the imaginative shop boy and convert him into a precocious petty thief, so these vernacular pests may train the peaceful and law-abiding natives into secret disaffection or open sedition; therefore preventive measures must be taken.

We will not review the provisions of the Act. Lord Cranbrook’s judicious amendment, whereby any censorship or correction of proofs is omitted, throws the whole onus on the journalists. It is, indeed, surprising that Lord Lytton should not have remembered Lord Canning’s difficulty, namely, that he would have had to be censor himself. Only one point appears open to grave doubt, that is as to the appeal, or

rather want of appeal, from the action of the Local Government. We have confidence, however, that there will be no desire unduly to press the rigour of the law. There will be an appeal, though an informal one, to public opinion, the healthy growth of which will certainly not be impeded by this Act. The measure is not one to gag the public voice, but to silence the utterance of mischievous slander and dangerous “folly and braggadocio;” we may confidently expect that the hope of the Secretary of State will be fully realised:—

I hope that the result of the measure thus limited and guarded will lead the writers in the vernacular journals to examine and expose genuine grievances, instead of indulging in the easier task of general denunciation; and that the improvement which has been noticed in the European and Anglo-Native press may gradually extend to the vernacular newspapers, so that special legislation for any class of publications may be found in no long time to be unnecessary.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*Carthage and the Carthaginians.* By R. Bosworth Smith, M.A. (London: Longmans and Co., 1878.)

Whatever the view taken of the question of Islam and its founder by those who have been led to make it a study, no impartial critic will fail to accord to the able lecturer on Muhammad and Muhammadanism the credit of producing a readable and remarkable volume in illustration of a theory which does not lack learned and experienced advocates. We go further, and affirm that no better exponent than Mr. Bosworth Smith can well be cited of the reactionary view in favour of Muhammadanism, which has hitherto found but incidental expression in the more modern of polemical writings. In the task then undertaken he brought to his aid careful reading; an evident desire to render justice to his opponents, though ready to anticipate their failure in argument; and a mastery of details, which enabled him to exercise freely and effectually that literary taste and judgment which again shows itself in the volume now before us, if we look merely at its felicitous choice of words and polished as well as pertinent phraseology.

But the lecturer on “Carthage and the Carthaginians” does not show a whit less careful reading and conscientious study in his present work than in the earlier one. The labour has been clearly one of love, for no man could extract from dry details (in the ordinary sense of the expression) so glowing a picture of ancient life and customs without giving himself wholly to the effort, and no man could give himself thus wholly to the effort, were not the details to him the reverse of dry. That his heroes would have been, more or less, pigmies in the face of modern civilisation and appliances, does not shake the patent historical truth that Hamilcar Barca, and Hannibal were, in genius, worthy to hold foremost rank in the nineteenth century, and, consequently, personages far in advance of the age in which they lived. That the conduct of Napoleon’s old guard at Waterloo, cited by Mr. Bosworth Smith—and, let us add, that of our own guards at Inkermann—resemble in their way the devotion of the Carthaginian veterans who withstood Scipio’s Generals at Zama, need not in the least degree weaken our admiration for the ancient record. It is true that the Passage of the Alps, followed by the engagements at the Ticinus and the Trebia, the passage of the Appenines, the battle of Lake Trasimene, and the overthrow of Varro and Æmilius Paulus at Cannæ give a special attraction to the Second Punic War, compared to the remainder of the book; but there is much otherwise of general historical interest; and the author’s comments supply a masterly accompaniment to the narrative.

Carthage is, however, in Africa, and hardly a fitting subject for an *Indian Mail*. We may not venture to dilate in these columns on its heroes and history; on the Punic wars and struggles with Rome; on Hamilcar and Catulus, or Hannibal and Scipio. Did we linger on over the volume before us, it would be necessary to seek in it some chance topic which has affinity with the Far East. Such, for instance, might be found in the matter of human sacrifices, or the doctrines and beliefs of the old Phœnicians—subtleties which Anglo-Indian antiquarians have striven, ere this, to fathom, but have hitherto rather touched than penetrated. If we are to accept the dictum of

Max Müller, neither Bryant, Wilford, Maurice, or Sir William Jones ever succeeded in elucidating the comparative mythology, or cognate questions on which they had so earnestly been engaged; yet their writings are many, their investigations elaborate, and their toil has been immense. The critical tests which alone could have regulated their attempts, and kept them "from running riot," are said to have been wanting. To quote the learned Professor of our own day whose name we have just mentioned, the principles which have, since their time, been established by the students of the Science of Language, were not then known, "and as with words, so with the names of deities, the most treacherous of all Sirens was the only guide in such researches."

*Delenda est Carthago* is a fiat which will not apply in a literary sense, for some time to come, if ever; and Mr. Bosworth Smith's treatment of the fine old theme should give it renewed life and interest. And we may state, in support of this conclusion, that only on Thursday last, the occasion of Harrow Speech Day, one of the many able literary performances of the students, selected for recitation, was an original English poem bearing the title of "Carthage."

F. J. G.

### THE MURDER OF MR. COOPER.

#### TRANSLATION.

Copy of the Foreigner Kassunsing's deposition.

The Foreigner Naick Kassunsing, on being questioned on the 8th labyeegyaer of Tagoo 1240 (24th April, 1878), states: -

I am a Naick, and was so appointed by the predecessors of the Political Agent. On the 6th inst. (B. E.), the jemadar Teepoolain wishing to have his brother promoted as Naique, and the Political Agent listening to the jemadar, fined me Rs. 5 for not keeping proper guard, and assaulted me by pushing and driving me down. Being ashamed, because my character was lowered (*lit.* name was spoiled), I, with a gun, shot the Political Agent in the breast while he was seated on a chair reading. Not long after, I shot dead also the jemadar Teepoolain and sepoy Teepoo.

(True translation.)

R. B. SHAW, Resident at Mandalay.

Simla, May 26th, 1878.

Bhamo, April 24th, 1878.

To the British Resident, Mandalay.

Sir,—It is our painful duty to make the following report of the sad tragedy which has occurred at the British Agency, Bhamo:—

At 9.30 this evening messengers came to the China Inland Mission House in the Mungoon quarter of the city, saying that Mr. Cooper, the jemadar, and one of the guard had been killed. Reverends J. N. Cushing and H. Soltan immediately proceeded to the Woon's residence to make inquiries. He had already sent off the Sitkey and two Nakkaus with men to the agency. The Revs. J. N. Cushing and J. S. Adams immediately started for the agency, and on the way invited the Rev. Mr. Frieday and one of the French priests to accompany them. These four gentlemen, on entering the agency, found Mr. Cooper lying on the drawing-room floor in a pool of blood, where the native doctor had placed him. They also went to the quarters and saw the bodies of the jemadar and the acting sergeant Teepoo lying outside on the ground. These gentlemen forthwith proceeded to collect all the papers which they found lying about, together with the plate, revolver, and some small articles of value, and having placed them in the money-chest pointed out by the agent's Burman writer, locked the chest and sealed it with the seal of the agency which the writer gave them. In the chest also they noticed some bags of money lying. It should also be mentioned that they placed in this chest all the keys which they found on Mr. Cooper's dressing-table. They were unable to do more than this when they were summoned to the Woon. Mr. Adams remained behind to take charge for the time being, as the native doctor, the Burman writer, and others accompanied the gentlemen to the Woon's. On the way Mr. Soltan joined them, and accompanied them to the Woon's, where they saw the murderer bound. The murderer had been sent for by the Woon, and taken away by his officials before the gentlemen arrived at the agency. The Woon caused the man's confession to be read, which he said that he was about to despatch to Mandalay. He told the gentlemen to make such arrangements for the burial of the agent and other matters pertaining to the agency as would be in accordance with the English custom. Accordingly, Messrs. Soltan and Cushing went back to the agency with the native doctor and other people belonging thereto. They caused the body to be washed, but did not further prepare it for burial, as the native doctor wished to make a *post-mortem* examination to-morrow morning. They first called the two Burman servants, who, at the time of the murder, were in the kitchen at the back of the house. Their names were Moungh Hleh and Moungh Gye. The substance of their testimony was as follows:—At the time of the murder there was no one in the house except Mr. Cooper. They say that the man must have come up the backstairs, although they did not see him enter. They heard the back-door of the dining-

room farthest from the drawing-room thrown open violently, and immediately afterwards the report of a gun. They rushed out, and saw the murderer Kassunsing Naick running down the backstairs with a gun in his arms. Mr. Cooper was sitting in the drawing-room in a long chair by the centre table, almost facing the door leading into the dining-room, through which the man had fired at him. The curtain was hanging down across the doorway. The two men having pushed aside the curtain saw him in his blood, and immediately rushed to the native doctor's house. Having called the native doctor, as they were returning with him, and had reached the well, they heard the gun fire which killed the jemadar. After their arrival at the house, they heard the report of the gun that killed Teepoo. They were just in time to see Mr. Cooper give two or three gasps, and then all was over. They then went to look for paper, in order that the native doctor might write to the missionaries, and hearing the murderer calling out below the house, the native doctor told them to shut the doors. They did so, and being terrified, left the house by the back.

The following is the substance of the native doctor's testimony:—At about 8.15 p.m., when I was in my house, I heard a gun fired. Knowing that Mr. Cooper sometimes fired guns at night, I did not think anything of it. I came out of my house and stood by the garden fence, when two Burmese servants came to me, and called out "Master is wounded. Kassunsing has shot him." I immediately hurried to the house, and when passing the well, heard another shot fired, which was the shot that killed the jemadar.

On reaching the staircase a sepoy told me that the jemadar had been shot by the murderer. I came upstairs, and found Mr. Cooper in the drawing-room in a long chair. He was lying back in the chair, quite motionless, but gasped two or three times, and then died. The ball entered the chest just below the right nipple. I put Mr. Cooper on the floor, and sent messengers to the missionaries and the Woon. The Woon sent the Sitkey and other officers, and asked for the murderer, whom I gave up to them. I remained in the house until the arrival of the missionaries, when I accompanied them to the Woon's.

The following is the substance of the testimony given by the guard:—Mohammed Sen was by the well, and saw the murderer go up to the jemadar's house, call him out, and shoot him. He also saw him fall. Say-ka-hammed came out of his house and said, "What is the matter?" He saw the jemadar fall, but did not see the murderer. The jemadar's brother, Abdul Rahim, said the jemadar had been eating rice, and while a woman was washing the dishes, I heard a gun fired off in the bungalow. I said to my brother, a gun has been fired off in the bungalow. Did you hear it? He said nothing, but got up and went down out of the house. I followed him, and saw him shot and fall. The murderer seeing me, immediately raised his gun to shoot me, but the shot missed me, and killed Teepoo, Acting Naick, who was close behind. The murderer then went to the native doctor's house, and called him by name. He also called the doctor's brother and myself, and then went to the guard-house in the north-west corner by the main gate. He placed his gun there, and took a five-chambered revolver. He called a Naick, Mohun Sing, but the man did not come. He then called all the guard, saying, "I don't know what the matter is, whether the Kakhyaens have been firing in the house, or who has been firing." He then went back to the guard-house, and deposited his pistol. He came out again and walked back and forth. Meerbaehr then seized him, and all the guard surrounded him, and placed him in the guard-house and pinioned him. In the guard-house he confessed that he killed Mr. Cooper and the two others. About an hour afterwards the Burman officials came, and the murderer was taken into the custody of the Woon. It was about 8.30 p.m. that the murder was committed.

So far as can be ascertained, the cause of the murder was personal revenge in the case of Mr. Cooper, who had punished him three days ago, inflicting a fine of five rupees, and striking him. Since that time, they say that he has eaten nothing, and spoken to no one until to-night. What grudge there was against the jemadar has not yet been ascertained.

Permission has been given by the Woon for his burial just outside the north gate of the agency compound, where Captain Cooke interred Mr. Graham. After the post-mortem examination to-morrow he will be buried there.

One copy of this report is sent by the Woon's dawk boat with messengers, and another by a private boat.

(Signed) HENRY SOLTAN, China Inland Mission.

(Signed) J. N. CUSHING, American Baptist Mission.

Simla, 25th May, 1878.

HOME FOR INEBRIATES.—A small but successful experiment has been made in the case of inebriates by a Calcutta lady. Without waiting for legislation, Miss Leslie has opened a home for inebriates at 19, Canal-street, Entally; it already holds its full complement—fourteen inmates. Were funds forthcoming many lost loafers might be reclaimed; the object is only to be effectually attained by a residence long enough to wean the drunkard from his poisons, by restoring nerve and self-respect; then will follow readmission to situation. The directress wisely advocates patience to her charge, but lays down no hard and fast rule.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### OPENING OF THE PUNA EXHIBITION.

PUNA, June 2.—I heard one of the natives in the city exclaim last Saturday evening, "At last the Puna Exhibition is opened." Yes, it was opened; but I have never witnessed such a dull and dreary affair. "Better late than never," says the old adage; but in this case, I am sure, later would have been better. What on earth induced the educated natives of the city of Puna to open such an important institution at this time of the year, when Puna is empty of the leading members of society, when the opening of the Puna season has yet a month to come, and when their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the members of Council, and the "upper ten" are away at the Hills, I cannot divine. There was no band playing to give *éclat* to the occasion, and the attendance was very poor. It remains to be proved whether the undertaking will be successful or not. It was at half-past five when our esteemed Judge, Mr. Phillpotts, arrived, shortly after which he delivered a speech in Mahrattee, which, although brief, I am told was an excellent one. He was followed by Mr. Dada Saheb Koorundwarker, and when the speechifying and the ceremonies were over, I observed groups of inquiring minds promenading around the building. The articles exhibited deserve notice and commendation. The specimens of silk manufactured in Bombay and exhibited by the enterprising firm of Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co. were much admired. The collection of stuffed animals and birds also formed a very pleasing contribution, and the photographs exhibited by Messrs. Rustonjee Jamsetjee and Gungaram Bhaw of Puna, and Mr. Cowasjee Cursetjee of Kirkee, were excellent. The specimens of pottery were from Messrs. Ruttonjee and Co., of Bombay, call for special mention, and among the other articles exhibited were brass table ornaments, specimens of ivory work very neat and elegant, wool-work and cushions, the handiwork of native ladies, embroidery in silk and gold, cotton prints manufactured in India, swords and daggers richly encased, a variety of betul-nut cutters, and earthen curiosities, native medicines, beautiful wooden toys from Gokak, a wonderful collection of earthen toys and figures from Madras, specimens of wallah work, made in the city of Puna, which give a rich odour when dipped in water, miniature mosques manufactured of reed, very pretty, exhibited by Mr. T. Ramchunder of Madras, and a large collection showing the different specimens of Indian grain. As you enter the Puna city Town Hall the eye meets with the life-size portraits (oil paintings) of the Koorundwarker's family, a very faithful likeness of Nana Furnavees, the portrait of Sawae Madhown, the last Peishwa but one, and the portrait of Mr. P. S. Benewallee, a sirdar to the Peishwa. The war implements from Sattara were very striking, and I was much amused at the exhibition of the weapons used by Sewajee in the year A.D. 1659, when at Rajghur he killed Abzool Khan, a sirdar, sent by the King of Bejapoor against Sewajee. The natives would have us to believe that the tiger claws, also exhibited, were the identical ones used by Sewajee on this occasion. The specimens of locks received from Kutch Bhooj and exhibited by Currumsee Keshowjee Lohar, through the Dewan of Kutch, displayed much skill. Ramjee Maistree, of Puna, exhibited two walking sticks (one encasing a sword, and the other answering the purposes of a fowling-piece), which were much admired for their skill and workmanship. The tin cash boxes manufactured in the city of Puna formed another pleasing feature of the Exhibition; but the saddlery exhibited is hardly worth noticing. There were some excellent specimens of cotton from Malwa, for which the Maharaja Holkar of Indor has assigned a prize of Rs. 100. The opening of the Puna City Exhibition of 1878 is no doubt an event in the annals of the Deccan. The city is gradually rising into importance. We have a large population, and evidence around us of affluence if not of great wealth, there are, indeed, visible signs that Puna is growing in trade and influence. —*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

### Miscellaneous.

TRANSFER OF ASSAM.—It is said that the proposed re-transfer of Assam to Bengal will not be carried out until Sir S. Bayley has had some experience in the country as a Chief Commissioner.

A MELANCHOLY event is reported from Morai. Lieutenant G. G. Brittan, of the 62nd Regiment, stationed at Morai, shot himself on June 6; the unfortunate officer was temporarily insane.

THE CONVICT RAJAH.—The *Indian Mirror* says the Rajah of Pooree was quietly landed at Prinsep's Ghaut, Calcutta, on the 25th ult. He was brought up from False Point in a steamer, in charge of an assistant superintendent of police and a number of Cuttack chowkidars. The young man is now kept in the Presidency Jail. It is said he has become quite reconciled to his fate.

CHOLERA has broken out at Agra. The battery of artillery went into camp four miles from the cantonment on Sunday morning, the

2nd inst. The first case occurred on Friday morning, the second on Saturday, and a third on Saturday night; of these three case one was fatal. There have been no cases in camp, and none yet among the riflemen. A lady died on Saturday morning. There have been cases in the city and the suburbs. Four or five orphans in St. Peter's Asylum have been carried off.

OUTBREAK IN BARISAL JAIL.—The *Englishman* states that there was a somewhat serious outbreak in the Barisal Jail in the afternoon of June 1st. According to our correspondent's account of the affair, twelve or fifteen of the convicts succeeded in breaking open the jail gates and forcing their way out, after a struggle with the sentries, one of whom they wounded. A body of the reserve police on duty in the jail pursued them closely, and brought them to bay, when a fight ensued, in which three of the convicts were killed, and several wounded, one of whom died the same night. The emeute is attributed to dissatisfaction on the part of the prisoners, owing to certain orders which had been passed by the officer in charge of the jail.

LLOYD'S GARDEN.—Mr. William Lloyd of Darjeeling has just made a useful gift to the station. A public garden for Darjeeling was a want which has been much felt for years, but the Municipality was too poor to purchase land for the purpose. The only suitable land, both in extent and position, belonged to Mr. Lloyd, and when he became aware of the public wish and want, he generously presented it to the station. Sir Ashley Eden has written to Mr. Lloyd thanking him for the gift, and suggesting that the garden to be laid out on the land should be called Lloyd's Garden, to commemorate among future generations the memory of himself and of his uncle, the late General Lloyd, the founder of the sanitarium.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Committee of the Bengal Branch of the National Association is desirous of extending the sphere of its usefulness by setting on foot some practical work. The cause of female education being in its opinion the most pressing, the committee has determined to take that up. The various methods which it proposes to adopt are as follows:—1. The introduction, as soon as practicable, of the "Kinder-garten" [literally children's garden] system in infant schools. 2. The provision of scholarships and prizes for girls' schools. 3. A system of periodical inspection of such schools. 4. The collections of diagrams, maps, pictures, and other educational apparatus, including magic lanterns, for the use and amusement of girls' schools and kindred institutions. 5. The organisation of a staff of Zenana teachers, unconnected with missionary work. 6. The institution of a system of examination for Zenana schools. 7. The examination of the school and reading books now in use, and the preparation and publication of more suitable ones when required.—*Times of India.*

THE GAYA RAILWAY.—It is rumoured that the Gaya line will be extended to Nagpur *via* Shahar ghati. This scheme will shorten the distance by rail very considerably between Calcutta and Bombay, besides relieving the Jubulpur line of a great portion of the enormous goods traffic to and from Bengal. We also learn that a new embankment is under construction on that section of the line from Jahanabad to Gaya, the cart-road remaining available for ordinary traffic, and every exertion will be made to complete the line to Jahanabad, from Bankipore, without delay, so as to do away with the great inconvenience which is at present experienced, in consequence of the main thoroughfare having been taken up for the new line of railway. Coolie labour is plentiful, and wages have not ranged so low in the districts of Patna and Gaya since Sir Richard's sensational famine arrangements a few years ago; consequently the contractors should be in a position to push on rapidly with the work, and at the same time clear a handsome profit out of the undertaking. It is further stated that extensive buildings will be erected at Bankipore for the accommodation of the Head Quarters of the Tirhoot (State) Railway, and Gaya Railway. At present the offices of the Engineering staff, Account Branch, &c., are at Dinapur.—*Behar Herald.*

HERAT AND THE FRONTIER.—An occasional correspondence of the *Times* writes from Aleppo, under date June 27, that the line of country commanding the northern approaches to Herat has been for the first time surveyed by a British officer—Captain Butler, of the 9th Regiment. The Tekeli and Akhal tribes of Turkestan, with whom he has passed several months, occupy the valleys supplying that great fortress with provisions and water, and the mountain ranges acting as a bulwark against the advance of an army from the north threatening Afghanistan and British India. Those valleys and mountains have been hitherto a blank in our maps; but thanks to this dashing, adventurous expedition of Captain Butler, whose indefatigable perseverance amid frequent dangers, privations, and sickness has never flagged, we shall now be possessed of data on which to settle the vexed question of the security of our Indian frontier and to facilitate measures for its defence if ever attacked. The collection of such valuable additions to geographical and political knowledge has taken a year of arduous labour, the results of which will doubtless be most justly appreciated in England, and it is not too much to expect that the return of Captain Butler will be hailed with that universal applause which has of late welcomed home the pioneers of exploration in other regions. Among the results will be



found the discovery of the source of the river Attreck, which has been found far away from where it was supposed to be, and a careful survey of a gorge, as yet ignored, leading northwards from the Kuren-Dagh range, and practicable for artillery.

**INDIAN FEUDATORIES.**—It would be wrong to leave out the young chief of Ulwar from the list of those who, in view of the European difficulty, promptly offered their services to the Indian Government. As soon as he saw that Indian troops had been ordered on foreign service, his Highness the Maharao Rajah requested Dr. French Mullen, in charge of the Agency, to telegraph to Major Bradford the offer of three hundred sepoy and two hundred sowars; his Highness promising to pay the cost of drilling his contingent to the proper standard, as well as the cost of keep so long as the services of his troop might be wanted. His Highness wrote, moreover, to Major Bradford, regretting that it was not within his power to offer a larger contingent. The Maharao Rajah of Ulwar was installed, as our readers know, toward the end of last year, and so far has quite fulfilled the fair promise of his minority. Lately, for some months past, indeed, he has been keeping up a relief camp, in which there are four thousand people; and in a day or two will be opening a relief work—facts which, with his ready loyalty, speak well for the young chief, more especially as he got little or no revenue from the last kharif, and but little from the Rabi; he has even been obliged to borrow some lakhs for current expenses. The army of Ulwar, by-the-bye, consists of 2,000 cavalry, 5,500 infantry, 10 field and 290 other guns, and 300 artillery.

**RAILWAY BRIBERY CASE.**—The hearing of what is familiar to the public as the Railway Bribery Case was again proceeded with on the 5th June at the Girgaum Police Court, the two prisoners, Mr. C. H. Dewey, late Goods Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, and his head-clerk, Janardhan Narayan, being charged with receiving bribes, and the latter also with abetment. The first witness, Anundjee Narpall, stated in evidence that he gave the native prisoner fifty rupees to be paid to Mr. Dewey for waggons, as he heard that they could not be obtained without being paid for. The witness also said that he did not tell Janardhan "actually to pay" the money to Mr. Dewey and could not say that it ever found its way to his pocket. Altogether, witness paid to Janardhan Rs. 102, the amount of the payments being entered in a book, and debited to his constituents. The consignment clerk, Narayan Krishna, who is one of several railway servants arrested in connection with the alleged frauds, also gave evidence for the prosecution. He said that before the pressure of grain traffic last June he distributed the waggons to merchants at Carnac Bunder. Mr. Dewey stopped him from doing this, and said he was not to give out any waggons except under his (Dewey) orders. The instructions at first were verbal, but after a time the waggons were distributed according to chits or notes from Mr. Dewey, or lists signed by him. The case was again adjourned, but before the Court rose, Mr. Branson, counsel for the prosecution, presented another information against Mr. Dewey, laid by a muddadum of the firm of Leeladhar Javerchund, who says that he paid Rs. 40 for waggons. Upon the application of the railway company a summons was granted against Havorna, who is stated to be in Madras.

**SIMLA GAETIES.**—As a show of dresses and uniforms the late State Ball at Peterhoff has perhaps never been excelled. Ladies spared no pains to adorn themselves attractively, and the dresses were in most instances low enough to satisfy even our most Gracious Majesty, whose own shoulders are said to be still fair to behold. Then the men came in all variety of colour, from the brightest of canary yellow and sky-blue to the dull black claw-hammer of the period. Of this latter few were visible; and the non-officials and non-political civilian element were conspicuously absent. The taller poppies of the State in good coats (trimmed here and there with a little dark blue) and white knee continuations and stockings, produced the usual profound effect on those who contemplated them for the first time; and one young lady, whose curiosity overcame her discretion, almost had a fit when, on passing the gentlemen's cloak-room, there appeared inside what she believed to be an individual bereft of his outer nether garment. The Court uniform is a difficult one to look well in; but no Indian official (except perhaps poor Lord Mayo) ever carried himself more gracefully therein, and to the manner born, than the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Lady Lytton, I noticed, wore the new Order for Ladies—a small riband bow of light blue, fringed with diamonds, fastened to the top of the dress on the left. In the long, narrow, low room set apart for dancing the crowd was too great to permit of much movement, except now and then a spasmodic revolution on one's own axis, at the risk of torn skirts and battered elbows. Later on, when the sight-seers had adjourned to supper, the dancers had a better chance; and when the band played the National Anthem, at two o'clock, there was more than one regret that the evening had passed so quickly. The house is not adapted for large assemblies, and it is difficult to invest a State ceremonial with much dignity where one is so cramped for room. Yet the entertainment was generally pronounced a brilliant success, and the guests carried with them, I am sure, pleasing recollections of this, the opening Ball of the Simla season.—Correspondent of *the Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 3. Str. Medina, Krouk Phyo; New Era, New York.—4. Str. Sattara, Camorta; str. Rajpootana, Moulmein; Royal Alice, Liverpool.—5. Str. Orion, Liverpool; str. Gannet, London.—6. Jorawar (port not mentioned).—7. Str. Peshawar, Southampton; str. Estepona, Bombay; Gilbert Thompson, Liverpool.—8. Loch Fyne, Melbourne.

### DEPARTURES.

June 3. Strs. Meinam, Flamingo, Queen Anne and Castello; Cecile Marie.—5. Poonah, City of Lahor and Ben Rhydding.—6. Strs. Reliance and Sir John Lawrence; Majestic.—7. Astronomer, Wild Rose and Calcutta.—8. Str. Africa; Blair Athole.—9. Strs. Baghdad, Sattara, Avagye and Woodburn; Hospodar, Eriu's Gem and Lady Solborne.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 11, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
1 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
1 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 0
1 per Cent., 1869-8 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 0

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	111 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1873 ... (1893) ...	101 8 to 102 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2 to 16 1/2

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	717 1/2 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1450 to —
Coal Company ...	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	142 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	600 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to 300
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	49 to 49
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	187 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	95 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	600 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1125 to 1130
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	24 1/2 ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	600 ...	205 to 210
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2 ...	106 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	430 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to 56

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 3 ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6 ...	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6 ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### THE MARRIAGE OF THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSOR.

The *Madras Times* correspondent supplies a brief account of the above ceremonial:—The ceremonies preceding the actual wedding commenced on the 23rd May, on which date the rite of purification was performed by a Brahman Priest of the tri-marked sect, which consisted in branding both arms of the bride and bridegroom with a heated-silver stamp of some device. On the 25th, the Rajah was seen to leave the Palace by a side entrance about five p.m., dressed in a long white coat, unshod, and bearing a staff with a small pot of boiled rice suspended from one hand, representing a devotee on a pilgrimage to Benares, with a view to leading the life of an ascetic. One attendant only accompanied him, holding an umbrella over his head. Thus they walked over a space of ground overlaid with cloth, measuring about 150 yards, and entered an octagonal-domed pandal, facing the Palace, splendidly decorated, which was supposed to supply the place of a resting station. Here his Highness was met by the nearest relatives and friends of the bride, who prayed and solicited that he should forego such a project, as it was quite inexpedient and disadvantageous to one of his high position, whereas, if he desisted from adopting such a course he would enjoy all he could of the pleasures of this life, become the companion of a lovin



wife, parent of a family, &c. The Rajah, ultimately consenting to their wishes, returned to the palace in the same way as he left it. Crowds of people assembled to witness this scene.

On the 26th May last, some little while before the nuptial ceremonies of the Maharajah took place, he left the Palace by a side entrance, facing a temple. He was seated in a State palanquin, and was carried in procession through the principal streets of the Fort, which were graced with triumphal arches. A native band from Tanjor, reputed for its excellence, preceded the palanquin, playing all the way; the instruments were richly ornamented with silver and gold. A portion of the Mysor Horse was in attendance, both before and behind. Most of the native officers of the Commission followed. The concourse of people accompanying the procession was so dense that order was scarcely maintained. Another portion of the Mysor Horse and Infantry was drawn up in review order in the open square facing the Palace; and the procession, on its return, halted at the main entrance, when his Highness alighted from the palanquin and proceeded to the courtyard within, and took his seat on a magnificent silver *muntap*, constructed for the occasion. The court was decorated in good taste, and a beautiful fountain was playing over a neatly arranged circle of flower pots. The bride now made her appearance, covered from head to foot with cloth of gold, entirely veiled, and seated herself on the left side of the bridegroom. Soon after the Chief Commissioner and European officers of the Commission arrived, when a salute of thirteen guns was fired. They took their seats in the order previously arranged for them. In front of the *muntap* was an earthen pot containing fire, fed with sundel wood, ghee, &c., according to wonted custom. The officiating priest now proceeded with the ceremonies, by reciting certain forms of prayers and gesticulating at intervals; the prayers ended, the bridegroom placed around the neck of the bride a golden circlet richly manufactured, called a *thabi*, which has been estimated to have cost a thousand rupees. This part of the ceremony was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns. The next step in the proceedings was the tying together, by the priest, of the ends of the clothing of the contracting parties, and, thus united, they were made to walk around the pot of fire three times, after which they resumed their seats on the *muntap*. The ceremonies ended here. The guests now arose and paid their respects and congratulations to their Highnesses. Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, was the bearer of a congratulatory telegram from Lord Lytton; it was now read, and the several presents sent by his Excellency to the bride and bridegroom delivered. This act was honoured by an Imperial salute of thirty-one guns. Return presents to Lord Lytton from their Highnesses, consisting of a costly necklet and bracelet, were handed to Mr. Gordon. Beautiful garlands of flowers were then placed around the necks of the principal guests, and gold coins distributed to the natives. The bride and bridegroom now retired, and presented themselves before the Dowager Maharanee (who was seated behind a purdah witnessing the proceedings) in a prostrate position, and received her blessings. The Chief Commissioner and officers left immediately, under a salute of thirteen guns. Sixty-seven prisoners were unconditionally released from the Mysor Jail, after their being informed why they were thus liberated, viz., in honour of the Maharajah's marriage.

## Miscellaneous.

**SHOT AND SHELL.**—Fourteen tons of shot and shells forwarded from the arsenal at Bellary lately arrived at the Salt Cotaour Station, for the Grand Arsenal, Madras. They are intended to be shipped by the first opportunity to one of the ports on the coast which is being put into a state of defence.

**THANKS TO VOLUNTEERS.**—The *Athenaeum* is informed that an official letter from the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines was on the 6th ult. read to the artificers of the Gun-Carriage Manufactory by Colonel Kerrich, thanking the men who have offered their services to accompany the Expedition to Malta, and informing them that should another Indian contingent be sent up, seven of those who first volunteered themselves will be called out for active service.

**GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—The Madras Government in April last telegraphed to the Secretary of State for India to engage a Head Nurse for the General Hospital, on a stipend of from £100 to £120 a year, with a free passage out, and free passage back, in the event of failure in health. We now hear that intimation has been received in Madras that a selection from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has been made, and that the head nurse is expected to arrive here by the next in-coming mail steamer.

**LOCUSTS v. RAILWAYS.**—On the 13th May a very large number of locusts settled on a portion of the Madras line of railway, covering the metals for some distance. A passing train crushed some thousands of them, and the glutinous substance from their bodies rendered the rails so slippery that the wheels refused to take the metals, and the engine had to be brought to a standstill, and the wheels and metals cleaned before the train could proceed. The train which followed was also detained by the same cause.

**THE MAHARATTA OCULIST.**—Some two months ago we informed our readers of a Maharatta oculist having arrived from Bombay, and made some marvellous cures among the natives of Madras in restoring sight to the blind and purblind. The man is said to have almost made his fortune in this Presidency. Ere his departure from Madras he was entertained by an opulent Mohammedan merchant in Armenian-street, and was handsomely rewarded for the unremitting care and attention paid to the merchant's wife, in having restored her sight. We learn from a correspondent that the oculist is now at Rangoon, where he has distinguished himself by operating on a Burmese man, stone-blind, and effected the desired cure in almost a couple of hours.—*Madras Times*.

**MADRAS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—The periodical statement of the Madras Executive Committee, dated June 1, says that most lamentable accounts are received from the Local Committees and officers of Government of ravages committed by locusts and grasshoppers. Many of these are young, in their wingless state, which shows that the swarms reported some months ago have bred, a contingency which was feared. The Salem and Coimbatore districts are those most affected. The authorities are using means to check the ravages of these insect pests, but meanwhile serious and wide-extending damage is being done. The charge brought against the Roman Catholic priests in the North Arcot district, of misappropriating relief funds, has been fully shown to be false. The native official Jubba Rodd, who made the speech at a public meeting imputing such baseness, has been compelled to tender his retraction and apology to Fathers Bacon and Darras. The reports from the agencies to the Madras Committee still urge the need of relief. Thus at Condavade the need for relief seems as great now as it has been any time within the last eight months. From Vizagapatam the Right Rev. J. M. Tirso reports, "During my pastoral tour I had the opportunity to ascertain that famine is not yet at an end." The approaching sowing season will be, for many cultivators, a very trying one, if the Committee do not come to their assistance, for they have sold their bullocks, and even their sowing implements during the famine.

**INDIAN SURVEY DEPARTMENT.**—The recent telegraphic determinations of longitude executed by the Indian Survey Department have resulted in the geodetical connection of Madras Observatory, the pivot on which the whole fabric of Indian triangulation rests, with Aden and Suez, and hence with Greenwich, the link or section between Greenwich and Suez having been carefully measured during the observations of the Transit of Venus in 1874. The result of this measurement is to establish a new value for Madras Observatory (80 deg. 14 min. 51 sec. E. of Greenwich), which will thus affect all Indian meridians, and which will have, theoretically, the effect of moving India 2,000 feet or so further from England. The Indian Government have it in contemplation to establish a further geodetical connection with Australia (Adelaide), using for the purpose the cable from Madras, via Penang and Singapore to Batavia, thence the land line, about 480 miles, to Banjiwanji, thence the cable to Port Darwin, and from that point the land line across the continent to Port Adelaide. These telegraphic determinations of longitude are most valuable as checks upon trigonometrical and astronomical values, and in the interests of geography we hope that they may be the precursors of similar operations, by which San Francisco on the one side, and the Russian stations on the Pacific on the other, may be brought into connection with the European geodetical systems.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 4. Clydebank, Colombo.—5. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—7. Str. Flamingo, Calcutta.—8. Str. Ava, Bombay; str. Maharatta, Calcutta; Albuera, False Point.—9. Dulcimer, Pooree; City of Canton, Galle; Julawar, Cardiff; Augustin, False Point.—10. Str. Mecca, Negapatam.

### DEPARTURES.

June 6. Str. Brazilian, Calcutta; Uncle Teila, Pondicherry.—7. Str. Mecca, Negapatam.—8. Salina, Broua Island; str. Maharatta, Bombay.—9. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—10. John Allan, London; str. Mecca, Rangoon.—10. Str. Flamingo, London.—11. Newcastle, London.

## Commercial.

Madras, June 12, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	33 prem. sellers
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3 to 3½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	1 to 1 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	5½ to 6 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	5½ to 5½ dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-0

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £2. 10s.; Skins, 2s.

## Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

MUSCAT, May 23.—The Gulf is at present patrolled by a single vessel of war, while India annually pays into the Imperial Exchequer a large sum for the service rendered. On the abolition of the Indian Navy H.M.'s Government contracted to guard our interests in these waters for a consideration. They engaged to maintain a Gulf squadron consisting of three gun vessels of the Royal Navy; but like all other engagements with India England's interests rather than that of India had profited by the transaction. Seldom, indeed, have we had the full complement of vessels on the station, and when it has been so on paper one of the vessels has either been recruiting at some Indian Port or been docked for repairs. It is no exaggeration to say that for the sum paid H.M.'s Government India might have maintained three vessels on this station, and the service would have been more efficient than it is at present with Royal Naval vessels. It is no disparagement to the British Navy to say so. The climate for six months in the year is deadly to the European constitution. With the thermometer indicating 106 and 110, and with occasional blasts from the desert, men are prostrated and rapidly invalided. If invalided for the preservation of life they are carried home at the expense of the State; if invalided for the preservation of health they must pay half the fare, and this without any corresponding advantage. Formerly the chances of occasionally taking a slaver compensated in some measure for the hardships of the Gulf service, but of late years even this uncertain compensation has altogether ceased, the Arabs having found the trade unprofitable owing to the vigilance of H.M.'s Cruisers on the East African Station; some compensation, and I should say material compensation, ought to be given the Blue Jackets for guarding these waters, or they should not be required to undertake the service.—A serious and unfortunate accident nearly deprived a gentleman here of life; three gentlemen were seated at an open window in the British India agency, watching the target practice of one of the port garrisons. The target was in line with the window and observing a soldier in a recumbent position adjusting his match and directly covering the target and window, Mr. Maguire, the senior partner of Messrs. W. J. Towell and Co., Agent B.I.S.N. Co., and Mr. Walker, Paymaster H.M.S. *Arab*, R.N., moved away. A young man, a recent arrival and junior partner of the aforesaid firm (Mr. Spriggen) kept his seat, however, and the bullet entered his leg within a few inches of his hip and passed out in close proximity to the spine. A medical man was soon in attendance and pronounced the patient not to be in danger of his life. He is rapidly recovering and will soon be convalescent. It was purely an accident, but the soldier is in durance vile at present.—The *Arab* is in harbour, her crew are suffering from the heat, which is very oppressive just now.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## Miscellaneous.

POONA INSTITUTE.—An influential meeting was held at Poona on June 11th, to concert measures to secure an eligible building site and arrange details for the proposed Albert Edward Institute. Col. Pottinger was in the chair.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The Secretary of State has, the *Gazette* understands, sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 1,94,060 in excess of the original estimate (viz. Rs. 14,07,261) for the completion of the buildings of the High Court and Small Cause Court at Bombay.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE.—To the indignant astonishment of everybody in the Bombay Presidency, says the *Bombay Gazette*, the name of Sir Philip Wodehouse, late Governor of Bombay, has been omitted from the list of honours for Indian officials contained in the *Gazette* issued on the Queen's birthday. Sir Philip's conduct as Governor of Bombay was the principal cause of any successful policy at all being carried out during the late famine.

MISSING.—The *Bombay Gazette* gives the following gratifying intelligence that Mr. Fuller, the "missing gentleman," accounts of whose disappearance have been given in the Madras papers, and whose conduct has been the source of much anxiety to the district police lately, has turned up all safe. He seems to have gone off by himself, without saying a word to anyone, for another village, where he has been staying quietly with a friend.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—According to the *Times of India*, the extraordinarily high rate of mortality in Bombay during the past year is engaging considerable attention at the present time. From *eternis* recently issued it appears that whereas in 1876 the death-

rate was 32.55 per thousand of the population, an unusually high figure, last year it rose to 52.00 per 1,000. The deaths from cholera alone numbered 2,550, whilst in the previous twelve months there were only 378.

THE KHOJAS.—We take the following details of the murder of the Mookie of the Khojas from the *Times of India*:—For some time past there have been dissensions amongst the Khoja community, some of whom refused to recognise Aga Khan as the head of the caste. One of the malcontents, named Kelloo, who had been prosecuted at the police-court and fined for assaulting some of the orthodox Khojas, decided to wreak his vengeance on Hassumbhoy Goolamhussun, the mookie, to whom the decision of caste questions affecting the Khojas was left. He stabbed the mookie as the latter was leaving his house, and death ensued very shortly afterwards. In consequence of this it was feared that a collision would take place between the two parties, but owing to the arrangements made by the police, that was prevented. The murderer is in custody, and after the coroner's inquest will be committed for trial. The *Times* telegram states that the murderer of the leader of the Khojahs has been convicted and sentenced to death.

FATAL JUMP INTO A WELL.—A Coroner's inquest has been held at Upper Colaba on view of the body of Robert Don, a Gunner of the 8th Brigade, at present stationed at the Colaba barracks. Deceased had been suffering from dyspepsia, and he was accordingly treated at the Station Hospital by Surgeon-Major James Land, who in his evidence stated that deceased frequently complained of restlessness. He abruptly left the hospital, and went to see his brother in the neighbouring barracks. He complained to him of sleeplessness, but was persuaded to return to the hospital. He was taken back to the hospital, but some time after he disappeared. It was subsequently ascertained that deceased had jumped into a well close to the Colaba Lighthouse. Upon the evidence adduced the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by shock, the result of injuries received by jumping into a well whilst in a state of temporary insanity.—*Times of India*.

BORNEO COMPANY.—A local authority, the *Sarawak Gazette*, does not seem to entertain very sanguine ideas as to the success of the company under Baron Overbeck, which has lately obtained such large concessions in Northern Borneo. The difficulties before the country can be brought into a peaceable state are certainly considerable. There are, firstly, the numerous Pangerans, or nobles, to be won over. These, though nominally the viceroys and agents of the Sultan, do not acknowledge his authority, and are practically independent. A concession which lacks their sanction is wanting in most of its most essential ratifications. Then the people are by no means all a law-abiding peaceful race. There are tribes such as the Bajaus who recognise no suzerain, and who will hardly sit down quiet and see their liberties and rights signed away by a potentate whose authority they defy. Had the enterprise been contented for the present with a single settlement, say in Kimanis Bay, as a base of operations, got the surrounding country well in hand, and given subordinates a chance of gaining experience in their new and varied duties, extension might afterwards have been a comparatively easy matter. To rule such a large tract of country with its varied races, a number of experienced men would be required, and these are not always to be had.—*Bombay Gazette*.

SINDH MODEL FARM.—A new industry is springing up in Sindh, under the auspices of the Superintendent of the Government Model Farm at Salaru, in the shape of vine-growing. Mr. Strachan reports that in the garden attached to the farm there are in full fruiting order some twelve varieties of English vines, all of which do well, and produce fruit far superior to that obtained from any of the native varieties. The black Hamburg variety does not colour well, but the flavour is good. With the view of trying to improve the colour, a liberal supply of charcoal was dug into the borders last year and this spring. The Muscat varieties do very well, and he thinks there would be no great difficulty in starting a trade in raisins of no mean quality. Last season, in drying some of the best Muscat grapes for seed, he had about half a pound of raisins of quite as good flavour and appearance as any muscatels. The natives are going in strong for vine culture in the neighbourhood, and the supply of young plants has not yet been equal to the demand, and from the number of new gardens springing up all round, there is little likelihood of the number of indents on the nursery stock falling off for some time to come.

SHIKARRING ACCIDENTS.—A correspondent writing to the *Times of India* from Ahmednuggur on the 29th June says:—"One of those shikarring accidents that so often have to be recounted at this season of the year had just occurred here. Majors Barras and Sandwith and Mr. Francis, of the 15th N.L., when out for a few days' shooting about twenty miles from this station, drove a panther from a hill where he had established himself, down some distance into the plain below. The gentlemen followed it up, and, coming to some cactus bushes among which the panther was believed to have taken refuge, sat down in the shade of the bushes. One of their shikarrees was looking at the "pugs," when the panther suddenly sprang from the bushes upon the man, mauled him severely, and then came round the bushes to where the gentlemen were resting. The panther sprang upon Major Barras, and bit him severely

in the right arm, but was driven off by a shot from Major Sandwith; which took effect rather far back. The panther then made off, and was followed up by Major Sandwith and Mr. Francis. It suddenly charged them from another clump of bushes; but both gentlemen had time to fire, and both their shots hit the panther fairly as it charged. This, however, did not stop the beast, which charged home and seized Major Sandwith by the calf of the leg, rolling him over into a small nullah, still biting him about the leg. Mr. Francis then rushed up and killed the panther while on Major Sandwith; its teeth were still in his leg when it died. Both the wounded officers arrived in camp this morning and are doing well; but Major Sandwith's wounds are very severe. —*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

\* June 6. Str. Puttialla, Bussorah.—7. Str. Galates, Cardiff.—8. Lorenzo, Glasgow; Annie Frost, Rangoon; str. Consett, Compta.—9. Sur. Gwalior, Shanghai; Keerata Roodrin, Cochín; Fluellin, Bassein; str. Shadwan, Bussorah.—10. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Tanjore, Melbourne.—11. Shah Jehan, Mauritius; Fannie Tucker, Calcutta; Omara, Calcutta; Bates Family, Newport; str. Travancore, Compta.—12. Str. Olympia, Glasgow.—Str. Sumatra, Venice.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan, Mr. Trimming, Mr. B. D. Hurst, Miss E. Wendon, Mrs. Rowland, Mr. Gopee Messen, and Mr. Mooneradeen. From BRINDISI.—Dr. T. Mayne, and Mr. J. A. Spence. From VANICE.—Mr. Hodson and Mr. J. Kingsmill. From ADEM.—Mr. Yardly, and Major Pritchard and two children.

### DEPARTURES.

June 7. Str. Pers, Aden and Suez; str. Europa, Liverpool; str. St. George, Moulmein.—8. Alexandrovna, Callao; str. Good Hope, Dunkirk; str. Craigfooth, Galle; str. Akola, Kurrachee.—10. Cape Firister, Falmouth; Picton Castle, Java; Comorin, Charlescwn; Tunhoe, Calcutta; str. Zambesi, China.—11. Nearchus, Amsterdam; British Statesman, Singapore; John O'Gaunt, Manila; Annie Reed, New York; Lennox, Liverpool; Henrietta, Calcutta.—12. Moel Eilian, Falmouth; Zuleika, Calcutta; str. Memi, Trieste; str. India, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee.—13. Anglo-India, Callao; Cape St. Vincent, Liverpool; Beech Holm, Batavia; Lizzie Bell, Portland; str. Consett, Carwar.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Doyne, Mrs. E. Hurst, Miss Alice Cork, Conductor Merriman, Mrs. Merriman and three children, Captain Welch, 25th Regiment; Mr. Ezekiel Benjamin, Mr. Silas Penjamin, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.; Mr. H. M. Temple, B.S.C.; Mr. Charles Heckles, Mr. E. Liddell, Mr. H. Byers, Lieut. Jackson, 3rd Hussars; Surg. Martelli, Mr. Thomas Balford, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. Hepworth, Sergeant C. Lewis, Captain S. G. Smyth, Mr. Rowe, Mr. Harding, and Mr. C. J. Jones. For BRINDISI.—Mr. R. Mockerjee, Mr. R. P. Orr, and Mr. F. D. Campbell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. W. E. De Souza, and Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Richards. For SUZ.—Mrs. F. Pennington.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Pers.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Aspin, and Mr. R. S. Thornton. For BRINDISI.—Surgeon Howell. For GIBALTAR.—Major and Mrs. R. J. Quintanilha, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Anderson and infant, and Mrs. A. Barcellos and two infants.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 14, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	117	Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—				
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	1s. 8 11-16	jd.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 8 27-32d.	Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	1s. 8 29-32d.	Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	132	xd.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 85	
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	600	
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400	
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700	
Bank of Madras (all)	...	680	
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100	
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330	
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.	
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 690	
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525	per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200	
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325	
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 700	
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 980	
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700	per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350	per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1160	
Frere Press Company (Rs. 350)	...	680	per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	100	
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1130	
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	236	
(£20 paid up)	...	Rs. 2000	per share
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	950	
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	725	
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	460	
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	495	
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	735	xd.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	Rs. 1075	
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	1200	
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	Rs. —	
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. 4	dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...		

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —	
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"	
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"	
" " " 1842-43	...	"	
" " " 1854-55	...	94	
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	104	
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	108	
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee	18-9-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 os., 100 touch	...	"	18-10-0
Ditto Pekin	...	"	18-7-0



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 7.)

BELL—LaTOUCHE.—Mr. H. Bell, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, (temp. rank), P.W.D., and Mr. H. D. LaTouche, exec. engr., 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the office and duties of engr-in-chief, Sindia State Railway, on May 20.

BROWNE, C., is app. to P.W.D. as an acct., 2nd grade, on prob., and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

GALLOTT—On return from furl., Mr. J. L. Gallott, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, temp. rank, has been transfd. from Indus Valley to Punjab Northern State Railway.

KENTON, J. H., sub. engr., 2nd grade, reported his arrival in the Rawal Pindi com., Mily. works, on May 7, and was posted to the Peshawur div., Mily. works; Mr. Kenyon joined the above on 11th idem.

MARTIN, Lieut. M., R.E., asst. engr., is posted to the Fort William div., Mily. Works, which he joined on June 4.

MONIES.—The following posting has been made by the suptg. engr., Northern dist., P.W.D.:—Mr. W. Monies, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Ghotki div.

O'CALLAGHAN, F. L., M.I.C.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, engr-in-chief, Tirhoot State Railway, is prom. to be temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade.

PIFFARD, C., barrister-at-law, has been app. to offic. as reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, v. C. H. Reily.

REILY, C. H., has been app. to offic. as chief reporter and reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Calcutta, v. F. S. Collis.

SHERMAN—CARLAND—WILLIAMSON—BURNELL.—The following P.W. officers reported their arrival:—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, exec. engr., 4th grade, W. Rajputana State Railway, May 7; Mr. N. Cartland and Mr. H. Williamson, overseers, W. Rajputana State Railway, March 14; Mr. G. Burnell, sub. engr., W. Rajputana State Railway, at Ajmere, May 15.

SINAES, M. J., is apptd. to P.W.D. as an acct., 4th grade, on prob., and posted to the office of the exam. guaranteed railway accts., Calcutta.

SINCLAIR—WOOD—WILSON—O'DONEL.—The following proms. are made in P.W.D. from May 1, v. Mr. J. A. Vanderputt, surveyor, 2nd grade, reduced to 4th grade:—Mr. W. Sinclair, surveyr. of the 3rd grade in the seconded list, to be surveyr. of 2nd grade in the same list. Mr. C. Wood, surveyr. of the 3rd grade, to be surveyr. of the 2nd grade. Mr. W. A. Wilson, surveyr. of the 4th grade, to be surveyr. of the 3rd grade, v. W. Wood, from May 1. Mr. G. H. O'Donel, asst. surveyr., 4th grade, is permitted to resign his appt. in this dept. from the forenoon of June 5.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 29.)

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Kurigaon, Rungpore, on priv. leave, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. colla., v. Mr. H. G. Sharp.

Mr. A. J. Primrose, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Hajepore, Mozufferpore, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls. during the abs., on leave, of Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

The following asst. mags. and colls. are app. to act in the 2nd grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.:—

Mr. R. H. Anderson, v. Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

Mr. D. Cameron, v. Mr. A. J. Primrose.

Mr. W. C. Muller, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rajshahye, is transfd. to Julpigoree.

The following appts. connected with the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps are hereby notified:—

Mr. C. W. Bagshawe, to be capt. of "B," or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Capt. H. L. Crossman, resigned.

Mr. J. H. Warren to be sub lieut. of "B," or the Kurseong and Terai Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Sub lieut. C. R. Harcourt, resigned.

Mr. A. W. Paul to be adjt. with rank of lieut. in the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Subject to the approval of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, Mr. C. T. Buckland, who was app. to act as a member of the Board of Revenue, is confd. in that app., from the date of the resignation of Mr. A. Money, c.B.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, offic. comr. of the Patna div., is app. to be comr. of the Presy. div., v. Mr. C. T. Buckland. Mr. Halliday will continue to act as comr. of the Patna div.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, mag. and coll. 2nd grade, on furl., is prom. to the 1st grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, is prom. to the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. E. H. Whinfield. Mr. Worsley will continue to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is prom. to the 3rd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. C. F. Worsley. Mr. Rees will continue to act as mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade.

Surg. major R. Harvey is app. to be civil surg. of Bankoora, v. Mr. H. C. Connolly, resigned, but will continue to act as sanitary comr. for Bengal during the abs., on deputation, of Surg. major J. M. Coates.  
Surg. A. E. R. Stephens made over charge of Mymensingh to Surg. E. Bovill, on the 12th inst.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 1.)

The priv. leave granted to Mr. C. Donovan, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, for three months from May 15, is hereby cancelled.

Inspr. G. Pocock, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, from April 25, and to be posted to the Agra dist.

Mr. R. Grahm is app. to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Cawnpore dist.

Mr. E. R. Parsons is app. to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur dist.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, mag. and coll., Farukhabad, to offic. as dist. and sess. judge, Farukhabad, from June 1.

Mr. W. Irvine, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Farukhabad, from June 1.

Mr. C. Donovan, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Muzaffarnagar, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Sell.

Mr. W. N. Boutflower, Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, is prom. from the 4th to the 3rd grade, Educational Dept., N.W.P. and Oudh, v. Mr. A. E. Gough, transfd. to Bengal.

Mr. W. F. Heath, exec. engr. 3rd grade, Archaeological div., is app. secy. to a committee ordered by H. H. the Lieut. Gov. to meet at Naini Tal, of which Mr. W. C. Furnivall, joint secy. in the Railway Branch of this dept., is the president.

Mr. J. W. Alexander, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Agra Provincial div., will be in charge of the Archaeological div. during Mr. Heath's temporary absence.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Cawnpore-Farukhabad to the Achneyra-Muttra Local Railway Survey div.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 1.)

Miss Hoy, Lady supt. of the Female Normal School, Jubbulpore, has passed in Marathi by the higher standard.

Mr. F. C. Hicks, asst. consrvr. of Forests of the 3rd grade, is posted to the Seoni Forest div.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 23.)

Surg. C. W. Calthrop, Civil Surg. of Gujrat, is app. supt. of the jail at that station.

Mr. G. St. B. Browne, asst. dist. supt., to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Rawal Pindi.

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Peshawur, during the absence on leave of Capt. Tucker.

(Punjab Government Gazette, May 30.)

Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, offic. judicial asst., is app. to offic. as deputy comr. of Jhelum.

Mr. W. Macdonald, asst. engr., has passed the examination in the Lower Standard in Hindustani.

Mr. J. L. McAlpine, exec. engr., is, as a tempy. arrangement, posted to the office of joint secy. to Govt., Punjab Irrigation branch.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, May 25.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the Branch Road Committee at Golaghat, in the Sibsagar district :—

Mr. J. M. Paul.

Col. T. Lamb, dep. comr., Kamrup, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 11th inst., of the priv. leave granted to him by the Chief Comr. of Assam.

Capt. E. N. D. LaTouche, asst. comr., upon return from furl., assumed charge of the Jorhat sub divisional treasury, on the forenoon of May 9, from H. M. Hinde, extra asst. comr.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 7.)

BUCKLAND, Lieut. P. A., B.S.C., Army Commissariat Dept., who was app. on prob. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, by G.G.O. No. 106 of 1877, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, is permanently attached to the Army Commiss. Dept.

GARRETT—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to rank of capt., from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861 :—Lieut. A. J. Garrett, B.S.C., May 29.

HERBERT—The services of Lieut. C. Herbert, wing officer, Meywar Bheel Corps, and offic. wing officer and adjt., Deoli Irregular Force, are placed tempy. at the disposal of Mily. Dept., from date of making over charge of his duties.

MENDS—WESTMORELAND.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the B.S.C., from the dates specified :—Lieut. H. R. Mends, 2nd batt., 60th foot, offic. wing officer, 4th Goorka regt., April 25, 1877. Lieut. C. H. Westmoreland, 65th foot, offic. wing officer, 6th regt. of Native (Light) infy., May 24, 1877.

MOSELEY—After that portion of G. G. O. No. 351 of 1878, app. Capt. J. E. P. Moseley to continue to offic. as adjt., 3rd Punjab infy., insert the words "in addition to his other duties."

STANSFELD—The services of Lieut. col. H. H. Stansfeld, infy., are placed at the disposal of the hon. the Lieut. Govr. of Bengal, for app. on his Honour's Personal Staff.

### COMMISSARIAT.

The following tempy. appts. will be made from March 31, v. Col. S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on furl. :—

Lieut. col. J. V. Hunt, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major H. D. E. W. Chester, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. R. Patch, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. E. Palmer, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

The following tempy. appts. will also be made from April 16, v. Lieut. col. C. S. Lane, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on leave :—

Major O. M. Graham, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. A. R. Badcock, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. F. H. Thomas, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. P. A. Buckland, to offic. as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani, on May 6 :—

Cpts. R. O'S. Brooke, 1-12th foot, J. J. Mallandaine, 4-60th foot, J. Hart, 100th foot.

Lieuts. J. C. Campbell, R.E., H. J. W. Jerome, R.E., C. H. Stisted, 2-1st foot, H. B. Thornhill, 1-5th foot, L. J. E. Bradshaw, 1-25th foot, G. G. Brittan, 62nd foot.

Sub. lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, 15th hussars.

Second lieut. J. Wilcocks, 100th foot.

Surgs. major W. H. Muscham and F. Ferguson, M.D., Army Medical Dept.

Surgs. E. O. Reynolds, J. J. Morris, M.D., P. H. Johnston, M.D., and J. L. Peyton, M.D., Army Medical Dept.

Vet. surg. J. Mills, Vet. Dept.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.)

ABERIGH-MACKAY-EYRE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, making the following appts. in the 8th Bengal cav., consequent on the app. of Capt. G. MacCall to be station staff officer, Amritsar :—Lieutenant J. L. Aberigh-Mackay, squad. officer and adjt., to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. J. A. McNeale, on furl.; Lieut. T. H. Eyre, squad. officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. L. Aberigh-Mackay.

COOK—JAMIESON—MORRIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 15, making the following appts. :—Capt. J. Cook, wing officer and adjt. 14th N.I., on return from furl., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Capt. J. G. Maclean; Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, wing officer and qrmr., to be qrmr., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. J. Cook; and Lieut. J. G. Morris, offic. wing officer, on prob., to continue to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. C. J. Jamieson.

HANNA.—Oudh div. order confd., dated May 6, app. Capt. H. B. Hanna, 3rd Bengal cav., to offic. as dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the division, with effect from the 3rd idem, v. Lieut. E. Burrell, 84th foot, proceeded on m.c.

IVES.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 12, app. Capt. E. H. Ives to offic. as instr. of musketry 58th foot, from Feb. 23, the date of his prom., until the arrival of an officer from England to take up the appointment.

SPENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, app. Lieut. and local Capt. N. J. Spens to offic. as paymr. to 72nd foot, during the abs., and on the responsibility, of Paymr. and hony. major T. Cassidy, proceeded on m.c.

TURNER—OGDEN—TAYLOR—M'CANN.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Lieut. S. C. Turner, R.E., to be capt., from April 17; Capt. D. A. Ogden, 1st batt. 14th regt., to be major, from May 14; Capt. G. L. LeM. Taylor, 2nd batt. 16th regt., to be major, from April 14; and Capt. P. M'Cann, 2nd batt. 16th regt., to be major, from April 17.

TUTHILL.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 12, app. Lieut. R. C. Tuthill to offic. as interp. 4th hussars, v. Lieut. H. F. Grant, proceeded on leave.

WALLACE.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, app. Lieut. J. Wallace to offic. as instr. of musketry to 72nd foot, from March 14, v. Lieut. R. H. Brooke-Hunt, proceeded to England.

WELLER—CLUTTERBUCK.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 4, making the following appts. :—Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing officer and qrmr. 9th N.I., to continue to offic. as adjt.; Capt. T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, attached, to continue to offic. as qrmr., v. Lieut. A. T. Weller.

WODEHOUSE—KNOX—VERNER.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 14, app. the following committee of paymastership, consequent on Col. D. Hastings having assumed com. of the 62nd regt. :—Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, president; Capt. V. Knox and Capt. T. E. Verner, members; Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse will offic. as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

WOOD.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 16, app. Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, offic. squad. officer 10th Bengal lancers, to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. H. C. Greenaway, offic. as squad. comdr.

(Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, June 7.)

ANGELO.—Meean Meer brig. order confd., dated May 17, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume com. of the brig., from the 11th inst., during the abs. of the gen. officer comdg. on inspec. duty.

BOYES.—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—Capt. W. J. Boyes, 1st batt. 13th regt., to be Major, from May 21.

ELLIS—COATS.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 20, making the following appts. in 25th N.I., v. Capt. J. N. Steel, on leave :—Capt. W. V. Ellis, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr.; Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties.

FRENCH, Capt. F. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join the O baty. 2nd brigade, into which he has been promoted.

**GOLDNEY—HAWKES—REAY.**—Regtl. orders confd., dated May 13, making the following appts.:—Lieut. T. H. Goldney, wing officer and adjt., 28th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., as a temp. measure, no other officer being available, v. Major C. J. Farquharson: Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, wing officer and offic. qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in add. to his other duties of offic. qrmr. Dated May 13, appg. Lieut. C. T. Reay, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as qrmr., in add. to his other duties, from May 10.

**GORDON.**—Rawal Pindi brig. order confd., dated May 22, notifying the arrival of Brig. gen. W. Gordon, C.I.E., and his having assumed comd. of the brig. from that date.

**GUNTER—MORRIS—PARKER.**—The Govt. of India having approved of the abolition of the classes for sub lieuts. at Lucknow and Sealkot, from the close of the present term, the following asst. garrison instrs. are directed to rejoin in the head-quarters of their respective regts. on July 1:—Capt. H. Gunter, 73rd foot: Capt. G. T. Morris, 3rd Bengal cav.; and Capt. C. E. S. Parker, 73rd foot.

**INGLIS, Lieut. J. F.,** to be instr. of musketry to 62nd regt., v. Goding, deceased, dated May 11.

**STORY.**—The following transfer will take effect from July 1:—Capt. (local major) P. C. Story, 40th foot, chief garrison instr., from Sealkot to Umballa.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. F. S. Collis has leave of absence from his offices of offic. chief reporter and reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Calcutta, for the period during which he may offic. as administrator gen. of Bengal. Mr. F. Holmwood, asst. polit. agent, Zanzibar, for one year. Lieuts. Constable and Maxwell, asst. engra, W. Rajputana State Railway, availed themselves of three months' leave to study the native languages granted them April 10, on May 8. Mr. D. B. Cromartie, asst. supt., 1st grade, telegraph dept., privilege leave for three months. Mr. G. Wheatley, asst. supt., 1st grade, telegraph dept., privilege leave for three months from May 20. Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, asst. supt., 1st grade, telegraph dept., priv. leave for three months from May 24. Mr. G. G. Van der Beek, asst. survyr., 3rd grade, privilege leave for one month from June 15. Leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. P. Jones, asst. engr., 1st grade (tempy.), to allow of his studying the native languages; to have effect from June 1. Lieut. A. C. Bruce, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Umballa div., mil. works, 62 days' privilege leave, from July 1. Mr. T. Macpherson, Indus Valley State Railway, sub engr., 3rd grade, Sulej Bridge div., priv. leave for three months, from May 26. Mr. J. R. Bell, supt. of works, Sulej Bridge, priv. leave for three months, from May 26. Mr. B. A. Maine, sub engr., 3rd grade, Eastern Extension Survey, priv. leave for three months, from the date he may be perm. to avail himself of it. Mr. E. Hyde, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, for eighteen months, with subsidiary leave for fifteen days, from July 15. Mr. G. H. R. Deverell, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the office of engr. in chief, for three months, to study the native languages, from May 22. Mr. H. S. Harington, Punjab Northern State Railway, asst. engr., 2nd grade, for three months, to study the native languages; Mr. Harington availed himself of the leave on May 17. Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy. rank), priv. leave for three months, from May 24. Mr. C. J. Keen, asst. traffic supt. Punjab Northern State Railway (open line), Lahore, priv. leave for three months, from July 1. Mr. G. M. Woodrow, supt. Botanical Gardens, for one year.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Ket. surg. C. W. Gillard, 15th hussars, from date of embarkation. Major J. K. Holdsworth, D baty, 4th brig. R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. R. Meredith, 1-6th foot, from date of embarkation. Qrmr. M. Slattery, 2-7th foot, to Australia, from May 24, on private affairs, pending his application to retire from the service being accepted. Lieut. R. E. N. Thomas, 2-9th foot, to Nowshera, from March 25 to June 25, on private affairs. Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, 2-22nd foot (offg. wing officer on prob., 1st Goorkhas), from May 24 to Nov. 23, to Calcutta, to study the native languages. Capt. (local major) J. Sharples, 39th foot, to Mussoorie, from May 25 to Nov. 24. Lieut. E. Burrell, 85th foot, from date of embarkation. Vet. surg. R. D. Graham, Vet. Dept., doing duty with B baty, 4th brig. R.A., to Mussoorie, from June 1 to Sept. 30. Major C. J. Farquharson, Bengal staff corps, for two years, one year and two days on private affairs. Major T. C. Manderson, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, P.W.D., on private affairs for two years. Asst. comy. and Hon. Lieut. J. Modget, barrack master, Bareilly div., availed himself, from May 20, of the two months' priv. leave, dated April 18.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 4.)

**BRICKWELL, F.,** exec. engr., 4th grade, having reported his return from furl. on the 1st May, is posted to the Kurnool dist., to join expedition.

**GILLON—HOMAN.**—H. Gillon, Bengal Civil Service, in special charge, Famine Relief, Arcot Taluq., and Mr. T. H. Homan, in special charge, Famine Relief, Kangundi div., in the dist. of North Arcot, are app. to be mags. of the 1st class, in addition to their duties as Famine Relief officers.

**HUGHESDON, J. C.,** to act as dist. and sess. judge, Salem, during the employment of Mr. Hannington on other duty.

**MACLEAN, C. D.,** to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. Godavery, during the employment of Mr. Goodrich on other duty.

**SAVERIS, Rev. J. J. B., LL.D.,** to be chaplain of Coconada, v. the Rev. R. P. Little, deceased.

**WALLACE, J.,** to act as dist. and sess. judge, Godavery, during the absence of Mr. Woodroff, on leave.

#### MILITARY.

**STRAKER.**—The services of Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

**TYRRELL.**—The services of Lieut. col. F. H. Tyrrell, inf., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

#### MEDICAL.

**MURRAY, Surg. major, M.D.,** examiner of med. acct's, will perform the duties of examiner commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, without prejudice to his own, during the absence of Col. Fasken.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., P.W.D., for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Col. H. Beville, C.B., staff corps, comdt. 1st Belooch regt., for six months. Mr. F. T. Bagshawe, acting supt. of police, Jeypore, priv. leave for two months and fifteen days. Capt. W. Freeth, acting dep. supt., No. 3 revenue survey, priv. leave for three months, from May 27. Mr. W. R. Robertson, supt. Govt. farms, Sydapet, priv. leave for three months, from July 3.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A., supernum. list, overland, embarking at Madras; unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. S. G. Smyth, D baty, 4th brig., from date of departure, to Bombay; unfit to do duty with troops. Major C. Maguire, 44th foot, from March 28 to April 19, in extension. Col. F. Dawson, comdt. 1st regt. N.I., for one month, from June 3, in extension. Surg. major C. A. Maunsell, M.D., attached 44th foot, from May 17 to Nov. 15; to Mussoorie. Surg. S. M. Tyrrell, Indian Med. Dept., zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Guntoor, on private affairs, for two years.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 13.)

**DRUITT, G.,** to be 3rd asst. judge and sess. judge at Ratnagiri, but to continue to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Surat.

**KARKARE, G. V.,** lately apptd. reporter on the native press and registrar of native publications, continues to act as professor of mathematics in the Elphinstone College till the return of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite from leave, or until further orders.

**LARKEN, A. L. R.,** is app. to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Ahmedabad until further orders.

**MONTEATH, J.,** is apptd. to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona and asst. agent for Sirdars in the Deccan until further orders.

**POLLEN, A. D.,** to act as senior asst. judge and sess. judge at Poona for the detached station of Sholapur during the absence of Mr. Crowe. Mr. Pollen to be also a joint sess. judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the sess. judge at Poona may make over to him for trial.

**WILTSHIRE.**—The Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Dharwar, with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Dharwar dist.

**WISE, Major F. J.,** is app. to act as supt. of the G. I. P. Railway Police, until further orders.

**WOODWARD, W.,** acting extra 1st asst. in charge, Punch Mahals, is app. to act as political agent in the Rewa Kanta, in add. to his present duties, during the absence of Major H. N. Reeves, or until further orders.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, June 1.)

**AFLETT, Lieut. W. C.,** offic. wing officer, 16th N.I., is transfd. as wing officer, and will join without delay.

**BROWN—REID.**—The following R.A. appts. are made, consequent on Col. H. L. Chermiside, R.A., proceeding on leave to England pending retirement:—Col. G. G. Brown, comdt. the R.A., northern div., to com. the R.A., Poona div., tempy. Col. J. H. Reid to com. the R.A., northern div., temp.

**CLEMENTS—STRUTT—COULSON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 7, directing Lieut. col. Clements, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. 3rd N.I.L.; Lieut. col. Strutt, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Coulson, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his own duties, from May 3, in succession to Col. Houghton, tempy. comdg. the Belgiam dist.

**FULTON, Major G. G. H.,** staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr. 11th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Woodhouse, proceeding on leave.

**GEOGHEGAN, Lieut. T. P.,** 43rd foot, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as wing officer on prob. to 6th N.I.



**HEATHCOTE—NIMMO—KITCHEN.**—Lieut. col. C. T. Heathcote, 2nd in com., 12th N.I., to offic. as comdt. 28th N.I., v. Lieut. col. Nimmo, on furl. Lieut. col. W. H. Newport, wing comdr., to be 2nd in com. Capt. J. Kitchen, offic. wing comdr., to be wing comdr. v. Lieut. col. Newport. Surg. A. F. Sargent is transfd. from gen. duty, Presidency div., to gen. duty. Northern div.

**OWEN, Lieut. W. C.,** 3rd hussars, a candidate for the staff corps, to offic. as squad. officer on prob. to 3rd Queen's own light cav.

**SIMPSON—MEIN—LACY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 3, directing Capt. R. S. Simpson, qrmr., to offic. as adjt., 21st N.I. (Marine batt.), and Lieut. A. B. Mein, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr. in add. to his own duties, in succession to Capt. Becke; Capt. W. C. J. Lacy, 2nd batt., 15th foot, commanded the Mount Abu Sanitarium from March 1 to April 2.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 13.)

**HAWKINS, C. R.,** is app. second lieut. in the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

**SNELL.**—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieut. F. W. Snell, staff corps.

**WITHERS.**—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major in the staff corps from the date specified :—Capt. J. Withers, June 4.

#### MEDICAL.

**BROWN—Surg. major G. F. H. Brown** was tempy. app. to charge of the Civil Med. duties of Surat.

**DALAL.**—The services of Surg. R. A. Dalal, M.B., C.M., are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

**DAVEY, Surg. major W.,** Bombay Med. Estab., is permitted to retire from the service on pension of £550 per annum from April 20.

**FRERE.**—The services of Capt. R. T. Frere, R.E., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

**GRAY, Surg. W. M.B.,** is confirmed in the app. of secy. to the surg. gen., Indian Med. Dept., from the 1st inst., v. Surg. major T. E. P. Martin, retired.

**KEITH.**—The services of Surg. J. F. Keith, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

**McCLOUGHRY, Surg.,** to the med. charge 1st regt. Sind Horse, v. Surg. Banks who vacates.

**PARKER, Surg. J., M.D.,** to be substantive pro tem. depy. Sanitary comr. Konkan Registration dist., during the absence of Surg. major T. Cody.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH.**—Mr. H. J. H. Henderson, dist. supt. of police, Shikarpur, has been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

**MILITARY FURLOUNDS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Sub. Condr. T. T. Flood, Barrack Dept., for six months. Lieut. Col. W. Blakeney, staff corps, for six months. Major F. J. Smith, R.E., for two months and twenty-seven days, on private affairs. Major J. S. Iredell, staff corps, for three months. Lieut. J. Neville, R.E., P.W.D., for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Colonel H. Beville, C.B., staff corps, comdt., 1st Belooch regt., for six months. Condr. J. Merriman, Ordnance Dept., Bombay, for fifteen months. Surg. J. A. Howell, Bombay Med. Estab., for one year. Major G. S. Stevens, staff corps, comdt., Aden Troop, for one year. Lieut. H. M. Temple, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation. Lieut. A. Wapshare, 1st N.I., (Grenadiers) to Teethul, from June 5 to 25th. Surg. Major W. L. Farmer, to Bombay, for thirty days. Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 3rd hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days. Major T. Kelly Kenny, 2nd foot, to remain at Mahabaleshwar, from June 10th to 20th, in extension. Capt. M. Murphy, 15th foot, to remain at Poona to June 30, in extension. Major G. Budd, R.A., from date of departure, to Bombay for thirty days. Surg. Major J. N. Davies, to England. Surg. Major J. T. M. Symons, to England.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**ANDERSON.**—At Dickoya, Ceylon, May 31, wife of T. C. Anderson, son.

**BAILEY.**—At Calcutta, June 4, wife of W. Bailey, son.

**BEATTY.**—At Cuttack, June 1, wife of T. Beatty, C.E., daughter.

**BIGGS.**—At Guntoor, June 9, wife of J. S. Biggs, W. P. P. Company, son.

**BOWHILL.**—At Morar, June 4, wife of Lieut. J. H. Bowhill, 62nd regt. daughter.

**BROWN.**—At Kussowlie, June 2, wife of C. Brown, dist. supt. of police, Umballa, daughter.

**CASE.**—At Ferozepore, June 4, wife of Major C. Case, B.S.C., S.A., comy gen., daughter.

**COMISH.**—June 24, the wife of Robert Comish, M.A., B.C.S., daughter.

**DAVIDSON.**—At Thyet Myo, British Burmah, May 20, wife of B. H. Davidson, daughter.

**GADNEY.**—At Dapoli, June 7, wife of the Rev. A. Gadney, son.

**GLASFURD.**—At Pachmarhi, June 4, wife of Lieut. col. Glasfurd, B.S.C., daughter.

**GORDON.**—At Naini Tal, May 31, wife of Brevet Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Regt., son.

**LEUPOLT.**—At Madras, June 4, wife of H. P. Lenpolt, asst. engr., Punjab Irrigation, son.

**O'FLYNN.**—At Madras, June 7, Mrs. J. O'Flynn, son.

**MAY.**—At Shanghai, May 6, wife of F. N. May, Imperial Maritime Customs, daughter.

**PILKINGTON.**—At Dalhousie, May 24, wife of J. W. Pilkington, son.

**RICKETTS.**—At Madras, June 5, wife of E. G. Ricketts, U.C.S., son.

**RIDDELL.**—At Campbellpoor, Punjab, May 16, wife of Lieut. W. Riddell, R.H.A., son.

**SHAW.**—At Jubbulpore, June 5, wife of Lieut. W. D. Shaw, the Royal Scots, son.

**SOLANO.**—At Simla, May 30, wife of E. Solano, son.

**TEMPLE.**—At Bhosawal, June 2, wife of W. H. Temple, G. I. P. R., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**ANGELO—WAKEFIELD.**—At Ludhiana, June 6, John W. E. Angelo, lieut. 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzies, son of Col. J. Angelo, R.A., to Agnes, daughter of G. E. Wakefield, dep. comr. of Ludhiana.

**BROUGH—DUNSTERVILLE.**—At St. Thomas's Church, Hyderabad, June 1, by the Rev. A. Wilfred Baynham, B.A., chaplain, assisted by the Rev. G. Shirt, C.M.S., James Fox Brough, capt. R.A., second son of the late Thompson Brough, M.D., formerly of Kitegan, county Wicklow, to Harriet Edith, fourth (second surviving) daughter of Lieut. col. (brevet col.) Lionel D'A. Dunsterville, Bombay staff corps.

**FORBES—WENDEN.**—At Bombay, June 13, the Rev. J. F. Forbes, B.A., Chaplain of Baroda, eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Justice Forbes, of Bombay, to Edith Falia Wenden, second daughter of the late Henry Wenden.

**LOCKYER—CLOETE.**—At Ootacamund, May 22, W. N. Lockyer, R.A., to Harriet Juana Cloete.

**NIVEN—BACON.**—At Bombay, June 3, Alexander Brown Niven, Loco motive Dept., G. I. P. Railway, Nandgaum, to Maria Caroline Bacon, daughter of G. I. P. Railway, Nandgaum, to Maria Caroline Bacon.

**SHAW—SIMKINS.**—At Madras, June 5, Patrick Dunlop Shaw, of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and Deputy Coroner of Madras, to Ada, daughter of the late A. P. Simkins, of Calcutta.

**TELFER—WALTER.**—At Madras, June 8, Mr. E. H. Telfer, Accountant P.W.D., N.W.P., to Emilie, daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Walter.

#### DEATHS.

**BURKE.**—At Douglas, County Cork, May 6, Norman Bernard, son of C. T. Burke, aged 2 years.

**CABRAL.**—At Madras, June 2, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Claudius D. Cabral, aged 6.

**CASSIDY.**—At Madras, June 4, Anna C., widow of the late J. Cassidy, aged eighty-two.

**DEDOMBAL.**—At Mymensing, May 28, Sarah M., widow of the late Michael Durup de Dombal, of Mymensing, aged sixty-nine.

**DUPRAT.**—At Hyderabad, June 4, Capt. O. A. C. Duprat, H.H.N.S., of heat apoplexy, aged fifty-three.

**EARLE.**—At Umballa, June 1, Capt. G. E. Earle, Paymaster, "The Carabiniers," aged thirty-five.

**GARRETT.**—At Bangalore, June 6, N. Cecil Cutton, infant son of Philip Garrett.

**GRAY.**—At Bombay, June 5, J. L. Gray, organist of St. Thomas's Cathedral, aged 35.

**HARRISON.**—At Melbourne, New South Wales, April 22, Paul, son of the late Capt. F. Harrison, 1st Bengal fusiliers, aged 27.

**HOWELL.**—At Ootacamund, June 17, Thomas G. Howell, Surg. major, 19th regt., N.I.

**HUNTLEY.**—At Madras, June 1, J. S. E. Huntley, head clerk, mily. secy., aged 46.

**JUPP.**—At Igoor, Munzerabad, May 24, Louisa Sella Lonsdale, aged 1 year and 10 months.

**KING.**—At Malta, July 1, H. King, com. 13th regt. B.N.I., of the Indian Expeditionary Force, aged 52.

**POTTER.**—At Coorg, May 13, W. Henry, son of F. D. Potter, surg., aged 31.

**RIDDELL.**—At Campbellpoor, Panjaub, May 24, W. G. N. Riddell, son of Lieut. W. Riddell, R.H.A., aged eight days.

**SCHOURY.**—At Madras, June 1, Condr. J. Schoury, range officer, D.P.W., aged 40.

**SIDNEY.**—June 3, Capt. R. Sidney, of the steamship *Paladin*, aged 45.

**SOLANO.**—At Simla, June 1, Ethel S., the child of E. Solano.

**SPITTA.**—At Lahor, June 7, Edith, daughter of C. H. Spitta, aged eight months.

**SYKES.**—At Lucknow, June 4, Frank E., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. W. Sykes, aged four months.

**WALTERS.**—At Umballa, June 1, Ridingmaster S. Walters, 6th dragoon guards (Carabiniers), aged 29 years.

**WILLIAMSON.**—At the Firs Powder Works, Mazagon, June 13, Caroline V., the beloved wife of E. Williamson, P.W.D. (Railway), very deeply regretted.

**WRIGHT.**—At Mooltan, June 22, Major Wright, 70th regt., aged 37.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 2.

**13th Foot.**—The transfer of Second lieut. Stisted from the 16th foot, and of Second lieut. Unwin from the 8th foot, was to the rank of "Second lieut.," and not as stated in the *Gazette* of the 28th ult.

### INDIA-OFFICE, JULY 27.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the transfer to the half-pay list of the Staff Corps to the undermentioned officers :—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Major F. H. Connolly, from May 14.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major C. Gordon, from June 6.

## Official Papers.

### LORD CRANBROOK'S DESPATCH.

A Blue-book has been published containing a copy of Correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the subject of Act IX. of 1878—"An Act for the better Control of Publications in Oriental Languages." The following is the latest despatch in the volume, addressed by Lord Cranbrook to the Governor-General of India in Council :—

India Office, London, May 31.—My Lord,—I have received from your Excellency an authentic copy of an Act "For the better Control of Publications in Oriental Languages," which was passed by your Council for making Laws and Regulations on March 14, 1878, and which has subsequently been assented to by your Excellency. I have also received your Excellency's despatch (No. 23 of 1878, Judicial Department), dated April 18, 1878, and a copy of your Legislative Proceedings for March 14, which contain an abstract of the debate on the above enactment in your Legislative Council. These last-mentioned documents give a full account of the history of the measure and of the reasons which led your Excellency to submit it to the Council for making Laws and Regulations. It was carried through all its stages at a single sitting, but it appears to have been previously the subject of much discussion in your Executive Council, and of much confidential correspondence with the Local Governments.

2. The reasons for the measure are shortly stated in its preamble. It is there affirmed that "Certain Publications in Oriental languages, printed or circulated in British India, have of late contained matter likely to excite disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects in British India, or have been used as a means of intimidation or extortion." It is added that "Such publications are read by and disseminated among large numbers of ignorant and unintelligent persons, and are thus likely to have an influence which they otherwise would not possess," and it is declared to be "necessary for the maintenance of the public tranquillity, and for the security of her Majesty's subjects and others, that power should be conferred on the Executive Government to control the printing and circulation of such publications."

3. The Statement of Objects and Reasons, which was appended to the Bill on its introduction into the Legislative Council, gives the following account of the system of control by which the measure now before me endeavours to secure the ends to which it is directed :—

(1.) The magistrate may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, require the printer or publisher of any vernacular newspaper to enter into a bond binding himself not to print or publish in such newspaper anything likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government, or antipathy between persons of different races, castes, religions, or sects, and not use such paper for purposes of extortion. The magistrate may further require the amount of this bond to be deposited in money or securities.

(2.) If any newspaper (whether bond has been taken in respect of it or not) at any time contains any matter of the description just mentioned, or is used for the purposes of extortion, the Local Government may warn such newspaper, by a notification in the *Gazette*, and if, in spite of such warning, the offence is repeated, the Local Government may then issue its warrant to seize the plant, &c., of such newspaper, and when any deposit has been made, may declare such deposit forfeited.

(3.) As the provisions regarding the deposit of security and the forfeiture of the deposit would, perhaps, be found to press unduly on some of the less wealthy newspaper proprietors, clauses have been inserted enabling the publisher of a newspaper to take his paper out of the operation of this portion of the Act for such time as he pleases, by undertaking to submit his proof to an officer appointed by the Government before publication, and to publish nothing which such officer objects to.

4. I observe that there is a certain degree of correspondence between the first set of provisions and those of the English Acts of Parliament (60 Geo. III., c. 9, s. 8, *et seq.*, 1 Wm. IV., c. 73, s. 2) which required printers and publishers of newspapers to execute a bond in a pecuniary sum to the Crown, the condition of the obligation being that every printer or publisher should pay any fine or penalty adjudged against him for a blasphemous or seditious libel, and any damages or costs recovered against him in an action for libel. Such bonds appear, in fact, to have been executed by printers and publishers of newspapers in this country down to so late a date as 1869. The second set of provisions answer with some closeness to Sections 30, 31, and 32 of the "Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1870," 33 Vic., c. 9, from which statute the form of warning given in the Indian enactment seems to have been copied.

5. Your Excellency in your address to the Legislative Council has given expression to your regret that the duty has been imposed upon you of placing restrictions on a portion of the Press in India. The same feeling was expressed by the member of your Council who introduced the Bill, and by other speakers in the debate which followed its introduction. I strongly share this regret. I do not conceal from myself that the political system and institutions of British India must for an indefinite period of time exhibit material differences from those established in this country. I do not, again, forget that when the system of licensing newspapers formerly existing in India was abolished in 1835 the authors of that measure dwelt on the insignificance of the native press as one reason for considering their legislation to be prudent and safe; and I know that the native press of India has long since ceased to be insignificant. So large a part, however, of the great benefits which the British Government has conferred on her Majesty's subjects in India has consisted in the establishment of institutions more or less resembling those of this country that I cannot but hear with pain of a necessity having arisen for the even partial withdrawal of one of these institutions, and one so highly prized by Englishmen as the liberty of the Press.

But your Excellency and every one of the speakers in your Council for

making Laws and Regulations have affirmed in earnest language the political necessity for this measure, especially at the present time. You state that it has been framed with the unanimous assent of all the members of your Executive Council. You say that it has the approval of all the Local Governments administering portions of India in which the Vernacular Press has any importance. It appears to have been passed by the Legislative Council without a dissentient voice, the non-official members of the Council, including the Maharajah Jotindra Mohan Tagore, uniting with the official members in their support of it. Her Majesty's advisers could not recommend her to disallow a measure seconded by such a weight of local authority, save under extreme circumstances, and with the greatest hesitation and reluctance. But, independently of the authority justly due to those immediately responsible for the public safety in India, I am bound to say that a strong case appears to be established for the further control of the class of newspapers at which the Act is aimed. I have carefully examined the extracts from Vernacular journals on which your Excellency, in your address to the Legislative Council, relies for the justification of the proposed enactment. The writers of these passages condemn the British Government of India, not for specific faults which might be corrected, but for characteristics which are among the conditions of its existence, such as the British origin of many or most of the persons who direct it. They hint at its feebleness, at the numerical inferiority of the forces on which it depends to the masses of the Indian population, and at a supposed decay of spirit in the nation from which it proceeds. It is scarcely necessary to look to the peculiar circumstances of India for the grounds on which such language may be pronounced to be intolerable. A judicial statement of the law, cited during the discussion in your Legislative Council, shows that many of these extracts do not even satisfy the tests of what is permissible to a journalist under the settled constitution of England :—

"The public journalist is entitled to canvass the acts, the conduct, and the intentions of those who may be entrusted from time to time with the administration of the Government by the Crown. He is entitled to canvass, and, if necessary, to censure those acts. He is entitled to comment on, canvass, and, if necessary, to censure the proceedings of Parliament. He is entitled to criticise and condemn the acts of public men. He is entitled to point out any grievances which he may think the people labour under, and argue for their removal, and suggest what remedies may occur to him for the purpose. He is entitled not only to publish, but to comment on, to criticise, and, if necessary, to condemn the conduct of judges and their decisions; nay, more, even the verdicts of juries are not exempt from fair and reasonable criticism." I have told you within what limits a journalist may exercise his opinion and his talents; but I should tell you also the things which he is not permitted by law to do. He must respect the existence of the form of Government under which he enjoys and exercises those very extensive rights and privileges to which I have referred. A public journalist must not, either covertly or openly, devote the pages of his journal to overthrow the Government. He must not sow disaffection and discontent generally throughout the land. He may, as I said, comment on the acts of the Government, and criticise them severely; he may, as I said, canvass and criticise proceedings in courts of justice, and the conduct and demeanour of the judges who preside; but he must not devote his journal to the purpose of bringing the administration of the law generally into contempt, and exciting the hatred of the people against the law; neither can he legally devote the pages of his journal to excite animosities between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

7. The Criminal Law repressive of seditious libel in British India is contained in a section of the India Penal Code (124a), which, though framed by the Indian Law Commissioners, was not added to that body of law till 1870 :—

"Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, excites, or attempts to excite, feelings of disaffection for the Government established by law in British India, shall be punished with transportation for life, or for any term, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment for a term which may be extended to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." Under the scheme of this Code the following "explanation" is added to the above provision.

"Such a disapprobation of the measures of the Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, and to support the lawful authority of the Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority, is not disaffection. Therefore, the making of comments on the measures of the Government, with the intention of exciting only this species of disapprobation, is not an offence within this clause."

8. As is stated in the third and following paragraphs of your despatch of April 18, my predecessor in office drew the attention of the Government of India to certain articles in a vernacular newspaper which appeared to justify the attempt to poison Col. Phayre at Baroda; and, after remarking on the evil effects of such publications, Lord Salisbury left it to the Government of India to decide whether the above provisions of the Indian Penal Code should be brought to bear upon them. Lord Northbrook's Government, after consultation with the Advocate-General, came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to institute prosecutions under the criminal law, since it appeared to them by no means certain how the provisions of the Penal Code would be construed in court, and they thought that "a prosecution, even if successful, would occasion greater public excitement than the occasional publication of such attacks." This decision seems to have been in harmony with the opinion of Sir George Campbell, who, as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, had stated that "a prosecution would probably involve an amount of litigation and scandal that would make the cure worse than the disease." At the same time, Lord Northbrook's Government announced its intention of expressing its views at some future time on the grave difficulties presented by "the questions of the tone of the native press, of the condition of the law, and of the propriety of altering it." Lord Northbrook having, however, retired from the Government shortly after

this correspondence, the consideration of its subject appears to have been resumed by your Excellency, and I gather from the observations addressed to the Legislative Council by your learned Advocate-General that he has again advised your Excellency against prosecuting, under the penal code, the writers of the class of seditious libels which you desire to suppress. It would appear from the speech of the mover of the Bill, from your own remarks in Council, and from the 10th paragraph of your despatch of April 18, that you think the provisions of the Penal Code sufficient as a general law of seditious libel, but that you have been led to doubt whether an attempt to apply it to the special description of attacks on the British Government proceeding from the vernacular press would be successful, unless incitement to disaffection were followed by actual rebellion. Even, indeed, if a prosecution were successful, your Excellency considers that it would invest the prosecuted journal with a mischievous notoriety and artificial importance," and you are, on general grounds, more desirous of preventing than of punishing these libels. I will add a consideration which has presented itself to my mind. The cultivated native gentleman who sits on your Council for making Laws and Regulations, and who may be expected to know from what class of writers these libels proceed, states his belief that they are mainly under the influence of "folly and the spirit of braggadocio." Assuming this to be probably true, and remembering how few opportunities the experience of these writers has afforded them of understanding the limits of justifiable criticism, I am inclined to think that a system of pecuniary penalties, leviable under bonds, would be more applicable to their case than criminal prosecutions for an offence which may conceivably entail a punishment so heavy as transportation for life.

9. I entertain very grave doubts of the expediency of putting into action the portion of the Act which enables, and indeed encourages, the publishers of vernacular newspapers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provisions by submitting their proofs to a Government officer. In India the difficulty of executing it would be unusually great. The vernacular newspapers are printed in a great variety of languages; no one officer could probably superintend them with effect. Every person charged with the duty of supervision must be acquainted with the niceties of native dialect, and most of these persons would probably have to be natives of the country. Such a system might give rise to great abuses. It is defended, I observe, in the statement of objects and reasons, on the ground that the hardship which the requirement of a bond and of the deposit of security might inflict on some of the owners of vernacular journals; but it seems to me that these provisions of the Act might be accommodated to the circumstances of each newspaper. The difficulties of establishing Government newspapers in the vernacular tongues were much dwelt upon in the debate in your Council, and I fully appreciate them, but I cannot but see that any censor of proofs will in fact write the newspaper which he revises. Her Majesty's Government request that you will refrain from putting this part of the Act into operation, taking power, by fresh legislation, to suspend or abandon it, if you deem this necessary.

10. I wish to record, further, my opinion, which I believe to be in accordance with that of your Excellency, that the principles laid down in the section of the Penal Code quoted above should be substantially adhered to in carrying out the provisions of the new Act. No criticism of Government or its measures should be discouraged if there is reason to think that it has been dictated by an honest desire for improvement. All the most experienced Indian administrators have felt that the great difficulty of Indian administration is the difficulty of ascertaining facts of social condition and political sentiment; and the vernacular press has always been considered one valuable means of getting at these facts, as is shown by the careful attention given by your Excellency's Government, by that of your predecessors, and by this office, to the translated extracts from native newspapers which are regularly supplied to you. Open or covert exhortations to disaffection cannot be allowed to be addressed to an excitable population, but mere censure of the officers or of the measures of Government, even if captious, ought not to be repelled. I agree with your Excellency that there is some danger of the native press being employed as an engine of extortion, and that this abuse should be prevented, but neither European nor native officials should be encouraged to exhibit too great sensitiveness, even under unreasonable blame.

11. I hope that the result of the measure thus limited and guarded will lead the writers in the vernacular journals to examine and expose genuine grievances, instead of indulging in the easier task of general denunciation, and that the improvement which has been noticed in the European and Anglo-Native press may gradually extend to the vernacular newspapers, so that special legislation for any class of publications may be found in no long time to be unnecessary.

12. Subject to the observations contained in paragraphs 9, 10, and 11 of this despatch, the Act will be left to its operation. —I have, &c.,

(Signed)

CRANBROOK.

At Lahore Professor Dick, of the Punjab University, College and some other gentlemen are promoting a scheme for the publication of selected Persian and Urdu books in the Roman character.

THE total number of servants of all races employed on the railways in India is 132,040, giving 7,287 miles an average of eight or nine servants to each mile.

EIGHT of the sailing vessels employed to transport the Indian troops to Malta have been ordered to England to be paid off, and it is reported that they will be replaced by Imperial transports.

A TELEGRAM from Suez announces the death of the Queen of Moheli, an island at the entrance of the Mozambique Channel. Her son, Aderhamann, has been proclaimed her successor.

SANCTION has been accorded to the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps on the Neilgherries, provided 200 men are enrolled.

## Home.

### INDIA MISSIONS.

A missionary conference was held, under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on Friday last, in St. James's Hall. The Bishops of Bombay, Madras, and Colombo were present. The Bishop of Madras gave an account of the remarkable movement of which Tinnevely had been the scene, the conversions during the past year having reached 20,000, according to a telegram just received from Bishop Caldwell. For this wonderful success Bishop Gell thought that three reasons might be assigned:—First, the general labour during the last two generations; next, the especial work of the more recent times, owing to the increased action of Bishop Caldwell and his clergy, especially Mr. Rivington, who had even gained permission to preach in a heathen temple; the third and most moving cause appeared to have been the famine. The natives thought that Government aid would have to be repaid; but the free alms of the English people, as dispensed by the S.P.G. missionaries, caused them, when the matter was explained, to declare that they had never before heard of such a religion. Bishop Caldwell asked for £20,000 in the next five years to further the movement.

The Bishop of Bombay next read a paper on "Associated Missions in India. The Bishop urged that the home-feeling of a cœnobic community of clergy—however few in number; the drill and organisation, and the superior economy of associated missions, made them especially suitable for successful labour among the natives of India.

The Bishop of Colombo (Dr. Coplestone), described the population with which the Church had to deal in Ceylon as presenting four distinct elements; the English residents came first; next the mixed race, called Burghers—amongst whom existed a strong attachment to England and her Church; thirdly came the true natives, the Singhalese, missions to whom had been established by the Dutch before we came into possession of the country; lastly, there were the Tamil Christians, partly descendants of early immigrants of a far distant date, and partly themselves, recent immigrants employed in the coffee plantations. There were in Ceylon native missionaries who were the trusted ministers equally of Europeans and natives; and in St. Thomas's College, English and Singhalese youths learned and played together.

The Rev. R. Winter, of Delhi, read a paper written by his wife on "Zenana Work." Mrs. Winter spoke of the growing favour and success of women's work. In 1842, when a lady offered herself, Bishop Wilson said:—"I object on principle to single ladies coming out unprotected to so distant a place, with a climate so unfriendly, and with the almost certainty of their marrying within a month of their arrival." Since then very different views had prevailed; but Mrs. Winter complained of a want of union and sympathy amongst the workers, and above all of "the disastrous effects of ladies' committees in another country, without technical or real knowledge, attempting to direct such a difficult work." Mrs. Winter quoted a statement, the accuracy of which she had not seen challenged, to the effect that three-fourths of the Wesleyan, one-half of British, seven-eighths of the London Society, one-third of the Church of Scotland, and one-third of the Free Kirk Missions in India, were composed of members originally belonging to the Church of England. The model she desired to see adopted was Kaiserwerth, with some modifications and adaptations; but she suggested that a few married missionaries should be chosen as leaders. She recommended that the workers should live in common, with one of them at the head of all the domestic arrangements of the house. She suggested also that they should be paid. She thought, too, that it would be a great help if they adopted a distinctive dress, as it would save time and prevent jealousy. The branch of service which most needed recruiting was the medical, and Mrs. Winter dwelt long on the need of medical women, both on the score of humanity—for a hundred millions of women in India had at present no medical aid—and also on account of the opportunities which they possessed of spreading the Gospel. At present the staff at Delhi consisted of fourteen European Zenana missionaries, ten native Christian ministers, four parochial Mission-women, and twenty-six Hindoo and Mussulman female teachers.

## Miscellaneous.

MR. FRANCIS H. PRYCE, late of the India Office, has been appointed agent to the Secretary of State for India Council, at Portsmouth.

WAR OFFICE, July 1.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of George Hugh Wyndham, Esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Athens, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.—*Gazette*.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.—The warrants for the half-year's interest on the stock of the South Indian Railway Company have been

forwarded to the proprietors, and are now payable at the Union Bank of London. The interest on the debenture bonds of the Company is also payable on presentation of the coupons.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—At the meeting of the above society, held on Monday, the 1st inst., Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., President, in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected:—as Resident Members, Dr. Macartney, J. Wilson, Esq., and Gordon MacKinnon, Esq.; and as Non-Resident, W. H. Bellew, Esq., C.S.I., G. C. Stent, Esq., and Patrick Doyle, Esq. A paper was read, communicated by H. G. Keene, Esq., District Judge, Agra, entitled "Note on Maurique's Mission and the Catholics in the time of Shah Jehán." In this paper Mr. Keene gave an interesting account of Sebastian Maurique, an Eremite monk of St. Augustine, whose "Itinerary" was originally published at Rome in 1653. Maurique travelled through India about 1640, and spent some time at the Court of the Great Moghul, with whom he exercised sufficient influence to obtain the release of the Prior of Hugli, who had been imprisoned for eight years at Agra.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £300,000 in bills on India were received on July 3 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted (including Rs. 2,81,000 unallotted last week) were—to Calcutta, £280,100, at an average rate of ls. 8.075d.; to Bombay, £38,000, at an average rate of ls. 8.063d.; and to Madras, £10,000, at an average rate of ls. 8.125d. Tenders on all three Presidencies at ls. 8.16d. will receive about 76 per cent.; all above that price in full. Compared with last week's allotment the above results show a fall of 4 per cent. During the seven weeks (May 15 to June 26 inclusively) that 40 lacs were tendered for each week, the Council sold bills amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 77,19,000 at an average of close upon ls. 8.516d. It seems probable, from a result like this, and with a reduced amount tendered for, too, that the Indian Government will soon have, as usual, to raise a fresh loan here in order to prevent a disastrous relapse in the exchange.

**THE COOLIE TRAFFIC.**—A deputation from the Aborigines' Protection Society presented an address on the 3rd inst. to Sir John Smale, Chief Justice of Hong Kong, at the residence of Mr. W. H. James, M.P., 6, Whitehall-gardens. Mr. Chesson read the address, which, after presenting to Sir John Smale the Society's grateful thanks for his eminent services, remarked that the testimony was overwhelming, not only as to the nefarious means by which the Coolies had formerly been decoyed or kidnapped, and then brought to the baracoons at Macao, but also as to the barbarity with which they had been treated in China and Peru.—Sir John Smale, in reply, said his attention to the Coolie traffic began in 1861, when the *Ville d'Agen*, under the French flag, put in at Hong Kong, and he, as Attorney-General, was not slow to assert the rights of the Coolies in that vessel to liberty on their having been brought within British jurisdiction. Sir Hercules Robinson, then Governor, heartily entered into the work, and by his direction the story each Coolie told of his wrongs was reduced to writing, and every Coolie was returned to his home free. One kidnapped schoolmaster, whom he took into his house, gradually sank into a state of idiocy.

**THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above bank was held on June 28, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. J. R. Boyson presiding. The report of the directors, with the balance-sheet for the past year, states that the company made a net profit of £14,033 on the tea business in spite of the bad season, and that the net profit realised on the entire business was £10,660 for the year. From this a dividend of 2s. per share is to be paid, leaving £1,098 to be carried forward. The current expenses in India were £5,717, and in London £2,818. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, commented on its principal features. He said the general result of the year 1877, fairly viewed in connection with the difficulties of that period, were by no means unsatisfactory. Their anticipations at the outset of 1877 led them to look for a larger balance of profit. Their receipts in respect of current interest had been fully up to their anticipations, and if they had but made their full estimate of tea and realised the same price for it as they did in 1876 their net profit would certainly have been over £21,000, instead of some £10,600. The result of the realisations of the bank's property during 1877 showed an aggregate of £1,800 in excess of their estimated recoveries. The rate of interest which their Government and uninvested funds gave them during 1877 was nearly 5½ per cent., and this he considered very satisfactory, more especially when it was supplemented by the gain they made in realising their Government securities of 17,752 rupees. The report was unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 2s. a share—equal to 3.7-11 per cent. on the reduced amount of share capital—was declared.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The thirty-first annual general meeting of this company was held on Thursday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. R. Wigram Crawford in the chair. In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman stated that the total length of the Main and Jubbulpore lines was 1,503½ miles, and that the expenditure on the maintenance of the permanent way and works during the half year ending December last was 8.30d. per train mile, as compared with 11.002d. in the corresponding period of 1876. This decrease was mainly owing to the exceptionally heavy renewals

of permanent way materials on two of the district lines in the previous year. A large portion of the new goods-waggons and of the locomotives, the expenditure for which had been already sanctioned by the proprietors, had been shipped from this country, and the remainder were in course of shipment. The total number of passengers carried during 1876 was 6,296,085, whilst last year it had risen to 6,965,050. The tonnage in goods and minerals also showed a satisfactory increase of 651,921 tons. The line had undoubtedly fallen into pleasant places. The result of the year on the Main and Jubbulpore lines was a gross receipt of £4,065,577, as against £3,255,353, in 1876. The working expenses had been £1,294,910, as against £1,144,973, and the net earnings £2,770,667, as against £2,110,379. The amount to be distributed amongst the shareholders had been diminished to the extent of £19,209 in consequence of the loss on exchange. During 1877 a further sum of £62,352 had been repaid to the Government for advances on account of interest, making a total of £1,893,925 repaid in contributions. From the revenue £27,676 (a percentage on the receipts) had been paid to the provident fund, making a total payment thereto of £73,906. At the instance of the Archdeacon of Calcutta the company had issued an appeal of the Calcutta Additional Clergy Society for assistance towards supplying religious ministrations at stations on the line, which were at present without such aid. There were vast numbers of Europeans on the establishment of the company, for whom, with their children, it was necessary that means of religious consolation and instruction should be provided. It was obvious that the company had assisted in creating large communities, and it was desirable that those who took an interest in the welfare of their servants should do something to meet their religious wants. The board warmly commended the object of the society to the proprietors after considerable consideration. He congratulated the meeting upon the flourishing condition of the company's affairs, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to know that theirs was not the only Indian Railway company which was in a prosperous state. There was, and would be for years to come, ample room for all existing railways in India. Mr. George Lyall seconded the motion, which was, after some discussion, agreed to. The dividends, as recommended, were agreed to, the retiring directors were re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

**A MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.**—The suit of Major Nepean, of the Madras Staff Corps, for the dissolution of his marriage, was heard before Sir Robert Phillimore on Friday, sitting as judge in the Probate and Divorce Division, without a jury. Mr. R. A. Bayford appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Searle for Mrs. Nepean, the respondent; and Dr. Pritchard for Mr. Woolley, the co-respondent, a gentleman residing in Bayswater. Major Nepean stated that he and Mrs. Nepean were married in 1864 at St. John's Church, Madras. In the autumn of 1875, two children of the marriage having already been sent home to be educated in England, Mrs. Nepean left with a third to join them, with her husband's consent. He corresponded regularly with her till his return in February of 1877. Mrs. Nepean met him at Folkestone, and they then resumed cohabitation. She, however, was very unwell. One day the Major lighted his pipe in her sitting-room, and she at once remonstrated with him. Their eldest child, a boy, then present, said, "Why, mamma, you never objected to Mr. Woolley's smoking, why can't papa smoke too?" This caused Major Nepean to inquire who Mr. Woolley was, and Mrs. Nepean gave what her husband deemed a satisfactory account both of him and of the smoking, and the matter dropped. Some days afterwards a clean collar, marked A. S. Woolley, came home from the laundress, upon which Major Nepean again demanded an explanation. Mrs. Nepean stated that Mr. Woolley had one evening arrived to dine with a small party, having had his collar splashed by a passing hansom, and had changed it for a paper one in her son's room, leaving the dirty one, as it now appeared, behind him. Again Major Nepean's suspicions were allayed. Early in the present year, from information he received, the major instituted inquiries, the result of which tended to establish a certain cause for Mrs. Nepean's illness. The petitioner, who had heard rumours of her misconduct on more than one occasion, again spoke to her about them, imputing the illness on his arrival to the cause alleged. She denied most solemnly that these rumours contained one word of truth. On Mr. Woolley's name being put to her the explanation she gave was so plausible that for a time Major Nepean's distrust of her was transferred to his informants. Soon after this he suggested that there should be an amicable separation, which she declined. At the end of March, on conclusive information, he taxed her with having allowed Mr. Woolley to use her rooms on three successive evenings. She, taken by surprise, replied, "It's a lie; it was only one night." He took apartments for her from that time at various places, but never again resumed cohabitation, and she admitted her infidelity to him. The various witnesses requisite to prove the charge were in attendance, and did so, no questions being asked by either of the opposing counsel. On the conclusion of this testimony, Sir Robert Phillimore declared the petitioner's case to be substantiated, and pronounced a decree *nisi* for a divorce, with costs against the co-respondent, adding the usual order giving the petitioner the custody of the children of the marriage.



## India in Parliament.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 1.**—THE INDIAN NATIVE PRESS.—In reply to Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, Mr. E. STANHOPE said the Secretary of State for India, being unwilling to do anything that would interfere with the full discussion of the Vernacular Press Act, would in this particular case allow the production of the dissents of members of the Council of India to the Act, in addition to the other papers, and these would be in the hands of members before Friday.

**THE INDIAN SALT-TAX.**—MR. E. STANHOPE, in answer to Mr. M'ARTHUR, respecting a letter in one of the newspapers respecting the India Salt-tax, said: Yes, Sir; I read the letter in question, but we have no information whatever at the India Office as regards the statement about opium. As regards the Salt-tax, we are aware that the Government of India is negotiating with the native States of Rajpootana and Central India for the abolition of the Customs Line, these negotiations, which are rapidly approaching completion, are described by Sir John Strachey as being intended to give to the people throughout India, at the cheapest rate consistent with financial necessities and with the least possible inconvenience, as much salt as they can consume.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 4.**—PUNISHMENTS IN MADRAS.—MR. P. A. TAYLOR asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been called to the apparently extreme severity of punishment to which certain prisoners were sentenced by the High Court of Madras on April 25 last, as reported in the Indian papers, viz., Syed Ahmed, convicted of picking a pocket, sentenced to "two years' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifty lashes;" Yagen, sentenced, for stealing out of a carriage one of the carriage moons and book, to "three years' rigorous imprisonment;" Syed Mahommed, convicted of breaking into a house and stealing two cloths, to "two years' rigorous imprisonment and fifty lashes;" and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the circumstances.—MR. E. STANHOPE: The newspapers to which the hon. member refers states the punishment to which these three prisoners were sentenced, and, also, as it seems to me, the reasons for its being of a severe character. The first prisoner admitted three previous convictions, the second four, and the third two previous convictions. In these circumstances there is no intention of making any further inquiry into the matter.

## India Office.

July 4, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. F. C. Dankes, W. C. Bennett, A. P. MacDonnell H. W. Clift (Uncov.), H. A. W. Fanshawe (Uncov.), A. J. B. Milner (Uncov.), J. S. Hannagan (Uncov.), R. H. G. Irvine (Uncov.), A. Hough (Uncov.), R. E. Forrest (Uncov.), Comd. G. T. Robinson, I.N. (Uncov.), A. E. Heath (Uncov.), T. Jones (Uncov.), J. Vansittart (Uncov.), and T. Ramsay (Uncov.).

**Madras Estab.**—Messrs. C. G. Douglas (Uncov.), J. W. Cherry (Uncov.), and E. H. Pringle (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. J. Griffiths (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. J. Nicholls, Inf.; and Capt. B. J. Goldie, R.E.

**Madras Estab.**—Major E. Armstrong, Staff Corps; and Brig. gen. F. G. Kempster, Staff Corps.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major B. Mather, R.E.; Brig. gen. W. W. Bowey, c.B. R.A.; and Capt. B. Hennell, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. T. W. Gribble, 3 mos., furl.; A. L. Clay, 9 mos., furl.; D. K. B. Stuart (Uncov.), 4 mos., s.c.; G. P. Sanderson (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; H. W. Clift (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; W. P. Richardson (Uncov.), 2 mos., furl.; J. Sutcliffe (Uncov.), 6 mos., furl.; B. Steinforth (Uncov.), 1 mo., furl.; J. M. E. Gouldsbury (Uncov.), 4 mos., special; J. W. Olive (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; and S. Parrott, 3 mos., s.c.

**Madras Estab.**—Mr. R. Davidson, c.s.i., 6 mos., s.c.

**Bombay Estab.**—Messrs. W. H. Newnham, 5 mos. and 22 days, furl.; H. M. Birdwood, 3 mos., furl.; and A. Rogers, 1 year, furl.

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major J. C. Gregory, Staff Corps, 2 mos.; and Lient. A. T. S. A. Rind, Staff Corps, 3 mos.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Staff Corps, 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. J. A. Anderson, A. V. Fanshawe, and W. C. Bennett.

**Madras Estab.**—Messrs. F. H. Woodroffe, R. E. Norfor (Uncov.), and T. J. Maltby.

**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. J. Brehon, Staff Corps; Cond. C. Dodge, Ordnance Dept.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. M. A. Rowlandson, Staff Corps; and Lient. col. J. C. W. Bruce, Inf.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**BANNISTER**—The wife of Capt. G. Bannister, late B.S.C., and Adj. 1st A. B. Essex Rifle Volunteers, of a daughter, at Writtle, Essex, June 25.

**BEST**—The wife of Wm. J. Best, of Bombay, of a son, at Edinburgh, June 26.

**CROSTHWAIT**—The wife of C. J. Crosthwaite, M.C.S., of a daughter, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, June 28.

**DOUGLAS**—The wife of Major H. Douglas, B.S.C., of a son, at Walmer, June 25.

**SHUTTLEWORTH**—The wife of Capt. A. J. Shuttleworth, R.A., of a son, at Stoke, Devonport, July 4.

### MARRIAGES.

**CLARKE**—WALSH.—J. H. C. Clarke, 7th Fusiliers, to (Ella) A. C., daughter of the late Col. G. C. Walsh, of H.M.'s Indian Army, at Dublin, July 2.

**COWDROY**—PARKER.—Howarth Pemberton, son of the Rev. J. R. Cowdroy, M.A., to Grace Mary, daughter of the late Capt. Charles Parker, 6th Regt. N.I., Hyderabad, Deccan, at South Kensington, July 1.

**FLETCHER**—MACPHERSON.—Edward B. Fletcher, Lieut. R.N., to Minnie, widow of Col. Macpherson, R.A., at Campden-hill, July 4.

**THOMPSON**—TAYLOR.—Arnold Hill, son of Col. G. H. Thompson, Commanding the 6th Regt. B.L.I., to Aline Mary Innes Taylor, at Kensington-park, July 2.

### DEATHS.

**EASTLEY**—Chas. H. Eastley, late Capt. in P. and O. Co., at St. Leonards, June 29, aged 50.

**FRASER**—J. G. Fraser, M.D., late of the B.M.S., at Merleswood, Inverness, July 2.

**HOCKLEY**—Lieut. Col. Thomas H. J. Hookley, late of the H.E.I.C.S., M.A., at Ipswich, June 1, aged 88.

**KELSON**—Ann, widow of Lieut. Col. Kelson, late of the Ceylon Rifle Regt., at St. Heliers, Jersey, June 24, aged 78.

**THOMSON**—Gen. Harry Thomson, late of the 6th B.L.C., at Regent's-park, aged 98.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 28, Str. Legislator, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—29. Str. Thos. ally, Bombay.—30. Russia, Rangoon; Spartan, Sourabaya.—July 1. City of Lucknow, Calcutta; Selalun, Rangoon.—5. India, Cochin; George, Singapore; British Empire, Calcutta; Kate Helena, Rangoon; Big Bonanza, Rangoon; Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; India, Cochin.

### DEPARTURES.

June 27.—Str. Warwick Castle, Cape Town.—28. Str. Caduceus, Aden.—29. Philomene, Calcutta; Caldbeck, Rangoon.—30. Str. Councilor, Calcutta; Normandy, Bombay.—July 1. Xenia, Rangoon; Montrose, Calcutta.—2. Str. Lord Eslington, Bombay.—3. Bannockburn, Aden; Orphius, Bombay; str. Mansia, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Lightning, Calcutta; Forest King, Bombay; Stratford, Bombay; str. Menmuir, Singapore.—6. Renovater, Singapore; Seville, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. Hindustan, July 4.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—G. Oliver, Miss Thompson, Miss Opperman, Miss H. A. Jopp, Major H. Proudergast, Mr. W. C. Bonett, Captain W. H. McMath, Dr. H. W. Powell, Captain J. Cooke, T. D. Beighton, Lieut. J. S. Collins. For MALTA.—Mr. Bellamy, Brevet Major C. Griffin, Rev. J. Baillie, D.D., Mr. G. M. Jones, Mr. Miles, Miss Houghton, Master Kirtan. For ADEK.—Commander S. Dacres, Mr. G. O. Small, Mr. F. Drury, Mr. A. Fisher.

Per str. Pera, July 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. L. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. F. Melville, Mr. J. Duffus, Mr. A. V. Palmer, Captain MacGregor, Mr. F. R. S. Collier.

Per str. Pera, July 12.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Normandy, Miss Normandy, Major and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Elliot, Mr. Trevor, Mr. S. Ainsiriddin, Mr. W. Goant.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Helmemann, from Calcutta, May 16, 10 N., 86 E.  
Clwyd, from Rangoon, May 3, 28 S., 9 E.  
Fernbought, for Bombay, June 24, 47 N., 13 W.  
Kate Helena, from Rangoon, June 10, 32 N., 38 W.  
Mabel, for Calcutta, May 14, 8 S., 28 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JULY 11.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton, Mr. Holland, and Capt. Little.  
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Dr. Fitzpatrick.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. O'Connell.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Sub Lieut. Burnand, and Acting Gunner Kearley.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Nojon.  
BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. M'Twigg, and Mr. Vigors.  
BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Izard.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. G. W. Butt, and Mr. Madan.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Aker, and Dep. Comy. J. E. Taylor.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. W. S. Sullivan, and Mr. A. J. Yorke.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Messrs. Harrison.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Dep. Insp. Gen. and Mrs. Irvin.

#### JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchellor.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Law.  
VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. W. K. Pomeroy.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. J. E. Wall.

#### JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. V. Jackson, and Mr. J. D. Sherry.



BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Murray.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Fraser, Capt. Babington, and Mr. Smeaton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. F. D. Lane.  
AUGUST 1.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Latham.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodd.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Sapoosjee Newajee, Mr. Dady, M. Limjia, and Mr. B. M. Pollunjee.  
AUGUST 8.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. Penn, and Mr. C. P. Morston.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. R. White and child.  
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

THE "Records of the Geological Survey of India," Vol. XI. Part I. for 1878, contains the Annual Report and memoirs by Messrs. T. W. F. Hughes, R. Lydeker, W. T. Blandford, and A. B. Wynne. We have in addition four parts of the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India," containing excellent descriptions and beautifully drawn figures of the Flora and Rajmahal group, of the crania of ruminants, the Flora of the Jabalpur group, of remains of ganoid fishes from the Deccan, and other examples of the Palæontologia Indica.—*Athenæum*.

THERE will be published in a few days a monograph entitled "The Punjab and North-West Frontier of India," by an old Punjaabee. The author, General H. Coxe, while making use of Cunningham's "History of the Sikhs," Blue-books, and official reports and papers, relies chiefly on personal observations extending over ten or twelve years. The General's object is, as he says in the Preface, "to present a rough sketch of a country and people destined to play an important part in the not very distant future, as some of us think."

BETWEEN the years 1758 and 1770, P. Marcodella Tomba, a Capuchin missionary, who principally resided at Bettia, in Bengal, but extended his travels also to Nepal, translated into Italian a number of Indian books, amongst others two cantos of the "Rāmāyana." His papers were recently discovered by Professor A. de Gubernatis in the library of the Propaganda and the Museo Borgiano. The professor is now engaged at Rome in preparing the greater part of these for publication, the volume being intended by the Italian Minister of Public Instruction as a present to the members of the forthcoming Oriental Congress.

REMSSION OF IMPRISONMENT OF AN EDITOR.—The sentence of imprisonment passed against the editor of the *Malwa Akhbar*, under the orders of his Highness Holkar, for the publication of seditious matter in that paper, has, says a vernacular contemporary, been remitted within the last few days, on due explanation being submitted to his Highness by the accused. The term of imprisonment allotted was three years, and not three months, as erroneously announced before; but the articles condemned as seditious, having in reality been copied from Anglo-Indian journals, the sources of which the editor had omitted through inadvertence to acknowledge in print, his Highness has set the prisoner at liberty with a warning. Which of the Anglo-Indian journals will take it?—*Friend of India*.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 18.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 19.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1831-25 (Sicca) ..	...	84½	85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ..	...	84½	85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ..	...	86½	86
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ..	...	79½	79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ..	...	79½	79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ..	...	79½	79½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ..	...	1,000 as	79½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ..	...	equiva-	80½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ..	...	lent to	191 79½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ..	...	£100.	87½ 89

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ..	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ..	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Hong Kong ..	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Shanghai ..	5s. 2d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ..	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1890 ..	...	101½	to —
India 4 per cent. ..	...	101½	to —
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1891 ..	...	101	to 101½
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ..	...	35s.	to 40s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ..	...	35s.	to 40s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ..	100	118	to 120 x.in.
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ..	100	133	to 138
Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ..	100	—	to —
East Indian ..	100	128	to 133
G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ..	100	121	to 126 x.in.
Ditto (new) ..	14	—	to —
Ditto ..	10	—	to —
Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	103	to 105
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ..	100	114	to 116
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ..	100	103	to 110
Ditto (ditto, 1871 ..	10	—	to —
Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent. ..	all	116	to 119
Ditto Debentures (a) ..	100	92	to 101
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ..	100	114	to 116
South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ..	100	114	to 116
Ditto ..	22. 8s.	—	to —
Ditto, 4½ per cent. ..	100	109	to 110
Nizam's State Railway ..	100	106	to 108
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ..	all	11½	to 12½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ..	all	21½	to 22½
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ..	all	27½	to 29½
Deli and London ..	all	—	to —
Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ..	all	100	to 102
Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	40	to 42
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ..	all	7½	to 7½
Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ..	all	7½	to 9
Indo-European (Limited) ..	all	19½	to 20½
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ..	all	2½	to 3
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ..	all	9½	to 9½
Red Sea Telegraph ..	all	17½	to —
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company ..	all	54	to 59
Tiphook Tea Company ..	10	25	to 30
Lower Assam ..	26. 5s.	34	to 4
Upper Assam ..	10	34	to 4½
Assam Tea Company ..	20	63	to 65
Eastern Assam (Limited) ..	all	34	to 3½
Leibong ..	all	101	to 11
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ..	all	51	to 6
Bombay Gas (Limited) ..	all	61	to 7½
Do. New ..	4	1	to 1½ pm.
Ceylon Company (Limited) ..	all	—	to —
Darjeeling (Limited) ..	all	20	to 22
Madras Irrigation and Canal ..	100	104	to 106
Madras Tramway (Limited) ..	all	34	to 4½
Nerbudda Coal ..	8s.	1	to 1½ dis.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ..	all	39½	to 39½
Ditto New, 1867 ..	20	124	to 12½
National of India Land ..	12½	—	to —
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, June 21; Allahabad and Madras, June 19; Calcutta, June 18.

FROM Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras alike we hear that the heat of the week immediately preceding the burst of the monsoon has been unprecedented in its intensity. At Calcutta the chief engineer of s.s. *Teniot* and several seamen died from heat apoplexy on Saturday the 15th ult. At Allahabad during the last week in May the thermometer in the shade was 105 degs. The current month opened with 110 degs., the figures steadily rose day by day, until, on the 7th, 117 degs. was reached. For three days in succession 116 degs. was registered. Two soldiers of the 22nd Regiment died in the Fort from heat apoplexy.

DISTRESS is again rapidly spreading at Agra, as the numbers on the relief works are increasing at the rate of nearly five hundred a day.

TELEGRAMS to the *Times of India* (June 20) states that Mr. Tyrrell, C.S., Sessions Judge of Bareilly, was attacked by a native of Arrah while playing at lawn tennis in the public gardens. His injuries are not serious. The assailant was arrested, but there has been no inquiry yet.

SOME disquietude is reported on the Perso-Afghan frontier, either side accusing the other of being the offender. But no serious result is anticipated.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India*, under date Colombo, June 20, says:—A cyclone must have raged within 200 miles of this place for nearly a week. The wind and rain were nothing unusual for the monsoon, but the sea was persistently high, and cut away the foreshores, and undermined houses, including a large Romanist church. The seaside railway has also been damaged. The damage done to property amounts to several thousand pounds. One man has been killed and another severely injured. A boat from Merkara was upset yesterday and a number of packages lost. Some think the breakwater caused the damage by changing the course of the sea current,

but that is not probable, as equal damage has been done to the south and north portions of the harbour.

It is announced in the last *Gazette of India* that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on Colonel A. B. Travers, Madras Staff Corps, from February 6, 1878, in room of Major-General W. Vine, Madras Cavalry, succeeded to Colonel's allowances; and also on Colonel A. C. McMaster, Madras Staff Corps, from February 8, 1878, in room of Colonel J. Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, who has also succeeded to Colonel's allowances.

A TENTATIVE and partial remedy, according to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, for the existing evil of debt amongst the ryots, is now before the Legislative Council of India. Permission was granted, at a meeting held at Simla on the 20th ult., to introduce a Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in certain districts of the Bombay Presidency. Its objects are (1) to empower the Courts to adjudicate insolvency on the debtor's own petition; (2) to limit the power of the Civil Court as to the sale of land in satisfaction of money claims to cases where a specific pledge of land has been given as security; (3) to render obligatory the placing in writing of all contracts for the mortgage of immovable property, and the registration of all such documents.

THERE has been more rain in Mysore, and the ryots are busy ploughing and sowing—with very good prospects. There are now about 32,500 people on the relief works; the numbers declining. Nearly 11,000 of the labourers are on the State Railway.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GARNET WOLSELEY, according to the *Morning Post*, takes with him to Cyprus, Col. H. Brackenbury, R.A., and Col. Greaves, C.B., on his head-quarters staff.

WE understand upon good authority that vacant accommodation on board of H.M.'s Indian troopships either going out or returning home will be given to subaltern officers.

ACCORDING to the *Bombay Gazette* the Bolan route is very safe. Kafilas are daily going from Kurrachee by that route to Khorasan; on the 18th ult. a kafila of about eighty-eight camels, in charge of eighteen men, laden with piece goods and grocery, left Kurrachee for Khorasan.

THE English Cabinet has issued final orders on the dispute between the Government of India and the Nizam's Government with reference to the possession of the Berars. The question is not to be allowed to be opened again until the Nizam, who is at present a mere boy, comes of age, and the decision has been accepted by Sir Salar Jung and his co-regent, Vikr-al-Oomrah. Thus the dream of Sir Salar's great ambition has been peremptorily removed far away from realisation.

SOME discussion has been caused in the Indian Press by what has been termed the Kotah tragedy. Two English officers were tiger shooting in the district, when the local police invoked their assistance against a strong band of dacoits. What actually occurred is best related in the words of one of the actors in a letter addressed to the various morning papers:—

While in camp at Kunwas village, Kotah State, on the evening of the

6th May, 1878, at about 4.30 P.M., the thanadar of that village sent word to Lieutenant McCudden, 10th Regiment N.L.I., and myself that a band of dacoits, number unknown, had robbed a camel with a load of Rs. 5,000, belonging to a soukar of Kotah, and had also killed several villagers on their route. He asked us for assistance in capturing them. Lieutenant McCudden and myself immediately followed the thanadar, and running about two miles, we found the thanadar's party and the dacoits firing on each other, and also fighting with tulwars. The thanadar, on our arrival, requested us to fire on the dacoits, who were at that time overcoming the thanadar and the Kotah sowars, but we declined to do so. The thanadar then again called on us to fire. When Lieutenant McCudden called on the dacoits to surrender three times (the thanadar in the meantime moving on in pursuit); instead of doing so, the dacoits attacked the thanadar, who was alone amongst them on horseback, and would have killed him had not Lieutenant McCudden and myself fired on them. Two men dropped to the shots. On this five more dacoits laid down their arms, while the remaining three attempted to escape, two running to the right and one to the left. Lieutenant McCudden and several sowars pursued the two dacoits to the right, while I pursued to the left. The two dacoits to the right were captured, and one was immediately cut down by the sowars, though Lieutenant McCudden and myself did everything in our power to prevent it. The second, with great difficulty, we managed to save, though he was wounded with eleven tulwar cuts. The dacoit to the left was just escaping into thick jungle when I fired, and he fell, when he was immediately attacked and wounded by the sowars, whom I stopped. But he died in the course of the night from the effect of his wounds. On our return we found that the five dacoits who had surrendered had been brutally murdered by the sowars and villagers, while we were in pursuit of the other three dacoits. When we arrived, the dacoits were within fifty yards of an almost impenetrable jungle, and would have escaped almost immediately. The dacoits were armed with matchlocks, tulwars, and long lathes about ten feet in length. The number of dacoits was fifteen, ten of whom were covering the retreat of the camel with the booty, and the remaining five were with the camel. The band attacked was the covering party. The camel, owing to darkness coming on, escaped, though the Kotah sowars followed it. The following morning Lieutenant McCudden forwarded through the thanadar of the Kunwas to the Political Agent, Kotah, an official account of the affair, and received an answer thanking us for the service rendered in the suppression of dacoity. I may add that we were much horrified at the brutal manner in which the surrendered men were murdered by the Kotah sowars and villagers, but as we were in pursuit of the remaining three dacoits at the time we were powerless to prevent this slaughter.—JOHN S. ASHBY, Sub Lieut., 10th Regt. N.L.I.—Neemuch, June 4.—P.S.—Lieutenant McCudden having met with a severe accident in the jungle is unable to write on his own behalf.

It has been pointed out by correspondents of Bombay papers that these officers were bound by law to assist the police when called on, in the capture of any criminal, dead or alive. We may safely assert that the destruction of such human tigers as the dacoits was as useful as that of any man-eater.

THE *Ceylon Times* states that a telegram was received on the night of 24th May at Trincomalee, ordering H.M.S. *Daphne* to proceed to Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, without delay. She immediately began to take on board stores and coal in the dark, and managed to get away in the early part of the afternoon of the 25th inst. It is conjectured that there is a slight outbreak amongst the convicts there.

REPLYING to a question asked by Major Nolan on Friday, Col. Stanley stated that the number of troops to be employed in the occupation of Cyprus would be 10,000 men in round numbers, consisting of the Indian troops now in Malta, and three British Battalions. Telegrams have informed us that the Indian sappers and miners have left in the *Canara*, to prepare barrack accommodation, and that the 25th Madras Regiment is under orders to follow.

THE various conjectures and prophecies as to the visit of all or some of the Indian Contingent to this country were fully answered when it was formally announced by Col. Stanley that these troops would garrison Cyprus. Perhaps the whirligig of time may yet bring round a permission for the visit to the Capital of the Queen-Empress, so eagerly desired by our loyal native soldiers.

THE volunteer movement in India is as yet but young, we may yet see an Indian Wimbledon meeting grow from such small beginnings as the rifle contest shot off on June 15 last, at the Military Butts, Colaba, between representative teams of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers. The Bombay Volunteers are armed with the Martini-Henry rifle and the Railway Volunteers with the Snider, and to equalise matters, it was decided that five shots should be fired at each range with the Snider and five with the Martini. The Bombay team won the match by eighteen points,

scoring 568 out of a possible 800 at 200 and 500 yards, any position. A noticeable feature in the match was that the Railway men scored 26 more points with the strange Martini rifle than they did with their own Snider.

THE Regimental Committee of the Bombay Rifle Corps, recently passed the following resolutions:—"With a view to promoting the efficiency of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps in target practice, and to stimulate each member in acquiring proficiency in the use of the rifle, it is proposed to form a Regimental Rifle Association, to be designated 'The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association,' and to hold annually a Regimental Rifle meeting, to be conducted on a principle similar to those held annually at Wimbledon."

A VERY salutary hint was given by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on Thursday evening to Indian claimants. The question of the succession to the Jaghire of Bungana Pally was re-opened by Lord Stanley of Alderley. He called the decision of the Madras Government in question, made in 1869, in favour of the nephew Futteh Ali Khan, and excluding the Nawab of Masulipatam, the son-in-law, and widow of the deceased Chieftain. Lord Cranbrook declined to interfere with the decision of the Madras Government arrived at after careful consultation with persons skilled in the Mohammedan law of inheritance and confirmed by the Duke of Argyll. He thought it very detrimental to the interests of justice that persons whose claims had been already decided should be encouraged to hang about the Houses of Parliament for years, and thus be put in a position which could only lead to misery and want.

THE Administration Report of Mysor for 1876-7 gives some valuable particulars regarding the mining interests of the Province. The Urigam Mining Company in the Kolar district has not yet commenced operations. Sheemogah and Chittledroog appear to be well favoured in the matter of iron, ninety-three mines being said to exist in the former and fifty-three in the latter. Eighty furnaces are in operation in Kadur. Without dealing, at present, with the commercial aspect of the question, it would have been very interesting to have the fullest particulars indicating the annual cost of working the mines, the rate of payment to the miners in the several years, their number, the rate of payment per ton, and such other information as would show the rate of progress. The geology of Mysor is pretty well known by this time, and its *ironstone* has always been well spoken of. The main seam, however, it is conjectured, has not yet been discovered. If it can be hit upon, very great importance must come to be attached to its working. We hope to witness then the commencement of a new industrial development, one scarcely to be equalled, it may be, in the commerce of the peninsula. With further opening out of the mineral resources of India, there must follow a development of collateral industries. How far the anticipations of their growing wealth are correct, time must show; there are many who take a very hopeful view of the matter, and for our own part, we hope to see the day when the miners, now reckoned by a few thousands, will be counted by hundreds of thousands.

THE Bishop of Rangoon has determined on holding a Diocesan Conference next December, consisting of the laity and clergy, to take into consideration several important questions bearing upon the welfare of the Church in the diocese.

A CONTRADICTION is given by Captain Campbell, of Ootacamund, to the report that Mr. Fuller had been found safe and well. The statement originated in a heartless joke on the part of a Government official. The unfortunate young gentleman had not up to June 20 been seen or heard of since he left Captain Campbell's house on May 17.

A SUCCESSFUL cotton spinner is to be found among the Indian Princes. The cotton mill belonging to Maharajah Holkar cost Rs. 2,01,000, and yielded a profit in 1876-77 of Rs. 1,06,000, the outturn was 526,287 lbs. cloth, and 4,586 lbs. yarn. More machinery has been ordered to meet the increasing orders. Holkar, says the *Times of India*, well deserves his rank as a.c.s.i., Grand Cotton Spinner of India.

A PROOF has been just given that there is no disposition to interfere with the healthy native newspapers. The Government of India, according to the *Times of India*, on a representation made by the Press Commissioner on behalf of the Vernacular Press, has ordered that vernacular newspapers shall henceforth be allowed to receive telegraphic messages for publication at the same rates and on the same conditions as their English contemporaries. The rules of the Telegraph Department relating to press telegrams will consequently in future apply equally to English and vernacular newspapers.

A NOTEWORTHY advance in the temperance, and consequently of the health, of our soldiers in India has been made. The quantity of rum consumed in the army canteens in the year 1877-78 was 137,726 gallons less than the annual consumption of the year ending March, 1870. The teetotal societies of the army, numbering now 10,000 soldiers, may be partly credited with the improvement.

SOME excitement has been caused amongst the officers and crews of the ships in harbour at Calcutta. A local magistrate decided that a ship's captain is able to disrate one of his officers and compel him to serve before the mast. Meetings of those interested were to be held to protest against a decision which certainly requires to be thoroughly tested.

AMONG the various attacks made by some of the Indian papers upon Sir George Couper, the imputation that he owed his promotion to having been a youthful play-fellow to her Majesty was freely thrown out. Personalities in political controversy are bad, but this was worse, for it was absolutely false. Sir George Couper is the son of a Peninsular officer, who was appointed Controller of the Household to the Duchess of Kent in 1840, the year of her Majesty's marriage.

THE sea customs revenue, excluding salt, and the salt revenue of India have both begun the year well. The first, in two months, exceeding 42 lakhs, being greater by half a lakh and more than the income for the same period of last year. The Indian salt revenue for April was not far off 48 lakhs; the average collections for the last five Aprils being less than 45½ lakhs.

THE following is quoted by the *Times of India* from the last report issued by the Maharaja's College at Jeypur:—"As a rule we have dispensed with the use of the rattan, as tending to blunt the softer feelings. Nothing is so telling to a boy as when he stands convicted by his fellow students for misbehaviour, or is praised by the teacher before them for conduct worthy of praise."

It is understood, says the *Pioneer*, that the principal subject to be discussed between Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Steuart Bayley is the question of the re-transfer of Assam to Bengal—a question which we believe is still before the Viceroy in Council. That such a change in the principle of its administration would benefit the smaller province, just as much indeed as change of blood at the head of it, seems beyond doubt. So far as we remember, the chief reason assigned for the severance some five years ago was that Bengal was of itself too big a thing to include the government of a second province. Assam was consequently brought under the rule of India, with the general result that its last state has become worse than the first. True, it is has had its local assignment after the fashion of other provinces, but the amount being strictly proportioned to the yield of its revenue, which is miserably small, the sum total available for internal improvements is in inverse ratio to the needs of a new and undeveloped country. Then, the machinery of its administration is not of the best. Assam is regarded by officials as a sort of refuge for the destitute—a place in which all hope of egress or advancement must be abandoned. In railway projects, in labour-recruiting operations, in dealings with frontier tribes, just as much as in natural boundaries, Bengal and Assam are completely mixed up. In fact, it is difficult to imagine any decent argument against their reunion, unless it be, perhaps, that their separation was decreed so recently. Five years, however, is surely life enough for any administrative experiment—especially for a failure. And if one need suggest one more reason why, under an outward form of the old order of things, a new one should be established, it is that both the

Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam are believed to be strongly in its favour; whilst Bengal is both able and willing to share her ample resources with her needy neighbour.

FEMALE education in India must be of rather a mixed character; we doubt very much if our training schools could furnish candidates qualified to take high marks in an examination such as tested the Bengali competitors for the scholarships offered by the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha, of which Lord Lytton is patron, and various baboos are members of the committee. The girls were asked amongst other things for an essay on the effects of intemperance in eating, "and support your conclusions by illustrations." Another essay asked for was on the qualities essential to the mistress of a household, a strong hint being given that "superintendence of the kitchen is a principal duty of woman." A third essay was on the result of exposing an infant to the sun directly after birth. A good deal was expected from the candidates in the way of history and geography; they were asked what they knew of Japan; what Lake Aral is famous for; what portion of Asia belongs to the Czar; and for a sketch of Lord Cornwallis' and Lord Canning's administration.

THE locusts which have done so much damage in the Madras Presidency, have been made the subject of a report by Surg-Major Bidie, Superintendent of the Madras Central Museum. The kind now swarming in the Madras Presidency is the *Edipoda migratoria*. This is the locust which once ravaged the Crimea and the southern provinces of Russia, and has been well described by Mr. Smirnov, Secretary to the Russian Embassy. The Arabs eat these locusts, which are said to taste like shrimps—a curious flavour for the Apostle to mix with honey. Dr. Bidie explains how locusts may be destroyed in their larva stage; and the Government of Madras has issued orders for the work. The heavy rains will doubtless materially assist in the destruction of these pests. A terrible illustration of their ravages is reported from Palghat, where an unfortunate cultivator, an Eruvan, at Konjecoode, hanged himself, his paddy crop having been totally destroyed by these insects.

WE have already stated positively, says the *Pioneer*, that the Stanley Engineers were to be put upon the same footing as regards pension as the Cooper's Hill men. The India Office has now sanctioned the proposal, and we believe that only one comparatively trifling question of detail remains to be settled before an official announcement on the subject is made—a question as to whether time for pension should count from the date of an engineer's landing in this country, or of his receiving his first appointment; but as the former very sensible rule is laid down in the existing Code, that would seem to settle the matter. A provision of considerable importance to some of the Stanley Engineers is to be added to the Code. It empowers the Government of India, in certain exceptional instances, to add a maximum period of three years to the time counting for pension, in the case of those who have joined the service above the rank of First Grade Assistant Engineer.

## Odds and Ends.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S salary as Governor of Cyprus is to be £5,000 per annum.

THE Governor-General in Council has authorised the affiliation to the Calcutta University of Trinity College, Ceylon, up to the standard for the B.A. examination.

RUNJEET SINGH, the young Rajah of Rutland, will shortly marry the daughter of the Rajah of Drangdra in Kattiawar.

LIEUTENANT BULL, of the 73rd Regiment, was killed on June 15th whilst playing polo, at Lucknow.

THE HON. T. H. THORNTON has been offered the vacancy in the Punjab Chief Court, available by Mr. Scarlett Campbell's retirement.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has returned to Poona from Mahableshwar. CAPTAIN STRATFORD of the 6th Royals, died suddenly at Delhi on June 19.

WE regret to record the death on June 15 at Perambore, of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Godfrey, officiating second in command 10th Regiment N.I.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. H. TURNER, Examiner of the Pay Department, Bombay Army, died at Poona on June 18.

MAJOR GENERAL DONALD STEWART will succeed General Sir James Brind in the command of the Umballa Division in Decem-



ber next. This will give Sir Samuel Browne, now officiating in the Meer Meer Division, a permanent command.

MR. H. E. IMPEY, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, who was recently removed from the Government service, has, in consideration of the circumstances which rendered his dismissal necessary, been granted by the Supreme Government a compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, R.E., Deputy Secretary to Government in the Railway Branch, is about to take furlough. Colonel J. S. Trevor, of the Bombay Engineers, will officiate for him.

CAPTAIN A. D. ANDERSON R.A., has succeeded Colonel Stansfeld as Secretary to the United Service Institution of India.

It is estimated that the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company, by the recent collision at Fyzabad, sustained a loss of Rs. 43,030, and probably the damage will prove to be a great deal over that amount.

GREAT scarcity is said to prevail in Thibet, grain being at double the usual price. In Nepal agricultural prospects are good.

MONEY has been set apart in the military budget for a camp of exercise during the coming relief season on a tolerably large scale. No mention has yet been made of the place of rendezvous, though both Hassan Abdul and Umballa are spoken of as likely spots.

ALTHOUGH there are two ice companies in Colombo, good dividends continued to be declared. That of the Colombo Ice Company for the half-year ending March 31st is at the rate of ten per cent. for the six months.

THE Agra volunteer movement, we are glad to hear, is attracting attention among others than those likely to join the corps. The Maharajah of Bhurtpore, &c. s.r., has offered to present an annual prize of Rs. 200 to be shot for under conditions to be afterwards laid down.

THE *Friend of India* mentions a rumour that Mr. J. T. Christie, District Superintendent of Police at Jhelum, has been summoned to Simla, with a view to his being appointed head of a body of secret police, with the organisation of which he is to be entrusted.

BARNES COURT, SIMLA, has been purchased by Government for Rs. 40,000 as the future residence there, of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

An official statement has been published in Constantinople, according to which England engages to pay to the Porte annually the sum of £150,000.

It is stated by the *Globe* that Mr. French, of the Secretary's Office, G.P.O., has been appointed Postmaster of Cyprus.

EFFORTS are being made by the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association to have the rum ration at Deolalee abolished, and beer alone issued to the soldiers passing through.

THE late Prebendary Sinclair, rector of Pulborough, began his career in life at sixteen as a subaltern in the Madras Cavalry, and distinguished himself by leading the forlorn hope at Kittoor.

THE present state of public health in Bombay is so bad that the Town Council at its last meeting sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 15,000 for the erection of a temporary hospital.

THE number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces in April last reached the high number of 157,326, the total in the corresponding month of last year having been 78,408.

CHOLERA has broken out amongst the troops at Neemuch, and the Chaplain, the Rev. G. Gothard, is seriously ill.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA was to leave on a visitation tour on the 24th of June, and is not expected to return to Calcutta until the end of November.

A STATION-MASTER, Rajpootana State Railway, has been arrested at Calcutta, and brought to Delhi, charged with embezzling Government monies.

ONE result of the Paris Postal Congress is likely to be the introduction of Postal Cards into India, both for Overland and Inland correspondence.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—J. N. Hawkins, late 12th Lancers, at Kamptee, June 14. General H. S. Stephens, K.H. (Retired), at 13, Wilton-place, July 6, aged 82. Lieut. Col. J. E. Lewis, late 88th Regt., at Chatham, June 23. Lieut. J. A. Bull, 73rd (Perthshire) Regt., at Lucknow, June 8 (by a fall from his pony while playing Polo).

BENGAL.—Lieut. G. G. Brittan, H.M.'s 62nd Regt., at Morar, June 7. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry, at Deollee, Rajpootana, June 12. C. A. Alexander, late Manager Royal Tea Estate, Cachar.

MADRAS.—Capt. A. C. C. Duprat, H.H. the Nizam's Service, at Hyderabad, Mysore, June 4. Rev. W. Ellington, Telugee missionary, at Beewara, June 13, aged 44. Prebendary Sinclair, son of the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair, July 8, aged 73, [at the age of 16 he accepted a commission in the Madras Cavalry, and distinguished himself by leading the forlorn hope at the siege of Kittoor, but retired from the service shortly afterwards].

BOMBAY.—Paymaster E. Daniell, late Indian Navy, at Talsi, Oudh, June 8. General Andrew Rowland, [not Roland, as printed in "List of Casualties" last week].

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Capt. French, Mr. Short, Lieut. Macbay, a Gentleman, Capt. Smyth, Miss Jenkins, Mr. Nesbitt, and Mr. P. Cameron.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Sir John and Lady Strachey.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. M. Neuburger.

#### TEXT OF THE CONVENTION OF DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY, SIGNED JUNE 4, 1878.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, being mutually animated with the sincere desire of extending and strengthening the relations of friendship happily existing between their two Empires, have resolved upon the conclusion of a Convention of Defensive Alliance with the object of securing for the future the territories in Asia of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan.

ARTICLE I.—If Batoum, Ardahan, Kars, or any of them shall be retained by Russia, and if any attempt shall be made at any future time by Russia to take possession of any further territories of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Asia, as fixed by the Definitive Treaty of Peace, England engages to join his Imperial Majesty the Sultan in defending them by force of arms. In return, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan promises to England to introduce necessary reforms, to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, into the government, and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make necessary provision for executing her engagement, his Imperial Majesty the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England.

ARTICLE II.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged, within the space of one month, or sooner if possible.

Constantinople, June 4, 1878.

#### ANNEX.

It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that England agrees to the following conditions relating to her occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus:—

I. That a Mussulman religious tribunal (Mehkéméi Shéri) shall continue to exist in the island, which will take exclusive cognisance of religious matters, and of no others, concerning the Mussulman population of the island.

II. That a Mussulman resident in the island shall be named by the Board of Pious Foundations in Turkey (Evkaf) to superintend, in conjunction with a delegate to be appointed by the British authorities, the administration of the property, funds, and lands belonging to mosques, cemeteries, Mussulman schools, and other religious establishments existing in Cyprus.

III. That England will pay to the Porte whatever is the present excess of revenue over expenditure in the island; this excess to be calculated upon and determined by the average of the last five years, stated to be 22,936 purses, to be duly verified hereafter, and to the exclusion of the produce of State and Crown lands let or sold during that period.

IV. That the Sublime Porte may freely sell and lease lands and other property in Cyprus belonging to the Ottoman Crown and State (Arazii Miriyé vé Emlaki Houmayoun) the produce of which does not form part of the revenue of the island referred to in Article III.

V. That the English Government, through their competent authorities, may purchase compulsorily, at a fair price, land required for public improvements, or for other public purposes, and land which is not cultivated.

VI. That if Russia restores to Turkey Kars, and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th of June, 1878, will be at an end.

Constantinople, 1st July, 1878.

IMPROVED TIDE-GUAGE.—It is said that the Secretary of State has had under consideration a proposal made by the Government of India for the purchase, or construction in England, of an improved tide-calculating machine for use in connection with tidal observations on the Indian coast, and that such a machine will shortly be despatched to India. It is believed that a machine of this kind will be invaluable for the practical purpose of predicting the tides for Indian ports. It will enable tide-predicting tables of a much more accurate and complete character than any hitherto in use to be prepared from year to year for any port for which the requisite observations have been made by a self registering tide-gauge. The expense also of producing the improved tide-tables yearly will be considerably less than that incurred by the comparatively laborious means by which the less perfect tables hitherto in use have been prepared.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.—At a special general meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, held on Wednesday, the 5th June, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra in the chair, the following resolution was carried:—"That this meeting receives with great pleasure the intelligence of the gift of Baboo Cally Kissen Tagore of Rs. 25,000 for the improvement of the Laboratory of the Association, and of the subscription by him of Rs. 300 per annum in aid of the funds of the Association, and desires that the most cordial thanks of the Association be conveyed to the Baboo for his enlightened and munificent liberality."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be *legibly* written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, July 13, 1878.

## OUR NEW INDIAN OUTPOST.

THE convention between the Queen-Empress and the Sultan, announced last Monday, has been the one topic of the week. The words of the preamble proclaim to the world that England will not suffer any Power to menace the vital communications between the Western and Eastern portions of the Empire. The resolute front opposed by our Prime Minister to the Russian advance has been consistently maintained. Loud and long have been the clamours of the two extreme parties; one, counselling inactive sufferance, whether from motives of opposition which heeded only partisan interests, or fanaticism, which would break up the empire of the Turks as hopeless; and the other advocating an utter denial to Russia of any results of her victory. Between the two our statesmen have held the middle course. Turkey entered on the disastrous war, against the counsels of England, refusing advice or dictation, and expecting that our own interests would entail an early intervention. The loser in such a struggle must pay; the winner must receive. Russia announced loudly that she sought for no territorial aggrandisement, like the old Crusaders. She sought only the deliverance of the oppressed Christians of Bulgaria and Roumelia. Then came the struggle, much sharper and more prolonged than Russia had anticipated. The prolongation of the war and the grievous losses experienced served as an excuse to the victors to claim much more than they had ostensibly desired. Russia was to be augmented in Europe indirectly, and in Asia directly by the surrender of the Armenian fortresses and territory, as just and lawful spoils of war. The conditions of the Treaty of San Stefano affecting the European province of Turkey were such as could not be tolerated; but England could not claim a sole or special interest in this branch of the Eastern Question; it was common to all the great Powers. But our statesmen remembered, what the public and many even of the leaders of the public seem to forget or ignore—that the Empire of England is an Asiatic Power. This interest we share with none, save one, and that one, though not professedly, yet inevitably our rival and possible enemy. The conquests made in Armenia and the resolute determination to preserve those encroachments, brought on us the necessity of meeting the advance of the rival Power in Asia. Without fearing, we *must* recognise the steady advance of the Russians

in Asia. We do not seek for increase of territory. We are not envious of the greatness of our neighbours, but that Empire, which we have won, and of which our Queen was solemnly proclaimed Empress in the capital of the Moguls, we will guard, whether it be on the frontier of India or in Congress of the assembled European plenipotentiaries. Far-sighted men long ago pointed out that step by step, if unchecked, Russia would advance to the shores of the Persian Gulf, by annexing separate districts of Armenia. Such an advance must threaten our communications with India in the future. In the present each step forward would vibrate throughout the empire from the hills of Kabul to the plains of Bengal. If we contented ourselves with leading articles, meetings in St. James's Hall, and useless catechising of Ministers in Parliament, the feeling would pervade Asia that Russia acted, while England debated. To the Asiatic mind debate means weakness, hesitancy and defeat; action imports strength and victory. The masterly policy of our Ministers, unbroken in its chain from its inception to its triumphant conclusion, has been that of truest, most recognisable action. Ready for war, we have won, or rather have had won for us, a bloodless victory in the diplomatic arena, nor can it be denied that the general approval—varied only by a feeble outcry from certain obscure political partisans—which has accepted Lord Beaconsfield's policy, indicates a relief of the public mind. Even those opposed to aid Turkey have felt uneasy as to India; of course no one feared anything, but there was a doubt of our being outwitted in diplomacy, and a lurking apprehension of a war being forced upon us; a sense of the insecurity attached to our Indian possessions. The publication of the Convention, the occupation of Cyprus, even the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, produced a feeling as when one emerges from a dark passage of doubtful risks to the open sunlight and clearer air. Men have breathed again after long suspense, and felt that for the present at least all this incertitude, so far as is possible, is over; for we can hardly think that Russia will take Lord Stanley of Alderley's views, and forbid our occupation of Cyprus. England has at all events declared that no Power shall even indirectly menace her Indian possessions. She has vindicated her determination in the Councils of Europe to allow no judgment to be passed upon her right therein. True, she has undertaken a task that to many seems hopeless; it seems easier to fight for Turkey than to reform the administration, and restore law and order. We believe the task will not be so hard; the extravagant rule of a lunatic, the licentious avarice of corrupt Pachas have fearfully injured the Asiatic provinces, but even there we find some good and active Pachas; the letter from Baghdad, which we publish to-day, gives an apt illustration of this. However, England has a strong right to interfere, and the Porte knows it will be exercised; her rival knows it will not be abused; but in any case she must accept the duties of her greatness. Turkey consolidated and reformed is to be upheld; and the same strong wisdom which has succeeded in combining reform with the maintenance of the native rulers in Indian feudatory States will be exercised to advance the prosperity of our ally. The splendid resources of Asia Minor under reformed Government will recupe- rate the wasted revenues of Turkey, and the absence of oppression will remove pretexts for insidious interference. Meanwhile, we have acknowledged the duty, and we have hoisted our flag in the Island of Cyprus in pledge that we mean to discharge it. The occupation of this well-chosen outpost will be at once a defence of our own interests and a guarantee to our protected ally. While under British administration it will be a model for the Pachas of Asia Minor to copy in their own provinces. Garrisoned in part,

at least, by the Indian Contingent, it is indeed the outpost of our Asiatic Empire. Distant only two hundred and forty miles from Port Said, about one thousand miles from Malta, and within a few hours of the Syrian Coast, it affords an admirable station whence to watch the great Canal on one side and the highways of Asia Minor on the other. Of its present condition, its harbours, its climate, and capabilities, a full report will be made when Sir Garnet Wolseley shall have assumed his command. But of its essential use to the nation which connects the East and West by its Imperial and commercial interests, and which is therefore vulnerable on the lines of communication which pass through foreign territory, its past history gives ample proof.

The traders of Tyre, whose commerce, like our own, bound the East and West together, were its earliest historical possessors. After an interval of two centuries of turbulent autonomy the great naval Powers and the lords of Western Asia contended for the possession of this fertile island. Egyptians and Greeks, Greeks and Persians, incessantly warred to gain or retain the jewel of the Syrian sea. As a possession of Persia it became a part of the empire which Alexander lived long enough to conquer, but not consolidate, at the division of his spoil. The Ptolemies gained, and, with brief breaks, held the island, until with all the Mediterranean countries it was absorbed into the Roman world. The province for three centuries of prosperous peace was the resort of traders seeking wealth, valetudinarians seeking health, and pilgrims to the Paphian shrine of Aphrodite. The division of the Roman Empire gave Cyprus to the Byzantine Emperors. The Arabs in A.D. 648 commenced a new series of conquests, and re-conquests, which only ended in 1570. Constantine Copronymus regained it in 746; but fifty years after the Saracens seized and held it for 160 years, till it was won back by Nicephorus II. in 964. Isaac Comnenus succeeded in establishing himself as King of Cyprus in 1182, only to provoke our own *Cœur de Lion's* wrath by his inhospitable treatment of the shipwrecked crusaders. Richard stormed Famagusta, deposed Isaac, and handed over the island to Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem; the Royal knight errant contenting himself with the lovely Berengaria as his share of the rich conquest. The civil wars of the fifteenth century were terminated by Caterina Cornaro's abdication in favour of the Republic of Venice. The Adriatic mistress of the Eastern trade, after a century of possession, yielded to the overwhelming power of the Ottomans, and from 1575 to the present time Cyprus has been a Pashalic of the Turkish Empire. The new chapter in the history of the ancient Chittim, which now opens, will be indeed one of change for the better. The dwindled population of 100,000 may again reach its former number of a million. The rich mineral treasures, the agricultural wealth of the Island will be developed and increased, when the banner of England floats once more over the ancient ramparts and Highlanders and Madras sepoy together keep watch and ward where Othello commanded the soldiers of Venice. But there is a position of strangely new importance that this island may probably occupy. Just one month ago Sir F. Goldsmid read a paper at the United Service Institution, in which he boldly advocated the selection of Cyprus as a *tête du pont* to cover the terminus on the mainland for a railway from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf. As the *Times* says something will be heard again of the Euphrates Railway project. Sir F. Goldsmid advocates the line as a necessary subsidiary communication; as a corollary he proposed the occupation of Cyprus. We must say that the prescience which selected this island, then overlooked, and now the "cynosure of neighbouring eyes," should not be passed by without mention. Our Government have chosen Cyprus as the *avant garde*

of the Canal and of India; we venture to predict that the next session of Parliament will hardly pass without at least an inquiry into the advisability of constructing the Euphrates Valley Railway, and thus still further strengthening our communication with India.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a *nom de plume*, or initials.]

*Sebastopol Trenches, and Five Months in Them.* By Colonel Reynell Pack, C.B., 7th Fusiliers. London: Kirby and Endean, 1878.

This easily read volume of little more than 200 pages is a useful and intelligent contribution to the story of the Crimean War. The five months' experience of the author are from January to June, 1855, in which latter month a severe wound necessitated his removal from active duty and eventual return home. Chapter IX., describing the assault on the Redan, is perhaps the most interesting part of the book; and would well repay perusal if it contained no more than the few lines relative to Brigadier Yea's death, and the brief record of Captain Cooper's gallant ride to the Quarries. But it is otherwise replete with attractive matter; and Captain Biddulph's illustrative sketch of the ravine dividing the right and left attacks is a most acceptable accompaniment to the narrative in the text. In so deadly and determined a struggle as that of Russia and the Allies, it was not unnatural that some of the participating combatants should have experienced that "premonishment" of coming death to which Colonel Pack alludes; and more than one instance might be cited in which the presentiment was unerring. But something must be allowed for temperament, and something for particular circumstances in these cases. According to our author, "soldiers engaged in active warfare, in the excitement and daily perils of this life, do not usually dwell on the certainty of dying on the battle field or in the trenches: on the contrary, such is the buoyancy of the human mind, they rather calculate on the chances of escape, or at least with escape possibly wounded, and they shelve and put away from all contemplation, generally, the subject of death."

Is not a straightforward soldier's narrative like that we are noticing somewhat impaired by the substitution of the Editorial "we" for the first person singular? There is a strangeness of sound in the following line, which commences a new paragraph, after mention of the fatal shot which struck Brigadier Yea:—"Being the senior major, the command of the 7th Fusiliers now devolved upon us." F. J. G.

**BENGAL POSTAL SERVICE.**—We learn that the postal divisions of Dacca, Jessor, Mymensingh and Chittagong, are to be removed from the jurisdiction of the Postmaster-General of Bengal, and placed under the Deputy Postmaster-General, who will be immediately subordinate to the Director-General. The number of European Inspectors throughout Bengal, Behar, Assam and the new circle will be greatly increased, and the salaries of Postmasters and Deputy Postmasters generally will be placed on a higher scale than that now ruling. These arrangements when carried out will involve a very heavy outlay, as the present cost of the several large establishments will be more than doubled. What increased facilities, advantages, or security, we ask, is the public to expect in return for this enormous expenditure?—*Behar Herald*.

**SERICULTURE IN ORISSA.**—The monthly meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was held on May 2. Mr. D. B. Horn, Assistant-Secretary, Government of Bengal, P.W.D. submitted communications on the proposed introduction of sericulture in the canal banks in Orissa from the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, and the Executive Engineer Mahanadi Division, describing the result of some experiments made by Mr. Atkinson, Supervisor, on the rearing of silkworms and the silk obtainable, from the cocoons. "The subject is one," observes the Chief Engineer, "on which I can offer no opinion; but as Government has now under consideration certain proposals for planting trees on the square lands adjoining our canals and distributaries, perhaps you may deem it worth while to have the opinion of some experts on the quality of the enclosed silk, so that a proportion of land available may be reserved, if considered advisable, for the cultivation of mulberry." Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. had kindly reported on the cocoons and raw silk, and the report is altogether favourable, so far as the small quantity would enable them to judge. The Secretary added that he had replied, to the best of his ability, to the other queries in Mr. Horn's letter.

## Correspondence.

### THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As few persons only will have time to read the documents which have been issued regarding the Vernacular Press Act, and the public generally must be left to form its opinion of the measure, upon the representations of the Press it becomes a duty to point out any error which such representations may appear to contain, in order that misapprehension on so important a question as the freedom of the Press, may be prevented as much as possible. I venture, therefore, to call the attention of your readers to certain passages in a leading article in last Monday's *Times*, which are calculated to create the impression that the remarks and instructions conveyed in the Secretary of State's despatch assenting to the Press Act greatly obviate the objections that might otherwise have been made to that Act—an impression which is certainly not confirmed by an examination of the despatch itself.

The following are among the chief objections which have been taken to the Vernacular Press Law:—1. No necessity has been shown to exist for special legislation with regard to the native newspapers in India, very few of the incriminated articles being of a seditious character, and the Penal Code containing ample provisions for the punishment of sedition, and even of attempts to excite feelings of disaffection. 2. By withdrawing Press cases from the cognisance of the Law Courts, and constituting the executive both prosecutor and judge in such cases, the Act encourages the abuse of power, and is calculated to produce the very worst effects. 3. By abolishing the freedom of the Vernacular Press the Act deprives the Government of the valuable means it has hitherto possessed of ascertaining facts of social condition and political sentiment, the knowledge of which is essential for the safe guidance of the administration.

If we now turn to Lord Cranbrook's despatch of 31st May last, which is referred to in the article in the *Times*, we shall find it to conclude with the following words:—"12. Subject to the observations contained in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of this Despatch, the Act will be left to its operation." It is therefore in those three paragraphs that we must look for the modification which the *Times* has represented as obviating much of the objections to which, in its original condition, the Act was open.

Paragraph 9 says:—"I entertain very grave doubts of the expediency of putting into action the portion of the Act which enables, and indeed encourages, the publishers of Vernacular newspapers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provisions by submitting their proofs to a Government officer. Her Majesty's Government request that you will refrain from putting this part of the Act into operation." The Act which has been objected to on account of its unnecessary stringency is thus rendered more stringent and oppressive by an important privilege, which it originally conceded, being withdrawn by this paragraph.

Paragraph 10 says:—"I wish to record my opinion that the principles laid down in Section 124A of the Penal Code should be substantially adhered to in carrying out the provisions of the new Act. No criticism of Government or its measures should be discouraged, if there is reason to think that it has been dictated by an honest desire for improvement." Is it reasonable to expect that this rule will, in general, be carried out fairly and impartially, while the Executive, whose conduct is assailed by the Press, is left to judge of the motives and honesty of its assailer? Even the Irish Law, which was enacted as a temporary measure for putting down undoubted sedition, left to the publisher the right of having his case tried by independent judges uninterested in the result of their decisions. The mitigation which this paragraph has been represented to afford must, therefore, be considered simply as illusory. The remainder of the paragraph saying how valuable the Vernacular Press had always been in keeping the Government informed of the social condition and sentiments of the people, and enjoining that "neither European nor Native officials should be encouraged to exhibit too great sensitiveness, even under reasonable blame," may, at the outset, have some restraining effect, but affords no justification whatever for the hope that these remarks of the Secretary of State will, as a continuance, have any appreciable

effect in counteracting those dangerous provisions of the new law whereby the Executive in India are virtually released from all practical responsibility, in the working of a measure which offers the greatest temptation to the exercise of arbitrary power, and leaves free scope to vindictiveness on the part of officials.

Paragraph 11 is not likely to produce any effect at all, either good or bad; it simply expresses "the hope that native journalists will expose genuine grievances instead of indulging in general denunciation, and that the improvement which has been noticed in the European and Anglo-Native Press may extend to the Vernacular newspapers, so that special legislation for any class of publications may be found in no long time to be unnecessary."

On the whole, therefore, with the exception of paragraph 9, whereby the stringency of the measure has been increased, the Secretary of State has left the Act in its original condition; an Act which was drawn up and passed with undue precipitancy and to which the Secretary of State hastily telegraphed his sanction, without having its provisions discussed by the members of his Council and ascertaining their opinions on a grave measure intended to reverse the policy which had been followed for half a century with the happiest results, as all official reports hitherto published attest.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

16, Manson-place, 6th July, 1878.

J. DACOSTA.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE PRESENT STATE OF THE DECCAN.—I.

The public are indebted to the Khandeish and Deccan Famine Relief Committee for sending Dr. Macdonald into the famine districts to report upon and describe the true state of the country. It is comparatively easy, to get up a famine, and to procure circumstances which will support the conclusion of any one who chooses to believe there is a famine; but it must be difficult in a matter in which sentiment is so apt to play a part to procure a witness who will give thoroughly trustworthy evidence. A few weeks ago Mr. Daval, the reporter sent out by the Khandeish and Deccan Committee, made a number of startling statements, the acceptance of which, without some attendant explanation, would have left the public no alternative but to believe that there are parts of the Deccan in which famine is still raging with great severity. We were told of people eating grass seeds, and of course it was natural to suppose that if people were doing so they must be on the verge of starvation. The explanation, however, that in the Deccan there are many kinds of seeds grown which are perfectly nutritious, and that there are plenty of people who prefer living on these seeds to the labour of sowing the ordinary kinds of grain, puts a very different complexion on the matter; for when it is made we see that the Deccan is very much the same as usual, and that there is no cause for feeling alarm as to its present condition. Dr. Macdonald, with rare self-denial, has gone into the districts at this season of the year, and, braving the fierceness of the sun, the scarcity of European food, and the discomforts of travelling in a bullock gharry over rough roads, has investigated the condition of many parts of the country with great minuteness, and, as his reports bear the stamp of conscientiousness and truth on their face, we think the public may accept them as a genuine standard of the condition of the Deccan. Dr. Macdonald's reports do not represent a completely satisfactory state of affairs in the Deccan. There is evidently a great deal of distress still, and if the monsoon does not speedily raise food from the earth there may be more distress and also considerable mortality. But Dr. Macdonald takes considerable care to point out that this state of affairs is an after-effect of the famine. The majority of those who are weak and sick now have been weak and sick from the beginning of the distress. How they have lived through it is a marvel; but there they are; and unless they have especial bad fortune now they will get over the famine altogether. We find that Dr. Macdonald's principal fears are held with respect to the bursting of the monsoon. The people are for the most part living on the seeds of certain leguminous plants (erroneously called grass seeds by Mr. Daval), and as without this source of food the people would have absolutely nothing to live upon, it follows that any stoppage of the source of supply might be followed by serious results. Now, a fall of rain may put an end to this food supply; and Dr. Macdonald says that already the supply has been curtailed in places where showers have fallen. The real period of danger, therefore, will be between the bursting of the monsoon and the ripening of what the people have planted in the earth. What the people who are in distressed circumstances will do then it is difficult to say. Dr. Macdonald says it is a problem to be solved. We suspect that it will be solved in a very natural fashion. When the monsoon bursts there will be plenty of agricultural labour available, and those who are now living on seeds, and who are not doing a stroke of work so far as we can learn, will be compelled to do some-



thing for a livelihood. Others who know from experience what the effect of the monsoon is upon the supply of seeds will take care to lay in a large store before the first shower falls. On the whole, therefore, we do not fear that the bursting of the rains will be followed by a heavy mortality. The people who have already survived the famine, have shown considerable fertility of resources, and at the present moment they do not appear to be very badly off. Clothing does not appear to be over-plentiful, and many Mahratta women are described as being very badly clothed; the loss in cattle has of course been very great, and many of the agriculturists will find it difficult to cultivate their holdings; but these facts are about the worst that can be stated in the situation. The ryots have kept their agricultural implements—a certain sign that they were not and are not now reduced to dangerous extremities. As for disease, Dr. Macdonald says there has been in the villages a remarkable immunity from sickness, and “the deaths are very few, so that it cannot be said that people are dying for want of food.” No notice is taken of those startling mortality tables which were supplied to the Committee by Mr. Daval. Dr. Macdonald has interviewed the koolkurnies of many villages, and obtained the mortality lists so far as these primitive village clerks could supply them; but instead of the figures showing an abnormal mortality of a terribly severe description, they only show, in Dr. Macdonald's hands, that the mortality has been low, and that there has been a remarkable immunity from disease. We should, therefore, like to know where Mr. Daval procured those figures which showed a mortality of nearly forty per cent. in the villages of the Sholapar districts. For certain reasons, the Committee who sent Mr. Daval's reports to the press would not take the responsibility of their publication; and now we have Dr. Macdonald going over the same ground, in company with Mr. Daval, and finding evidences of general health instead of high mortality. On the whole, we think that Dr. Macdonald's reports show that there is not much reason to believe that the population of the Deccan are now in a precarious situation. They have tided over the bitterest period of their distress, and the approaching rainfall opens up to them a pleasant prospect of plenty. But they will have to work. One of the worst effects of the famine has been demoralisation; but if they get over their disposition to do no work and to live on wild seeds, which require no cultivation, the time should not be far off when the Deccan will be once more the home of a people who are contented with little.—*Bombay Gazette.*

#### THE NEW DISTRICT OF KHULNA.

The project of Sir Richard Temple to create out of the Southern portions of the districts of the Twenty-four Parganas and Jessor a new district, has, we believe, been again mooted, and is now under consideration of the Local Government. As the scheme is an important and advantageous one, we propose to notice it somewhat in detail. It is contemplated, we are informed, to incorporate the sub-divisions of Satkhira and Basirhat in the Twenty-four Parganas, and Khulna and Bagerhat, in Jessor, into a new district, with its head quarters at Khulna, which place is justly called by Mr. Westland, in his well-known Report on Jessor, “the capital of the Sundarbans.” These sub-divisions now form the lower parts of their respective districts, and each one of them comprises within its boundaries a portion of the Sundarbans, stretching southward down to the very sea-board. A glance at the map in either the first or second volume of Dr. W. W. Hunter's “Statistical Account of Bengal” will show that these sub-divisions are almost on a line with one another, and that combined together they would form a very fair sized and compact district. It will also show that Satkhira in the Twenty-four Parganas and Bagerhat in Jessor are very far away from the head-quarters of their respective districts, and as they, as well as the other two sub-divisions, are reached only by boat, they can hardly but be, and as a matter of fact are, very rarely visited by the district officials. Among other disadvantages, the inhabitants there do not derive as much benefit from the road cess fund as those of the other sub-divisions more favourably situated. Again, there can be no doubt that the illicit manufacture of salt is carried on unknown to the local authorities to a considerable extent in this out-of-the-way saliferous tract of country, now that there is no special agency, such as the salt *chauki* department of former days, to detect and check these practices in distant and scattered locations such as the Sundarban grants. This unquestionably affects the public revenue, and, as such, it is of consequence to every taxpayer. With regard to the extent of the proposed district and its inhabitants, we gather from Dr. Hunter's two volumes before referred to that the aggregate area of the four sub-divisions amounts to no less than 2,440 square miles, exclusive of the vast tract of Sundarban lands, and that the total population considerably exceeds one million, being exactly 1,315,024 in number. Including the Sundarbans in the limits of the new district, which it is proposed to establish as a second-class one, it would exceed in dimensions either the Twenty-four Parganas or the Jessor district. It is an undisputed fact that the bulk of the inhabitants of the above four sub-divisions have not progressed in material prosperity equally with those of the remaining sub-divisions, and this is, we believe, owing more or less to their

great distance from the head-quarters of their respective districts. Undoubtedly the establishment of the new district would effectually remove this obstacle to their advancement. Of Khulna, the proposed head-quarters of the new district, it may not be out of place to furnish a few additional particulars. It has the Bagerhat sub-division to the east, and the Satkhira and Basirhat sub-divisions to the west, and is the most important of any one of them. It is not only the oldest sub-division in its district, but the first established in all Bengal, dating as far back as 1844. It is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bhairab and Rupsaha rivers, and the amount of traffic that passes through it by water is immense, as all boats laden with produce from the North-Western Provinces, bound for Calcutta, proceeded *via* Khulna in the cold weather, and those from the Eastern Bengal districts all the year round. No river whatsoever separates it from the station of Jessor; and when the projected railway to Jessor is completed, which ought to be as soon as possible, it could be easily extended to Khulna, which would be its natural terminus, and steam communication thence to Bakarganj and other parts could be easily established. Khulna is a healthy locality, and is already the headquarters of the Sundarban Forest Conservancy, a department which bids fair, from all we hear, to out-rival in unpopularity even the police. And we do not know any reason why the Sundarban Commissioner's Office should not be removed there from Alipur in the Twenty-four-Parganas, which is not centrally situated, as Khulna is, but at one extreme end of the Sundarbans. It is also far better adapted in every respect for the headquarters of the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canals Division, than Writer's-buildings in Dalhousie-square! While taking away the sub-divisions of Khulna and Bagerhat from Jessor, it is proposed, we learn, to add to it, by way of compensation, the sub-division of Kushtia in the Nadiya district; but we cannot, we confess, see any advantage in this latter arrangement. We think the Jessor district, as it is, too extensive to be properly administered by any single executive officer, however able and energetic he may be; and stripped of the two sub-divisions referred to, it would just be of sufficient size to be efficiently controlled by one district officer.—*Englishman*, June 7.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

#### THE EMPRESS BRIDGE.

ADAMWAHAN, June 8.—The bridge over the river Sutlej at Adamwahan was opened by Sir Andrew Clarke this morning in the presence of some 300 Europeans and many thousands of natives. The report of the Director of State Railways (Colonel Peile, R.E.), gives a full description of the bridge, so I will not say more of it than that it is handsome and good; that it looks as if made for all time, and exactly the kind of work that makes the natives look up to and feel the superiority of the English, who are able to control and bridge their wildest rivers, and meet difficulties only to overcome them by their indomitable perseverance and engineering skill. The arrangements for the opening were excellent, and with the exception of one or two trifling delays, such as a hot axle at Multan on one of the carriages of the special, and the running over a stray camel by the same train at Adamwahan, everything went very smoothly. A special train of twenty-two carriages, containing the guests invited on the Lahor and Jhelum side, left Lahor at 8.15 P.M. on Friday. On arriving at Multan about 5.30 A.M., *chota hazri* was provided on the platform, and, after about an hour's stoppage, the train proceeded to the Sutlej Bridge, having picked up at Multan eight more carriages and a number of ladies and gentlemen. On arriving at the station of Adamwahan close to the bridge, we found the buildings prettily decorated with the long grass (which seems almost the only form of vegetation in that howling wilderness,) and palm branches. Banners were introduced overhead and in the groups of palm, and over the entrance to the bridge was an immense white banner, on which was in large crimson letters “The Sutlej Bridge.” When the ceremony of naming was performed, this banner was reversed and showed “The Empress Bridge.” When the train drew up at the platform, the Nawab of Bahawalpore, who had arrived before us, was introduced to Sir Andrew Clarke by Colonel Graham, the Commissioner of Multan, by command representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The guests then walked on the bridge, and when in their places a procession was formed, consisting of Sir Andrew Clarke, the Nawab, Colonel Graham, the Bishop of Lahor, the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Colonel Peile, Mr. Rayne, Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley, Mr. Bell, who has completed the bridge, and others. On arriving at the bridge, Colonel Peile (the Director) presented Sir Andrew Clarke with a brief history of the bridge. Then followed an impressive service, read by the Lord Bishop of Lahor and the Rev. W. H. Tribe; after which Sir Andrew Clarke, in a few well-chosen words, congratulated those engaged on the bridge, on behalf of the Empress and Viceroy, on the completion of their work, informed the company of the Empress's permission that the bridge should be called after her, and handed down to posterity as the Empress Bridge, and proclaimed the bridge open for traffic. Long

and hearty cheers were then given for the Empress Queen, the band struck up the National Anthem, and the party went back to their carriages in the special train. To this train a gaily decorated engine was attached, and took us steadily across the bridge. The first train crossed amid the cheers of thousands of native workmen who were clustered over the structure. The train was then run down the bund to enable a good view of the bridge to be obtained, and then, for the first time, we recognised how vast and splendid a structure it was. The train then recrossed the bridge and disembarked the passengers at Adamwahan station, where 250 guests sat down to a *déjeuner*, presided over by the Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Rayne, supported by Sir Andrew Clarke and the Commissioner of Multan. The Bishop of Lahor, the Nawab of Bahawalpur, Major Grey, &c., were also present. After the appropriate toasts had been duly honoured and responded to, the special train started back for Multan, where it was timed to arrive at 6.20. A large dinner was given at Captain Sparkes's house, at which about sixty sat down, including Sir Andrew Clarke and the other officials who had been present during the day. The special left Multan about eleven o'clock, and was timed to reach Lahor at two o'clock on Sunday morning. All those concerned are to be congratulated on the arrangements made, and so well carried out. The heat was, as may be imagined, somewhat overpowering; the thermometer standing at 116° in the centre of the carriage, and when at the window at 134°. There were in addition to the *déjeuner* a dinner to the subordinates, two feasts for the natives, and 300 maunds of sweetmeats distributed among the native workmen, of whom there were some 5,000 or 6,000 employed.

#### UPPER ASSAM.

May 31.—Rather a severe cyclone took place on the 19th instant at Tiphook (in the Sibsagar district), a garden lying near the foot of the Naga Hills, and about twenty miles from the station. The manager and his assistants were aroused at dawn of day by a very severe storm of wind and rain, and had barely time to get out of their houses before the wind burst on them in all its fury. The direction of the storm was first from the south-east and then suddenly changed to the north-east. The severe wind did not last more than five or six minutes, but in that short period a vast amount of damage was done. The assistant's house, which must have been in the centre of the cyclone, was a perfect wreck, he himself having only just time to get out of the house when the walls came down with a crash on his bed. Half the iron roof of a tea house was carried off. Leaf houses and a new godown were levelled with the ground, as also all the European cook-houses and numbers of coolies' huts. Numberless trees were felled in the neighbouring forest, and the Ladoighur (the high road through the forest) was impassable for some time owing to the block of trees across it. Scarcely a building in the garden escaped damage of some sort or other. At Deopany, a neighbouring garden, large pieces of ice are said to have fallen. None of the other gardens appear to have suffered in the least. As the Jhansi Sky Races were fixed for the 23rd and 24th at Tiphook, the cyclone came rather as a wet blanket. The best, however, was made of matters, and a very jolly Sky meeting held notwithstanding the weather, which was stormy throughout. On the morning of the 25th, when the visitors were resting after the dancing, racing and late hours, there came another cyclone as bad as the first, and did almost as much damage. A number of gentlemen who were having breakfast in the tea-house were startled by seeing the iron roof over them carried away, and simply had to rush out and hold on to any thing they could to prevent being blown away themselves. Another iron building was brought to the ground with a crash, and the grass huts which some of the visitors had erected for themselves were simply nowhere. The garden was covered with fallen trees. It was a grand sight to see the bigger ones come crushing down like reeds. The damage done to the leaf was luckily nothing. This cyclone, also like the last, was quite local, as none of the other gardens felt it. A severe storm was reported from Jorhaut a few days back. Altogether the weather in the district has been extremely boisterous, but this has been made up by its having also been wonderfully cool. Fancy the end of May, and punkhas scarcely necessary!

#### STATION TALK.

UMBALLA, June 2.—A gloom has been cast over this station by the deaths of two officers of the Carabiniers, which took place yesterday—Paymaster and Captain Earle meeting his death by a fall from his horse; he sustained concussion of the brain, from which he died six hours after the accident. The second case was Riding-master Walters, who had been ill with typhoid fever about a month; he died at five p.m., only four hours after Captain Earle. Both officers had only recently joined the regiment; but their loss is much felt by their brother officers. Riding-master Walters was a young man of great promise, a good horseman, and thoroughly understood his responsible duties. Captain Earle, by his cheerful disposition and genial manner had, notwithstanding the short time he had been in the regiment, made himself popular with all ranks. Both officers were buried at the same time this morning, the funeral

starting from the late Captain Earle's house. The coffin containing his body was carried on a gun drawn by six horses of the Royal Horse Artillery, the procession being headed by a firing party of 100 men of the Carabiniers with carbines reversed. Then followed the gun carrying the coffin; behind the coffin was the deceased officer's charger, followed by the whole regiment; behind the men coming the officers, juniors in front; and in rear of all, the officers of the station, who came to pay their last respects to the memories of the two deceased. At the gate of the Cavalry Hospital the procession halted to allow the gun carrying the coffin of Riding-master Walters to fall in, his charger being in attendance, when the whole cavalcade again moved on, the band playing, soon after starting, the "Dead March." The cemetery reached, both coffins were removed from the guns and carried on men's shoulders to their last resting-places, the graves being side by side. The funeral service was solemnly and impressively read by the Rev. J. W. Irwin, Chaplain of Umballa, assisted by the Rev. Robert Hine; and then three volleys were fired over the graves, between each volley a flourish of trumpets, the whole ceremony concluding by each man in the regiment passing the graves for a farewell look at the coffins containing their former officers.

### Miscellaneous.

ANOTHER NATIVE PRINCE.—The Nawab of Tonk has offered his troops to the Government of India for foreign service. They consist of 2,500 infantry, a battery of artillery and about 500 cavalry.

COLONEL WILLIAMS, R.E., Deputy Secretary of Government in the Railway Branch, is about to take furlough. Colonel J. S. Trevor, of the Bombay Engineers, will officiate for him.

HYDROPHOBIA.—A fatal case of hydrophobia has occurred amongst the 19th Bengal Lancers at Meeran Meer. The victim was a non-commissioned officer, who had been bitten by a dog two months previous to his death.—*Pioneer*.

OPIMUM REVENUE.—The revenue from three sales of Bengal opium and two months' pass duty on Malwa opium has amounted to Rs. 2,13,83,650, which is Rs. 30,82,650 in excess of the estimated revenue.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAMILTON.—We regret to hear of the death at Deoli, on Friday last, of Captain Hamilton, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry. Captain Hamilton was Brigade-Major at the Imperial Assemblage Camp, and has more recently been employed on famine relief duties in Madras. He was a smart and promising officer.

RIVER STEAMERS.—In view of improving the means of communication with Assam, the Government of India have invited tenders for the service of a subsidised fast line of steamers between Dobru-gar and some point near Dhubri; the speed to be fifteen miles an hour, and the time of service five days for the up, and 3½ days for the down voyage.

CIVILIAN'S ALLOWANCES.—Some months ago the Secretary of State sanctioned the grant of graded allowances to civilians in Oudh. The order came at the time in such a shape that it could not be acted on; but the North-West Government has now received from the Government of India an unconditional order granting the allowances to Oudh civilians on the same terms on which North-West Provinces' civilians enjoy them, and with effect from May 1876, when they began to be drawn in the North-West.

TIRHOOT RAILWAY.—Complaints reach the *Englishman* that the Tirhoot State Railway is far from being such a convenience to the people who make use of its services as a carrier as it ought to be. The indigo planters are particularly indignant at the extreme carelessness displayed in the transit of their last season's indigo. The delay seems chiefly to occur at the two banks of the Ganges, and to be caused by an insufficiency of coolies to remove the packages from the wharves to the steamer, and from the steamer to the train; the work being apparently in the hands of a thickkadar who underpays his coolies. Mofussil residents are also loud in their murmurs, saying that carts sent by them are almost invariably delayed for several days before the expected goods arrive, and they are thereby put to great cost and inconvenience.

A SERGEANT of the Royal Artillery, named Gilbert, nearly lost his life at Quetta on the 31st May. Returning from his duties at the fort to breakfast, and just after he had passed poor Hewson's grave, he heard footsteps behind, and turning round he received a thrust from a fanatic Pathan's knife on the head. No doubt the thrust was aimed at his neck, but from his stopping so suddenly and turning round, it struck his helmet, and only slightly wounded him. The Pathan then closed with Gilbert and threw him, but the Pathan was under, and the Sergeant seized the knife and called for assistance; a mistry of the D.P.W. ran up and gave the fanatic a blow which laid him senseless, and he died a few hours afterwards from the effects of it. He is supposed to have been the father of a man who was recently hanged for the murder of a Kakar of the 32nd Pioneers.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT.—Benares, June 11.—Heat intense. Allahabad, June 11.—Wind westerly until last two days, when north-easterly. Heat very intense. Clouds gathering. Jhansi

June 12.—Hot westerly wind. Four thousand five hundred persons employed on relief works during week ending May 31. Health good. Prices almost stationary. Agra, June 11.—Still some cholera. Slight west wind. Meerut, June 12.—Weather seasonable. Harvest got in. Prices steady. Bareilly, June 12.—Weather hotter. Harvesting completed. No disease. Kumaun, June 8.—Weather fine and seasonable. Getting hot very rapidly. Lucknow, June 12.—Day and night heat intense. Sitapur, June 12.—No rain. Great heat. Wind west. Fyzabad, June 12.—No rain in week. Winds now easterly and damp. Partabgarh, June 8.—Agricultural prospects ordinary. Summary.—Hot dry weather throughout the province, except Fyzabad. Harvesting completed.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—The report on the police administration of the Central Provinces for 1877 states that there were 21,262 thefts of all kinds, showing an increase over the year previous of 2,366. Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes numbered one hundred. Four cases of grievous hurt were reported, and the most serious was committed by a head constable, an informer, and two employees of the Barasambar zemindar, who for the sake of extorting confession from an old offender severely maltreated him after hanging him by a rope to the branch of a tree. The amount of property stolen was estimated at Rs. 4,24,649, of which Rs. 1,59,282 were covered. A daring dacoity was committed by some twelve men, who, with lighted torches and armed with matchlocks, entered the house of one Bhugu Gowli, an old man of seventy years of age, and asked him for his money, on the refusal of which they tied him and his son by the heels to a bambo. They were, however, afterwards arrested, but three of them escaped, and one, named Purma, though re-captured, escaped on three different occasions, but was finally caught in January last, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to one year and nine months more.

THE BARISAL OUTBREAK.—We take these further particulars of the outbreak in the Barisal Jail from the able correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, under date June 7:—Careful inquiry has been made into the circumstances and causes of the *emeute* last Saturday in the jail here. It is not easy for an outsider to get at all the facts with entire accuracy. And even officials who are making the inquiry do not find it altogether an easy task to reach the exact truth. The combination to escape from jail was, it appears, confined to about twenty of the prisoners, who kept their own counsel till the time for action came; most of these were long-term prisoners, though, strange to say, one of them was in prison only for a few months, and had but six weeks longer to remain in confinement. The leader of the party was a notorious character, bold, daring, and reckless; before his first arrest, when pursued by the police, he had resisted them with violence. When the men got out of jail they were soon followed up by the police guard and warders. The first four or five men who had got free from their shackles—the leader being armed with a musket and the others with *daos*—advanced upon the police, and kept them at bay while their companions broke off their handcuffs and leg irons. Then they retreated, every now and then making a rush at their pursuers, whom they attacked with bamboos, *daos*, and hammers, used for breaking bricks in the jail, which they had brought out with them; they also used bricks as missiles, hurling them at the advancing police. Thus a sort of running fight went on for some time on the public road. After a time some of the police fired their guns in the air, and then one more adventurous than the rest fired at the escaped prisoners, and one of them was hit, then the guns were fired off more frequently, and the leader was shot down, and others badly wounded. By this time the District Superintendent of Police, who had been summoned from court, where he was prosecuting a case, arrived; he immediately stopped the firing, and ordered his men to remove the caps from the guns. It was then found that three of the prisoners had been killed outright, and three others were severely wounded by the guns, one having a bayonet wound. One of the men got clear off, and has not since been heard of; all the rest, bruised and mangled more or less, and three dead, were brought back to the jail. I understand that forty-seven cartridges in all were used by the police, but how many were used with deadly intent it is not easy to say. The general opinion here is that the police used their fire-arms in self-defence, and that not much blame, if any, is to be attached to them under the circumstances. It was reported at first that Mr. Rochfort, the District Superintendent of Police, gave the men orders to fire; but this is impossible, as he was at the time of the outbreak in the Sessions Court, and the mischief had all been done before he arrived on the scene of slaughter. Mr. F. B. Peacock, the Commissioner of Dacca, arrived here on Wednesday to make an inquiry into the affair. The Inspector-General of Jails, I suppose, will be here soon. The results of this affray might have been more disastrous, if the leader of the prisoners could have found the caps for the police gun which he seized from the sentinel at the gate of the jail. He had, it is said, the leather pouch containing the caps, but could not in his hurry get at them, as they were in an inner pocket of the pouch. He was quite determined enough to have used the gun with deadly effect. Many of the police are much bruised and cut about by the hammers and *daos* and clubs used against them. When the prisoners in the conspiracy had got outside the jail there was an instant ferment of excite-

ment among the other prisoners, and a number of them made a rush for the gate, and would have got out but for the prompt action of a good-conduct prisoner and two warders, who closed and secured the gate in time to prevent any further escape. Some interesting facts are coming out which will require serious attention hereafter. It is clear that the jail is enormously overcrowded; it ought not to hold more than four or five hundred prisoners, instead of which six hundred and seventy are stowed away in it. A large number of these are among the worst of the criminals of this district, and, having been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, ought long before this to have been sent away. One of the reasons for detaining them was that no guard of police could be spared to accompany them to Calcutta. The police force in this district has, it appears, been reduced lately from motives of economy. The prisoners have recently been much annoyed about the food, both as to the quality and quantity, supplied to them; they blame the new jailor for this—rightly or wrongly I cannot say. Then, worst of all, an order has recently been issued and carried out here for the cropping of the beards of Mohammedan prisoners. Thus, it happened that venerable and saintly criminals, whose beards reached nearly to their waists, were shorn of their most highly prized passport to the Mussulman paradise. This indignity and deprivation irritated them exceedingly, and probably had much to do with the outbreak.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 10. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay.—11. Str. Euphrates, Singapore; str. Commilla, Rangoon.—12. Str. Brazilian, Colombo; Ernestine, Pondicherry; Belle Flower, Mauritius.—13. Cathcart, London; Sheila, Liverpool.—14. Str. City of Carthage, Liverpool; str. Cyrene, Colombo.—15. Str. Queen Victoria, Colombo; Brodick Castle, and Star of Devon, London.—16. Hodden Hall, Liverpool; Palawan, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

June 10. Kenyon.—11. Andromeda.—12. Strs. Mirzapore, Zanzibar and Reliance. 13. Str. Presnitz; Oriana and Laceydon.—15. Strs. Almora, City of Edinburgh, Rajpootana and Precurseur; Akbar.—16. Strs. Commilla and Ethiopia; British Duke.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 13, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer 500 ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 10 to 94 14
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 12 to 95 0
5½ per Cent., 1869-8 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 0

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	112 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1873 ... (1903) ...	101 8 to 102 0

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½ to 16-16d

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	717½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1450 to —
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	142 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to 300
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	48 to 49
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	187½ to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	95 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1125 to 1130
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	26½ ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	205 to 210
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	106 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Sindia Bank ...	500 ...	490 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	129 to 139
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to 56

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

In Calcutta and Madras there have been an unusual number of deaths from heat apoplexy this year.

## Madras.

MR. W. A. PORTER, M.A., Madras Education Service, has been appointed to act as tutor to his Highness the Maharaja of Mysor. Mr. Porter is a Cambridge man of the highest academical distinction, as he was a fellow of St. Peter's College and Third Wrangler.

**HARBOUR WORKS.**—The Madras Harbour works still go on, the harbour slowly creeping out seaward. In March last there was fair weather, and the progress made was, in the Governor's opinion, encouraging. In April, though the fair weather still lasted, some time was lost: for there were not enough blocks of laterite ready. The expenditure up to the end of April almost reached 17½ lakhs of rupees.—*Pioneer*.

**THE MONSOON IN MADRAS.**—The telegraphic report of the monsoon in the Madras Presidency, dated the 19th June, states that the monsoon is heavy on the coast, and has fairly commenced in the extreme south of the Presidency. To the east and north it has not yet properly begun; but some rain has fallen everywhere. The monsoon broke at Octacamund very lightly on the 14th, but the rain ceased on the 17th. The fall for three days averaged 40 cents. Prospects are considered to have improved generally, though the season seems late and not quite normal. Prices of rice and dry grain are still rising in most parts of the Presidency. There was an increase last week in the numbers on relief works of 10,000 and a decrease of the numbers on gratuitous relief of 4,000. The numbers now relieved are, on works 135,000, and gratuitous 71,000—total 206,000.—*Times of India*.

**DAK GHARRIES FOR THE NILGIRIS.**—The rumour that Government were about to start in competition with the Carrying Agencies from Matapolliem to Ootacamund and Coonoor looks very like truth, as several vans are expected from Madras to be put upon the road, and halting-places of change of horses are being provided with stables for accommodating relay animals. The idea, though not quite fresh, is a very good one, and Government will deserve the lasting thanks of the community. Under present arrangements, one can never tell within a couple of hours when his letters, &c., will arrive. On grounds of humanity, too, it will be as well to abolish the antiquated system of tappal runners. It may be very easy work running to the sound of bells on level roads, but it is quite another sort of business when it comes to trotting up hill. The Carrying Companies deserve dishing, as their charges are very high, and there are no special features to recommend them to preference.—*Madras Times*.

**QUARANTINE RULES.**—The quarantine rules for the ports of the Madras Presidency were recently under revision, and the general question has been before the Home authorities. The Secretary of State thinks that whatever rules may be finally settled on, the example of the Bombay Government might, with advantage, be followed in the non-application of quarantine for diseases already established in the country, such as cholera, small-pox, measles, &c., and in its limitation to plague and yellow fever. Measures for guarding against excessive detention, or needless annoyance, in the case of foreign vessels, when it is found necessary to impose quarantine in respect of cholera vessels proceeding to Europe or the Red Sea are also recommended.—*Times of India*.

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.**—The *Times of India* states that the general results of Municipality Administration in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1876-77 have lately been reviewed by the Government of India, and have been declared to be decidedly satisfactory. Though the year was one of distress, the Municipal collections of towns in the interior of the Madras Presidency were only 1 per cent. less than those of the preceding year. The average incidence of Municipal taxation is 9 annas 11 pie per head, and nowhere exceeds Rs. 1-3-3 per head except at the Sanitarium of Ootacamund, where it is Rs. 1-15-7. It is a notable fact that barely 10 per cent. of the total available income is spent on executive establishments, while 25 per cent. is spent on conservancy and sanitation, 18 per cent. on hospitals, dispensaries, and vaccination, and 6 per cent. on Municipal schools, most of which are subsidised by grants-in-aid on the payment-by-results system, and at which 18,245 boys and girls are receiving elementary education.

**THE GRENVILLE CLUB.**—A club has been opened at Bishopville, Vepery, Madras, called the Grenville Club, the President of which is Mr. H. C. Conny, Vice-President Mr. John Upshon, Managing Committee, Messrs. A. J. Atkinson, McDowell, Bigwood, J. Franklin, G. H. Aubrey, E. J. White and Frederick Lavery, and Hon. Secretary T. W. Taylor Wheeler. The object which has been principally kept in view in the formation of this Club is the more general establishment of a mutual and intelligent sympathy among Anglo-Indian young men in Madras. It has been often regretted that no institution exists in Madras in the nature of a club of refined tone where the young men of our colleges and public offices might meet and spend their hours of leisure in congenial companionship and with mutual profit and enjoyment. Such a want the Grenville Club aims at meeting. It contains a library and debating and reading room, where the local journals and some of the

best English journals and magazines may be seen. Means of amusement are afforded in tennis and badminton courts, and a billiard table is also to be obtained. Members are elected by ballot.—*Madras Times*.

**COBRA BITE.**—A medical student of the Madura Local Fund Board's Medical School, while out on the *maidan* at Negapatam, heard the hiss of a snake, and immediately took to his heels. He found, however, to his astonishment, that the snake had inflicted a wound on the back of his right foot. The wound consisted of three small cuts running in a parallel direction to each other, from each of which some blood was found to escape. He very promptly put on a ligature above the ankle and hastened to the home of the Civil Surgeon, who kindly attended to him. The doctor united the three incisions by a deep flesh cut, and favoured bleeding by bathing the part in tepid water. This proceeding occupied about thirty minutes, when it was thought expedient to walk him up and down the verandah, while every symptom was carefully noted. His skin at this period was very cold and bathed in perspiration, while his pulse was full and regular and he seemed to be in a state of great mental anxiety. He was kept walking for two and a-half or three hours, during which time one oz. of brandy and thirty drops of strong solution of ammonia was administered every half hour. At the end of the third hour he was allowed to lie down, continued very restless until 2.30 A.M., when he fell asleep, from which he awoke in the morning quite well. This has been an exceedingly interesting case, and justifies the plan of treatment so strongly advocated by Dr. Fayer, namely, that the best treatment in cases of cobra bite is, 1, a ligature above the seat of bite; 2, a free incision; 3, the free use of stimulants, as brandy and ammonia; and 4, to adopt such means as shall encourage bleeding from the part incised. The bite of the cobra is identified by two small punctured wounds about one inch apart, inflicted as it is by the canine or poison teeth of the upper jaw. The *dhuboia* and some vipers inflict generally four small wounds, arranged in two rows, while non-poisonous snakes inflict eight to twelve wounds, arranged in four rows. So that the case in question looks more like the bite of a viper than that of a cobra, as three distinct and one very indistinct wounds were visible. If death can be prevented by so simple a plan of treatment, and when we come to consider the very high death ratio from snake bite annually, we wonder how it is Government have not devised some plan so that any one may be enabled to adopt the plan of treatment advocated when bitten by a deadly snake.—*South of India Observer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 13. Str. Busheer, Rangoon.—12. Str. Norworth Castle, London.—14. Str. Meinam, Galle.—15. Str. Mirzapore, Calcutta; str. Navarino, Calcutta; Malabar, Port Natal.—16. Str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Himalaya, Bombay.—17. Diharree, Beypore.—17. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton; str. Arabia, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

June 13. Norwood, Burmah.—14. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—15. Rajah of Cochin, Mauritius; str. Mirzapore.—17. Highmoor, Browse Island; str. Busheer, Rangoon.—17. Str. Africa, Bombay.

## Commercial.

Madras, June 19, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. 33 prem. sellers

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	3 to 3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1870	½ to 1 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	5½ to 6 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-56	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	5½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-15-3

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

TWELVE officers of the Madras Medical Department are expected to return very shortly from furlough to Europe.

**BYCULLA BRIDGE.**—We are glad to learn that Government have at last taken active measures to ensure the immediate erection of the long deferred new Railway Bridge at Byculla. The present Byculla passenger station is to be removed, and re-built on another site. The company at first proposed to build the new bridge of a width of fifty feet, and with a gradient of 1 in 40 and 1 in 30. But on the suggestion of Mr. Pedder, the width is to be sixty feet and the gradients 1 in 40 and 1 in 35. The increased cost of the greater width and better gradients is to be borne by the Municipality.—*Times of India*.



## Bombay.

### SEASON REPORTS.

The *Times of India* publishes the following season reports for the week ending 12th June :—

Kurrachee.—Rain in 3 talukas. Locusts at Kohistan, damaged jowari crops ; at Dadu damaged trees ; also at Sehwan, no damage. Fever in Kohistan.

Shikarpur.—Early kharif sowings flourishing. Weather sultry. River falling ; on 11th, 11 feet 4, on same date last year, 12 feet 2. Locusts appeared in 3 talukas without doing damage. In Shikarpur town 82 fresh cases of small pox, 3 deaths ; 1 in Taluka, 1 in Ghotki. Cattle disease in 2 talukas.

Hyderabad.—River fallen 10 inches since 7th ; is 28 inches higher than on same date last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather hot and cloudy ; dust-storms still prevail. Kharif preparation progressing. Some canals empty. Grain prices increased ; forage very scarce.

Ahmedabad.—Rain .05. Cholera cases 35, deaths 14.

Kaira.—Rain .15 on 11th. Cholera cases 92, deaths 41. Weather hot.

Broach.—Two fatal cases of cholera in city ; in districts 131 cases, 63 fatal. Heat intense ; south-western breeze.

Surat.—Twelve fatal cholera cases in city, 19 in Olpad. Weather continues hot. Prices rising.

Khandesh.—Cholera in 3 talukas, cases 21, fatal 5.

Nasik.—No change.

Tanna.—Cholera in Salsette and Mahim talukas.

Kolabo.—(Report for week ending 10th instant).—Weather very warm ; public health good, except in Pen and Roha talukas, where fever continues.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 4th instant).—Outturn of lavi crops below average. Two deaths from cholera in Chiplun taluka ; fever prevails in some talukas.

Poona.—Deaths from cholera in city 16, in talukas 137.

Ahmednagar.—Rain .10 at Nagar, .20 at Shrigonda. Cholera 5 in talukas, 40 deaths.

Sholapur.—Rain .12, total 1 inch 76 cents. Cholera cases 311, deaths 140.

Satara.—Rain .98, 1 inch Khanapur. Sowing of rice commenced in Pantan. Cholera cases 968, fatal 542 ; fever in Khanapur, 343 cases, 20 deaths.

Kaladgi.—Rain .54. Indi .20, Muddebihal .05, Bijapur .16, Badami .45. Cholera deaths 54.

Belgaum.—Rain 1.18, total 6.58 ; heavy showers in Chikori, Athni, and Sampgaon. Cholera, deaths 47.

Dharwar.—Rain 1.03 ; fall general. Sowing of early crops progressing. Fever in 8 talukas ; cholera subsiding.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 1½ inches, Kumpta, 1 1-5 inches, Yellapur 1½ inches ; showers in other talukas. Sowing operations continue.

Rajkot.—Weather very hot and cloudy. Cholera abating. Rain much wanted.

Wudhwan.—Weather warm and cloudy. Cholera in Jhalawad Prant, 138 cases, fatal seventy-six. Rain at Limri, Bhoika, and other places.

Baroda.—Three fatal cholera cases in city.

General remarks.—River still very high in Sind. Heat great in Gujarat. Showers in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Southern Maratha Country Collectorate. Cholera generally prevalent except in Sind, very severe in Sholapur and Satara Districts. Weather in Bombay cloudy and hot ; wind west.

### STATION TALK.

BAGDAD.—On the morning of the 16th of April I got back to Bagdad. On the 18th the British Political Agent, Colonel Nixon, paid a round of official visits, and I, as a guest at the Residency, accompanied him. The streets are too narrow and tortuous and uneven to admit of carriages in any case, and too dirty and crowded to make walking at all agreeable or on State occasions even possible. Of necessity, therefore, Colonel Nixon, myself, and the dragoman of the Residency were on horseback. We rode in single file through the streets and busy bazaars, preceded by half-a-dozen stout camasses to clear the way of porters carrying burdens, and laden donkeys, and obstinate mules, so that the cavalcade could get along without being brought to a stand at every step. The British Consul General was, I noticed, saluted with great respect, and even cordiality, by people of all classes and creeds, Mussulman, Christian, and Jewish. The first visit was of course to the Governor-General, Kadree Pacha. His Excellency was at work in his office when we arrived, but came out at once and ushered his visitors into the reception-room. This was a large apartment, plainly furnished in the European style, with the modern divan, which is gradually approximating in height and appearance to the Western sofa. An interpreter was not needed, the Pacha speaking French with facility. After the usual compliments, conversation

very naturally turned upon the present phase of the Eastern Question. In an article which he had just read in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the peculiar attitude of England and its causes, as well as its consequences, were very ably examined. Mr. Gladstone's influence was answerable for a good deal, and the vacillation of Lord Derby was also very unfortunate. But the well-established and sound policy of England was to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and she was certain to revert to that sooner or later. Kadree Pacha discussed the question with great good sense and acuteness, and without the least trace of bitterness or heat. I have heard from people not usually given to praising Turkish officials that Kadree is a man of capacity and energy, and, so far as is known, of probity. If he is left five years in the Governor-Generalship he will doubtless leave his mark on the next province committed to his charge. But it is the misfortune of Turkey that no official is sure of his post from month to month, or at all events from year to year, unless he be willing to secure it by bribing those who have the patronage in their gift. And to get the means of bribing others, a man must take bribes himself. This is one of the causes of the laxity and corruption which paralyse the Turkish administration all over the empire, and endanger its very existence. Kadree Pacha is, I am told, setting his face very resolutely against the perfunctory or corrupt performance of public duty, and one cannot but wish him well. He is very active, and has created great consternation by visiting the different departments unexpectedly and overhauling matters on the spot. This is a portentous innovation for a great official in Turkey. Having left the Serai or Government House we proceeded to the Persian Consulate to see Mohamed Ali Khan, the representative of the Shah in these regions. The Persian Consul's national costume is very European in complexion and appearance, and he speaks French perfectly. He told me that he had travelled all over India, having been to Lahor, Delhi, Lucknow, and the other great cities, as well as Bombay. With respect to the pilgrimage of the Persians to the shrines beyond the Euphrates, he said that the conditions which were being negotiated between Turkey and Persia had not yet been finally settled, and that the old rush of pilgrims will not set in until all the difficulties have been removed. From what I hear, I am inclined to think that the Court of Persia is in no particular hurry to remove these difficulties, whatever they may now be. While Col. Nixon was at the Persian Consulate, a singular looking man, wearing an enormous Indian turban, was, at his own request, brought in to see "the English Beg" and ask the "protection of the British flag" in a case which may be mentioned as a sample of the complicated affairs which consuls at Bagdad have sometimes to deal with. Two houses in Bagdad, the property of a former king of Oudh, were sold thirty years ago to a Persian subject. But they were not sold by the King, to whom they belonged, but by his son. The King, when he heard of the sale, repudiated it, but the Persian, having paid his money, kept the houses. In due time the King died, and the two houses with other property fell to forty-seven of his Majesty's heirs. The forty-seven or their representatives have now sent this man with the enormous turban to recover the two houses from the Persian. He is not a British subject, but an Osmanli ; but representing forty-seven British subjects, he claims the protection of the British Political Agent, and asks him to make the Persian give up the two houses. The Persian Consul is, on the other hand, besought by the Persian who paid for the houses to see justice done. But the houses are neither British nor Persian, but Turkish. Therefore the Ottoman Courts must decide the question of their legal ownership. "What is the use of going to the Ottoman Courts without your protection?" said the Osmanli with the Indian turban, when Col. Nixon told him where his legal remedy lay. "If you give protection, it will be all right, but if not the houses will never be got out of the hands of the Persian!" Whereupon the Persian Consul smiled blandly. Possession is nine points of the law in Bagdad as well as elsewhere.—*Times of India*.

## Miscellaneous.

HEALTH.—At a recent Town Council meeting Mr. Kirkham protested against the erroneous calculations of the rate of mortality in Bombay. These have been reckoned on a basis of a population of 650,000 ; whereas there is little doubt that the real estimate of inhabitants might be taken at 800,000.

GOA.—On receipt of an official intimation of the death of the Governor General of Goa, both the Government of Madras and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay addressed letters of condolence to the Government Council of Goa. Sir Richard Temple, after remarking that he had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the late Governor, expresses his deep sympathy with the inhabitants of Goa, and says that the untimely death of their Governor has been a calamity to the country. A Lisbon telegram states that the vacant appointment has been offered to Senhor Caetano d'Andrade e Albuquerque, now Governor of Angola.

THE "HOPE BRIDGE."—The Hope Bridge over the Taptee River at Surat has been successfully raised several feet higher than it was before. As the bridge is more than half-a-mile long the feat of

raising it was creditable to Indian engineering. The bridge was originally opened for public use by the Hon. Mr. Rogers on the 1st May, 1877; but its height being less than that given in the design of Mr. T. C. Hope, the former Collector, Government ordered that it should be raised to the required height at an additional cost of Rs. 120,000. The Surat Municipality and the Broach Local Fund contributed Rs. 30,000 each to make up the above amount; and the work commenced on the 15th November, 1877, and has now been successfully completed. To celebrate its completion in a fitting manner, Mr. W. H. White, in charge of the bridge, invited a number of European gentlemen to a tea party on June 12, while several native gentlemen were also invited to be present on the interesting occasion. Among the Europeans present were Mr. Ollivant, the Collector, Mr. Scannell, Superintendent of Police, Dr. C. Joynt, Col. Plumer, Captain Relling, Captain Tinley, Lieut. Job, and others. The workpeople had a few hours' holiday, and, in the presence of the assembly, gave ringing cheers for the success which had attended the work on which they had been so long employed.

**DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. T. H. TURNER.**—We regret to announce the sudden death by heart disease of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hawkins Turner, Examiner, Pay Department, which melancholy event occurred on June 18. In respect to the memory of the deceased officer, all the Military Finance Offices were closed. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Turner completed twenty-six years' service on the 12th June. In the early part of the month, he went to Khandalla on ten days' leave, and since his return to Poona complained much of the heat. On the 18th instant he attended office as usual, and left at 4-30 P.M., looking unusually pale, but apparently in his wonted health. In the evening he drove out with Mrs. Turner, and at the usual dinner hour sat down with Mrs. Turner and Major-General Worgan to dine; Lieut.-Col. Turner had partaken of some soup, when feeling a little sick he left the table and went to his bed-room and was in the act of vomiting, when he was seized with spasms, and sank into a chair in which he died within five minutes. The following are the late Colonel Turner's war services:—T. H. Turner served with the Bombay Artillery Persian Expedition 1856-57, in the action at Reshire, surrender of Bushire, advance on Borazjoon, and action at Khooshal (charger killed), served as Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance with the expedition to Mohumra; present on the mortar raft in the attack on Mohumra, and for the last four months of the campaign served as Brigade Major of Artillery (Medal and Clasp.) The deceased officer was buried with full military honours on the 19th inst.—*Poona Observer.*

**THE KHOJAHS.**—The following particulars as to the chief actors in the recent murder among the Khojahs are furnished by the *Bombay Gazette*:—There have been several splits in the Khojah community, of which the acknowledged head is Aga Khan, who is by many believed to be a direct descendant of the Prophet. Within the last six or seven months several young Mohammedans of the Khojah community determined to secede from the main body of their co-religionists, and the result was a great deal of bitterness, which terminated in a tragedy. The seceders, numbering not more than two dozen, we believe, discredited Aga Khan, and the result was that they were excommunicated, so far as Mohammedans can excommunicate each other from caste. The murderer of Hussanbhoy Goolam Sin Jain, mookhie (practically headman), was one of those seceders, and he appears to have incurred the most bitter enmity of those who remained orthodox in the community. A short time ago he was fined Rs. 50 for being concerned in an assault more or less attributable to religious bitterness, and he says that in the course of this week he was served with another summons for an alleged assault he had committed on some members of the Khojah community, and the issue of this summons he appears to have attributed in some way to Hussanbhoy. Hussanbhoy Ghoolam Sin Jain was a mookhie in the Khojah community, and the manager of the Jamatkhanah, a gigantic building near the Babool tank, where the Moguls and Khojahs hold their caste meetings and celebrate those weird Mohurram ceremonies connected with the massacre of Hossein and Haseein. He was at one time a merchant of considerable importance in Bombay, and at the time of his death he was the owner of at least one steamer. Besides his wealth, his position as the trustee of the great Jamatkhanah gave him a position practically at the head of the Khojah community; so that while Aga Khan was the religious leader, Hussanbhoy might be considered as the secular leader. He was a man highly respected for his private character, and in difficulties with the Mohammedan community he was considered a good man to go to by the authorities, who always found him intelligent and willing enough to throw his whole influence into the scale of law and order. Last Mohurram his good offices were solicited, and he gave them cheerfully. He was for many years in Zanzibar, and on the death of the last mookhie of the Bombay Khojahs he was requested to come here and take up the vacant appointment, which he held with much honour till he was murdered. Kuloo Cootie, the murderer, was a broker or *dahal*, and his friends say that his religious zeal affected his mind. It is certain that he was a bitter opponent of Aga Khan's régime, and it may be that his excommunication by the orthodox Khojahs inspired him with the idea

that he could make himself a martyr for the new belief which he and a few of his countrymen had chosen to set up; and reasoning in this fashion he murdered old Hussanbhoy.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 13. Str. Coconada, Bussorah; str. European, Liverpool.—14. Str. City of Baltimore, Liverpool; str. Chanda, Calcutta.—15. Str. Umballa, Calcutta.—16. Str. Akola, Kurachee; Scottish Minstrel, Bayport.—18. Str. Surat, Southampton; Beau Monde, Moulmein; Jason, Dundee.—19. Culzean, Dundee; Varuna, Bayport; str. Assiria, Genoa; Sydney Eggers, London.—20. Dinapore, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Surat.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. R. de Powlett, Dr. Kavanagh, Surg. Murphy, Lieut. Bell Martin, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. Ashdown, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Winterbottom, Mr. Hilton, Mr. Craven, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Burbridge, Mr. Harwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman and three children. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Damant, Major and Mrs. Ricketts, Col. Trevor, Mr. F. G. Eldridge, Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, and Major G. H. Campbell. From VATIC.—Dr. O. Feistmantel. From ADEN.—Mr. H. Lawrence.

### DEPARTURES.

June 4. Str. Gwalior, Southampton; Zodiac, Bremerhaven.—15. Str. Vingoria, Kurachee; str. Chinsura, Coasts and Calcutta.—17. Rose, Havre; Khimjee Odhowjee, Singapore.—18. Lanarkshire, Rangoon.—19. Str. Rydal Hall, Liverpool; C. A. Belyea, Mexillones; str. Putialla, Persian Gulf.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. French, Mr. Short, Lieut. Macbay, a Gentleman, Capt. Smyth, Miss Jenkins, Mr. Nesbitt, and Mr. P. Cameron. For BOMBAY.—Sir John and Lady Strachey. For VATIC.—Mr. T. E. Coxhead, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. M. Neuburger. For ADEN.—Sub-Lieut. Richardson.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. H. Tubb, Mr. St. John Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. Holden, Sergeant and Mrs. H. Macartney and two infants, and Mr. J. Cripps. For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. W. Cole, Mr. R. Bell, and Mr. E. J. Cowley.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 21, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 27-32d. Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 29-32d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	133 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 86
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,500)	...	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	680
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	1350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	8 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 960
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2535 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 500
Colaba Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 960
Edphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1180
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...
(250 paid up)	...	...	286
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Magadan Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	725
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	735 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New 250 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
"    "    Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...
"    "    Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...
"    "    "    1842-43	...	...	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
"    "    "    1854-55	...	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gold Leaf	...	...	per Rupee 18-9-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	18-10-0
Ditto Peking	...	...	18-7-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 11-11-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	do. 220
Bar Silver, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107-11-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

AFTER supplying the town with water for two or three days, the Dacca Water Works went wrong, and have since been closed



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 15.)

**ANDERSON.**—The services of R. H. Anderson, of the B.C.S., are placed at the disp. of the Chief Comr. of British Burmah.

**DALRYMPLE,** Capt. C. G., asst. canton. mag. at Morar, is invested with the powers of a judge of a Court of Small Causes.

**DALRYMPLE.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Sec. 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to invest Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple with the powers of a mag. of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Morar cantonment. Capt. Dalrymple, is app. to be a justice of the peace for the whole of British India.

**DAVIES,** Hon. Lieut. R. G., barrack master, reported his arrival in the Peshawar div., Mily. Works, on 19th inst. before noon.

**GORDON,** J. D., c.s.i., guardian to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, is app. to be Chief Comr. of Mysore and Coorg, from April 1, v. Mr. C. B. Saunders.

**KING,** W., dep. supt. in the Geological Survey, is granted three months' priv. leave, under the rules in Chap. VII. of the Civil Leave Code, from 12th prox., or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**LANE.**—From 20th Nov. 1877, the date on which Col. G. M. Battye retired from the service, Lieut. col. W. Moore Lane, Madras staff corps, became postmaster gen. of the 1st grade, in charge of the Punjab Postal Circle, and from the same date Mr. H. E. M. James, Bombay civil service, became postmaster gen. of the 2nd grade, in charge of the Bombay Postal Circle.

**LOCKWOOD,** E. D., is permitted to resign H.M.'s B.C.S. from Jan. 1.

**WILSON,** Capt. F. A., late tutor to H.H. the Maharajah of Mysor, is graded as a supernum. political agent of the 3rd class, from May 13.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 5.)

Mr. H. Ulick Browne, comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div., is app. to act as a member of the Board of Revenue during the abs., on leave, of Mr. H. L. Dampier.

Mr. W. S. Wells, offic. comr., Burdwan, is app. to act as comr. of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar div. during the abs., on deputation, of Lord H. Ulick Browne.

Mr. F. H. Pellew, offic. mag. and coll. of Hooghly, is app. to act as comr. of the Burdwan div.

Mr. R. D. Hime, mag. and coll., Beerbhoom, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Hooghly during the abs., on leave, of Sir W. J. Herschel.

Mr. W. Kemble, offic. mag. and coll., Purneah, on leave, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. J. Newbery.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Sewan div. of the Sarun dist., is also app. to have temporary charge of the Gopalgunge div. of that dist., from the date on which he took charge of it.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Gopalgunge div. of the Sarun dist., is posted temp. to the Sudder station of that dist. from the date on which he joined his app. at Chupra.

Mr. B. H. Greaves, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Khoorda, Pooree, on leave, is transfd. to the Sudder station of the Backergunge dist.

Mr. J. Kelleher, offic. mag. and coll., Maldah, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Pubna during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. W. V. G. Taylor.

The services of Mr. R. H. Anderson, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Kooashtea div. of the Nuddea dist., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. E. J. Barton, offic. mag. and coll., Backergunge, on leave, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Gya.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, offic. mag. and coll., Rajshahye, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. H. S. Beadon.

Mr. H. Farrer, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Jajpore, Cuttack, is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls., v. F. F. Handley.

Mr. L. R. Forbes, asst. comr., Palamow, Lohardugga, is app. to act in the 1st grade of asst. comrs.

Mr. H. W. Barber, depy. mag. and dep. coll., Chittagong, is app. to have charge of the Cox Bazaar div. of that dist.

Mr. C. G. M. Shircore, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Dacca, is transfd. to the Sudder Station of the Furreedpore dist.

Capt. H. Boileau, private secy. to the Hon. the Lieut. Govr., is app. to be cantonment mag. of Dinapore, and to be judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment, v. Col. J. Emerson.

Capt. Boileau is also app. to have charge of the sub. div. Dinapore.

Mr. T. C. Orr, offic. asst. supt. of police, Maunbhoom, is transfd. to the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor, Hooghly College, is app. to be a professor in the Presidency College.

The services of Mr. G. H. French, asst. supt. of police, Moorshedabad, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Lieut. col. W. T. Fagan, dist. supt. of police, who reported his return from furl. on April 26 last, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 15th ult., to enable him to join his app. as offic. depy. inspector gen. of police.

The services of the Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, M.A., chaplain of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh from the 12th inst.

Mr. N. Gibbs is app. to act as an asst. sub dep. opium agent in the Benares Opium Agency, v. Mr. A. C. Bryson, from the date of Mr. Bryson's departure for the Central Provinces.

The services of Hony. Surg. J. Slane are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Dept.

The services of Surg. W. Owen are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch) of this Govt. with a view to his being placed in med. charge of the station of Dehree, v. Mr. A. Fitzgibbon.

Surg. W. Gillies, M.D., 3rd regt. N.I., is app. to have med. charge of the Lock Hospital at Dinapore, during the absence of Surg. M. D. Moriarty, M.B., from the 1st inst.

Mr. E. J. Meara, exec. engr. (temp. rank), 4th grade, is, on return from Madras Famine Relief Works, posted to the Presy. Circle as a temp. arrangement.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 8.)

The Rev. A. Quinlan, whose services have been placed at the disp. of this Govt. by the Govt. of Bengal, to be chaplain of Chunar.

From May 2, the date on which Mr. M. L. Ferrar received charge of the Hardoi dist.:—Major H. W. Hastings, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, asst. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.

From April 17, the date of Mr. P. Whalley's departure for the N.W.P.:—Capt. W. E. Forbes, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

From May 2, the date on which Mr. J. Quinn proceeded on priv. leave:—Major R. H. de Montmorency, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd grade.

Surg. major W. Watson to be a mag. of the 2nd class, during the time he is employed in the suppression of mahamari.

Mr. J. Deas, offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, Jhansi, to be an asst. coll. of the 1st class.

Major W. Jeffreys, R.E., returned from the priv. leave granted to him and resumed his duties as supt. engr., 4th Circle, Irrigation Works, on May 22.

The undermentioned asst. engr. are transfd. temp. to the Roads and Buildings Branch:—

To the 2nd Circle (Provincial), Allahabad:—Mr. T. W. Scott, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Agra Canal.

To the 3rd Circle, Lucknow:—Mr. A. Joyce, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Dooband Branch, Ganges Canal.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, exec. engr., is app. to the temp. charge of the Bhognipur div., Lower Ganges Canal, during the abs. on leave of Capt. Ross.

Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, is app. to hold temp. charge of the Narora div., Lower Ganges Canal, during the abs. on leave of Capt. J. H. Western, R.E., exec. engr.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 1.)

Surg. W. J. Mountain, civil surg. of Goalpara, is app. temp. to have med. charge of the dist. of the Garo Hills, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 15.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, inspr. of police of the Garo Hills, is prom. from the 2nd to the 1st grade of insprs.

Col. T. Lamb, dep. comr. of Kamrup, on return from priv. leave, resumed charge of his office on May 20.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 15.)

**TRAVERS—McMASTER.**—H.M.'s Govt. has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers from the dates specified:—Col. E. A. B. Travers, Madras staff corps, from Feb. 6, in room of Major gen. W. Vine, Madras cav., succeeded to the col.'s allowances; Col. C. McMaster, Madras staff corps, from Feb. 8, in room of Col. F. Mardall, Madras staff corps, succeeded to the col.'s allowance.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, June 8.)

**BARROW,** Lieut. E. G., supernum. on the estab. of the 19th N.I., to be wing officer to 7th N.I., with effect from date of joining, v. Capt. J. Abercrombie, deceased.

**CAMPBELL.**—Meerut brigade order confd., dated May 27, directing J. M'C. Campbell, R.A., to assume com. of the station, with effect from the 26th idem, v. Col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps.

**DEURY,** Lieut. F. M., 1-3rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 30th N.I., on prob., dated May 31.

**MELVILL,** Lieut. col. H., 2nd in com. 19th Bengal lancers, to offic. as comdt. 7th Bengal lancers, v. Col. F. C. J. Brownlow, deceased.

**NORTH.**—Sappers and Miners Corps order confd., dated May 24, app. Capt. W. North, R.E., to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his duties as adjt., with effect from April 19, v. Capt. B. Blood, R.E., proc. on special duty to Calcutta.

**REAY.**—Regl. order confd., dated May 21, app. Lieut. C. T. Reay, offic.

wing officer on prob., to offic. as adjt. to 38th N.I., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. T. H. Goldney, consequent on the app. of Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes to the commissariat dept.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. B. Beames, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, for one year, from July 13, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with subsidiary leave for fifteen days. Mr. D. W. M. Testro, offic. mag. and coll., Gya, for three months, from the date on which he may be relieved of his present app. Mr. H. Joll, exec. engr., 2nd grade, availed himself of three months' priv. leave granted to him from May 11. Mr. S. E. Wilmot, asst. conservator of forests, 2nd grade, Bahraich and Gonda div., priv. leave for three months, from June 15. The Rev. J. W. Young, chaplain, Moradabad, priv. leave for three months, from May 20. Mr. H. B. Finlay, asst. settlement officer, Banda, priv. leave for two months and thirty days, from July 1. Mr. A. E. Heath, asst. comr. of Sibsagar, availed himself of the subsidiary leave granted to him prepy. to furl. on May 3. Mr. A. T. Drysdale, dep. consrvr. of forests, Hyderabad Assigned dists., has been granted priv. leave for three months, from July 10. Mr. F. R. Mallet, asst. of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey, is granted priv. leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days, from June 30, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Col. H. B. Stevens, Bengal inf., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E., director of State Railways, Central System, offic. dep. secy. to the Govt. of India, Railway Branch, P.W.D., for eighteen months, on private affairs. Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, R.A., supt., Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, for six months. Lieut. col. C. H. S. Scott, B.S.C., for six months, in extension. Capt. C. J. Ryan, 63rd foot, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. A. F. A. Lyle, 85th foot, to hills north of Dehra, from May 29 to Oct. 15. Surg. Major J. B. Kelly, to Naini Tal, from May 23 to Sept. 30. Surg. Major A. J. Dale, M.B., to remain at Simla, from May 30 to Oct. 15, in extension of the priv. leave granted him by the general officer commanding the Rawal Pindi div.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 11.)

**SCOTT.**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. D. Scott, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Provincial, from the Bellary to the Salem dist. **SMALLEY,** Major H., R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, having reported his return on May 1, from the leave granted him, is posted to South Canara for charge of the dist.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 11.)

**FALLS,** Col. A. V., R.A., to be a brig. gen., tempy., v. Kempster, on furl. to Europe on m.o. **FASKEN.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the col.'s allowance, from the date specified:—Col. E. T. Fasken, June 11. **MACKENZIE—MACDOUGALL—JAMES.**—Capts. K. J. L. Mackenzie, J. W. Macdougall, and J. P. James, Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors, from June 11. **SHEPARD,** Col. G. P. B., staff corps, to be judge advocate gen., from Feb. 8, v. Mardall, succeeded to col.'s allowance.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language on May 27:—Lieut. C. G. M. Fasken, H.M.'s 2-16th foot. Sub lieut. J. F. Wilson, H.M.'s 48th foot, probationer, staff corps. Sub lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, H.M.'s 43rd foot.

#### MADRAS CAVALRY.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. G. Cookson, having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieut. col., from May 27:—Major J. N. Maclean, 7th L.C. (lieut. col.), to be lieut. col. in staff corps. Capt. (brevet major) W. Thompson, 7th L.C., to be major. Major H. Fraser, 3rd L.C., to be lieut. col. Capt. (brevet major) J. Macgregor, 8rd L.C., to be major.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

**WILLY,** Lieut. E. A. E., wing officer, 8th N.I., from qrmr. 8th N.I., to adjt. 8th N.I., v. Capt. A. Anderson, who vacates.

#### MEDICAL.

**ELCUM,** Surg. D., acting Zillah Surg., Chingleput, to act as supt. of the dist. jail, Chingleput.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regu-

lations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. M. Winterbotham, asst. coll., Malabar, for two years. Mr. A. F. Cox, acting head asst. coll., North Arcot, for three months. Mr. T. Pritchard, dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury, Salem, for three months. Mr. J. H. B. Brougham, dep. consrvr. of forests, Kurnool, for three months. Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Madras Civil Service, for three months, in extension. Mr. E. H. Pringle, exec. engr., 3rd grade, for eighteen months, from May 20.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave, 1-21st foot, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, for four months, from June 6. Major C. R. Buckle, 6th brig. R.A., in extension of priv. leave to July 9, to Neilgherry and Palni Hills, on private affairs. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. G. A. Searle, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., Bengal, for two years on private affairs. Brig. Gen. A. T. Leadell, Royal (Madras) Arty., comdg, Malabar and Canara, for six months.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 13.)

**ALCOCK,** J. B., asst. coll. and mag. of the 2nd class in the dist. of Nasik, is also app., as a tempy. measure, to be a mag. of the 2nd class, within limits of the mily. canton. of Deolali.

**HAMPTON,** G. H., probaty. asst. supt. Revenue Survey, joined the Poona and Nasik Survey, on June 3.

**HOLLAND,** H. L., asst. supt., Poona and Nasik Revenue Survey and Assessment, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**OLIVER.**—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. N. R. Oliver, asst. coll. of Salt Revenue, in charge Kanara Range, to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presy. Town of Bombay.

**PEGGE,** W. T., supt. of the jail at Dhuliakot, has been perm. to resume charge of his app. on June 12.

**PRICE,** W. S., asst. supt. of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratha Country, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**PORTMAN,** Capt. A. B., supt. of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Police, is app. to be also a dep. comr. of police in the city of Bombay.

**SMITH,** T., widow of the late Hon. Lieut. and Dep. Asst. Comy. D. M. Smith, is admitted to a monthly pension of Rs. 26 from May 10, payable at Poona.

**WALFORD,** Rev. C., M.A., chaplain of Belgaum Camp, returned to duty on June 14.

#### MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL ORDERS.

By a notification dated Simla, May 10, the Governor-General in Council rules that the word "Presidency," in the last sentence of rule 1 of the Rules regarding travelling allowance to chaplains, promulgated under notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 7th August, 1868, shall, in the case of a chaplain attached to the Bengal Presidency, be held to mean either Calcutta or Bombay, at whichever port the chaplain disembarks.

In supersession of the resolution of the Government of India, dated 7th June, 1866, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the rule prohibiting the grant of travelling allowance to a public officer transferred from one substantive appointment to another, when the transfer is accompanied by promotion, does not apply if the monthly pay of the officer, when he is transferred is not more than Rs. (400) four hundred, and the immediate addition to it, in consequence of the transfer, is not more than Rs. (50) fifty.

#### MILITARY.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, June 13.)

**STANWELL.**—The following tempy. prom. in the Barrack Dept. is made:—Sub cond. F. Stanwell to be acting cond. from May 29, in succession to Acting cond. G. Walshe, proc. on furl.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, June 13.)

**BEDFORD.**—Poona div. dist. order confd., dated June 5, directing Major J. H. Bedford, R.E., to assume com. of the sappers and miners as a tempy. measure pending the arrival from England of Lieut. col. Hills.

**BRICE.**—With reference to G.G.O. No. 493, June 5, Brig. gen. G. T. Brice is posted to the Belgaum dist.

**DUCAST,** Lieut. col. C. M., 23rd N.L.I., performed the duties of station staff officer, Indore, in addition to his own, from April 19 to April 21.

**FRANCIS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 18, directing Lieut. Francis, squad officer 1st regt. Sind horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., in addition to his own duties.

**FRERE,** Capt. R. T., R.E., having completed a tour of seven years' service in India, will proceed to England.

**GRANT,** Capt. J., S.C., to be wing officer to 1st N.I., with effect from March 1. (N.B. This cancels so much of G.O.C. 210 of 1878 as relates to this officer.)

**HAY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, directing Capt. Hay, wing officer 24th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Lieut. col. Hawthorn, offic. as 2nd in com.



**KING**, Lieut. J. S., wing officer 2nd N.I., to be qmr., v. Capt. C. M. Ryves, whose tenure of that appt. has expired.

**LECKIE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, directing Capt. F. W. V. Leckie, wing officer 8th regt. N.I., to offic. as adjt., no other officer being available, v. Capt. Tandy. Capt. Leckie performed the duties of adjt., in addition to his own, from May 9 to May 25.

**MACINTYRE**, Lieut. G. A., offic. wing officer on prob., 20th N.I., having failed to pass in the native languages, is directed to rejoin the 108th foot.

**MIGNON**—**FADYCE**.—Poona station order confd., dated May 22, directing Major Mignon, 5th N.I., to assume charge of the depot 8th N.I., attached to the former regts. in addition to his own duty. Lieut. Fadyce, 8th N.I., held charge of the depot 9th N.I., in addition to his own duties, from May 15 to May 21.

**MONTETH**.—Regtl. order confd., dated March 30, directing Lieut. J. Monteith, squad. officer 2nd Sind horse, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, with effect from March 28, v. Lieut. Mackenzie, on leave.

**MORRIS**.—So much of G.O.C. of June 6 as relates to Capt. W. C. Morris, 7th regt. N.I., joining the Garrison Course of Instruction at Mhow is hereby cancelled.

**NORTON**.—Regtl. order by the officer com. R.A., Bombay dist., confd., dated Nov. 2 last, app. Lieut. G. F. A. Norton to take over the duties of qmr. late 6th brigade from Lieut. Townshend.

**POOLE**.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 31, directing Capt. A. Poole, qmr. 5th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties.

**REID**—**WALSH**.—Major A. T. Reid, wing officer 12th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. Heathcote, offic. comdt. 28th N.I. Major T. P. B. Walsh, staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major Reid.

**STEVENSON**.—Under instructions from Govt. Lieut. col. R. A. Stevenson, R.A., is directed to proceed to Simla, via Kurrachee, on Special Committee duty.

**WALSH**.—The app. of Major T. P. B. Walsh, S.C., to be offic. wing comdr. 12th N.I., published in G.O.C. No. 246, June 6, will not have effect until Aug. 15 next, up to which date Major Walsh will continue to do general duty at Poona.

**WELCH**, Qmr. F. G. T., to be adjt. to 25th N.I., v. Withers, who vacates on promotion.

#### MEDALS AND GRATUITIES TO NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The undermentioned noncommissioned officers of the Bombay unattached list have each been awarded the medal, with a gratuity of £5, for long service and good conduct:—

Store sergts. J. Buchanan, J. MoShane, W. M. Norry, Sergt. (asst. armourer) H. Rainbow, Sergt. G. Skinner, Barrack sergt. J. Dentith, Sergt. major A. J. Bartlett, Sergt. major H. Nicholls, Sergt. instructor M. Campbell, and Sergt. R. Hobbs.

#### CLASSES FOR GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for garrison instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on June 15:—  
The Poona Class.—Capt. J. Fagan, 2nd cav.; 2nd Lieuts. Smyly and Chute, 66th foot; Lieut. Graves, 83rd foot; and Lieut. F. B. Peile, 2nd N.I.

The Mhow Class.—Capt. Napier, and 2nd Lieut. Scott, 3rd hussars; Capt. R. A. Prideaux, 6th N.I.; and Capt. W. C. Morris, 7th N.I.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. cols. from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Majors (brevet lieut. col.) T. H. Turner and C. Jameson, June 12.  
Majors P. W. Bannerman, W. A. Gillespie, and F. J. T. Ross, June 13.  
The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Capts. C. C. Pemberton and A. J. Bannerman, June 11.  
Capts. M. M. Carpendale, H. C. Morse, and C. H. Coles, June 12.

#### MEDICAL.

**DALAL**, Surg. K. A., M.B.C.M., to act as civil surg., Kaladgi, during the abs. of Dr. Barker.

**LUCAS**, Surg. J. C., G.M.D., is transf. from gen. duty, Poona div., to gen. duty, Northern div.

**PARKER**.—The services of Surg. J. Parker, M.D., are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Civil Dept., from the 8th inst.  
**ROSS**, Surg. major C. G., has been app. superint. of the Criminal Jail at Satara, v. Surg. Bainbridge.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned gentleman obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, dep. comr. of police, Bombay, priv. leave for forty-five days, from June 25. Mr. A. A. Borradaile, coll. of Ahmedabad, priv. leave for three months, from June 4. Mr. W. S. Hexton, asst. consvr. of forests, Hyderabad div., for eighteen months.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, JULY 4.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Govts. in India:—

##### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. O. C. Radford, 1st batt. 25th foot; Lieut. V. A. Schalch, 85th foot; Lieut. W. G. Yate, 68th foot; Lieut. E. W. Dun, 2nd batt. 25th foot.

##### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. H. E. Passy, 17th foot; Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, 33rd foot.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, JULY 6.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions and alterations of rank among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

##### BREVET.

To be Major.—Capt. W. W. Hooper, Madras cav.  
Promotions and alterations of rank in succession to Col.'s promoted in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 15:—

To be Lieut. Cols.—Majors T. C. Graham, Bengal cav.; J. L. Loch, Bengal cav.; and G. S. Hooper, Madras cav. Lieut. col. C. Martin, Bengal cav., to rank from Oct. 1.

To be Majors.—Capts. H. A. Yates, Madras cav.; F. M. Newberry, Bengal inf.; W. D. B. Ketohen, Madras cav.; E. G. G. Hastings, H. Y. Murray, R. M. Jennings, and A. W. Graham, Bengal cav.

##### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Majors.—Capts. W. B. Bunbury (Brevet Lieut.-Col.), H. A. Little, A. D. Campbell, J. W. A. Mitchell, and P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I.  
To be Capts.—Lieuts. A. C. G. Lydiard and H. O. Woodhouse.

##### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs.-Major.—Surgs. G. Griffith, L. Cameron, M.D., D. O'C. Raye, M.D., W. P. Warburton, E. A. Birch, D. F. Keegan, M.D., W. W. Galloway, L. E. Eades, and S. O. Mackenzie, M.D.

##### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Col.—Major R. A. Waters.

To be Major.—Capt. E. J. Wynch.

##### MADRAS INFANTRY.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. (Major-General) W. G. Owen.

##### MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgs.-Major.—Surgs. L. C. Nanney and C. E. McVittie.

##### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Capt.—Lieut. P. J. Maitland.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

**BOCQUET**.—At Saharunpore, June 3, wife of W. Sutton Bocquet, son.  
**BOYES**.—At Murree, June 12, wife of Major W. J. Boyes, D.A.A. Gen., son.  
**BYRNE**.—At Ferozepore, June 11, wife of C. W. Byrne, Postmaster, son.  
**CLARKE**.—At Aden, June 19, wife of H. Clarke, R.E., son.  
**COMBE**.—At Rawal Pindi, June 13, wife of Capt. Boyce Combe, 10th Royal Hussars, son.  
**COX**.—At Simla, June 14, wife of E. Fitzhugh Cox, exec. engr., daughter.  
**CUNNINGHAM**.—At Simla, June 9, wife of H. S. Cunningham, son.  
**EDMONDS**.—At Calcutta, June 11, wife of J. E. Edmonds, daughter.  
**EMPMON**.—At Malta, July 4, wife of Capt. Empson, R.A., daughter.  
**FULTON**.—At Bangalore, June 15, wife of Col. G. A. Fulton, 36th regt. Madras N.I., daughter.  
**IRVINE**.—At Farneah, June 10, wife of G. T. Irvine, of Assensole, daughter.  
**JOSEPH**.—At Ajmere, Rajpootana, May 29, wife of Capt. F. W. Joseph, B.S.C., daughter.  
**LENEHAN**.—At Lahore, June 9, wife of J. J. Lenehan, asst. P.W. Dept., daughter.  
**MANUK**.—At Calcutta, June 11, wife of G. J. M. Manuk, son.  
**MILLS**.—At Nungumbankum, June 11, wife of J. M. C. Mills, daughter.  
**MILSOM**.—At Ahmedabad, Bombay Presy., June 16, wife of B. P. Milsom, son.  
**MURIEL**.—At Lucknow, June 11, wife of Col. G. W. Muriel, 73rd (Perthshire) regt., daughter.  
**PRICE**.—At Bangalore, June 1, wife of Capt. R. L. Price, B.S.C., daughter (still-born).  
**RENNICK**.—At Morar, Gwalior, June 5, wife of E. de C. Rennick, 47th Bengal cav., son.  
**TURNER**.—At Landour, June 10, wife of Capt. J. T. Turner, 73rd regt., D.A.A.G., son.  
**TWEEDIE**.—At Sitapur, June 11, wife of Major M. Tweedie, B.S.C., daughter.  
**WESTON**.—At Meerut, June 7, wife of E. Weston, son.  
**WHITE**.—At Ajmere, Rajputana, July 7, wife of James White, C.S., son.  
**WILTSHIRE**.—At Dharwar, Bombay Presy., June 1, wife of C. P. B. Wiltshire, C.S., son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BROMFIELD**.—**TYRWHITT**.—At Naini Tal, June 12, F. W. Bromfield, H.M.'s 22nd Regt., to Minnie C. E., daughter of Col. E. Tyrwhitt, B.S.C.  
**HEMMING**.—**MAUDE**.—At Rawal Pindi, June 6, F. W. Hemming, lieut. 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to Ada Cecil, daughter of Major-General F. F. Maude, V.C. and C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi Division.  
**HULLETT**.—**EATON**.—At Simla, June 10, A. E. Hullett, son of the late Rev. J. Hullett, to Janet Wilson, widow of the late G. W. Eaton, lieut. Bengal Army.  
**MILLER**.—**TAYLOR**.—At Agra, May 28, H. C. Miller, E.I. Railway, Ram-pore Hat, to Annie, daughter of the late W. M. Taylor.

#### DEATHS.

**ALEXANDER**.—At Cachar, June 2, C. A. Alexander, late manager Royal Tea Estate, Cachar.  
**BRITAN**.—At Morar, June 7, Lieut. G. Brittan, H.M.'s 62nd regt., aged 22.

CARTER—At Calcutta, June 13, Sarah E., relict of the late J. L. Carter, of Farnham, Surrey, England, aged 72.  
 CHAPMAN—At Bezwada, June 9, Willie, son of J. E. Chapman, aged eleven months.  
 COOK—At Coimbatore, June 10, John F., son of J. H. Cook, Revenue Survey, aged nine months.  
 DANIELL—At Talsi, June 18, F. Daniell, late Paymr. Indian Navy.  
 DE LACOMBE—At Yanam, June 3, M. J. L. W. de Lacombe, aged one year.  
 ELLINGTON—At Bezwaru, June 13, the Rev. W. Ellington, C.M.S., Telugu Missionary, aged 44.  
 FOLEY—At Nawadi, June 14, Thomas H., son of J. C. Foley, platelayer, E. I. R., aged 15 months.  
 FRANKS—At Madras, June 11, Eliza, relict of the late C. Franks, supt. Bidden Home, aged 60.  
 GLASS—At Jubbulpore, June 11, C. J. Frances, daughter of J. G. H. Glass, exec. engr., P.W.D., aged three months.  
 HAMILTON—At Rajpootana, June 12, Capt. W. R. Hamilton, 4th Bengal cav., aged 36.  
 HAND—At Rae Bareilly, June 10, Ernest Reginald, son of James E. Hand, Opium Dept., aged nine months.  
 HARRIS—At Berhampore, June 12, Mrs. T. D. Harris.  
 HAWKINS—At Kamptee, June 14, Mr. John Newell Hawkins, late of H.M.'s 12th Lancers and 20th Hussars, aged 59.  
 HUDSON—At Azamgarh, June 8, Adelaine, wife of the late E. W. Hudson, Indigo Planter of Bengal, aged 73.  
 JOHNSON—At Bangalore, June 15, Charles Bayley, son of Lieut. col. W. R. Johnson, Madras staff corps, aged 1 year.  
 LITTLEWOOD—At Madras, June 7, Charles John (Guy), son of Charles J. Littlewood.  
 MACGREGOR—At Mysore, May 10, M. MacGregor, aged 35.  
 MACONACHIE—At Mussourie, June 9, Arthur Bertram, son of Robert Maconachie, aged 13 months.  
 MADDEN—At Camp Ahmedabad, June 10, Mary Langford, wife of Capt. J. M. Madden, Bombay Army, and eldest daughter of the late James Wolferston, of Plymouth.  
 MARSHALL—At Nawadi, June 10, John Joshua Marshall, late of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, aged 58.  
 NICHOLSON—At Ghazee-pore, June 12, John Nicholson, son of R. Nicholson, aged 38.  
 PHILLIPS—At Belgaum, June 10, G. Phillips, auctioneer and commission agent, aged 66.  
 RUSSELL—At Cossipore, June 11, J. Russell, engineer, The Camperdown Trading and Pressing Company (Limited).  
 SEYERS—At Chandernagore, June 15, Marianne F., widow of the late T. W. Seyers, of Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland.  
 SMITH—At Bangalore, June 7, Catherine E., widow of the late Capt. J. Smith, 1st N.V.B., aged 72.  
 STAPLETON—At Calcutta, June 15, R. J. Stapleton, son of the late J. C. Stapleton, branch pilot, aged 70.  
 THOMAS—At Girgaum, June 14, Jane, wife of L. Thomas, P.W. Department (Railway).  
 VACHER—At Ahmedabad, June 4, Henry Vacher, aged 33.  
 WELLS—At Agra, May 30, C. H. Wells, aged 25.  
 WHITWELL—At Ghazipur, June 3, H. W. (Sonnie), son of Dr. Whitwell, aged 3 years.  
 WOLFE—At Mbow, June 18, Lillias G., youngest daughter of A. Wolfe, sub-inspector of Army Schools, aged 16 months.

**BOMBAY UNCONVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.**—At the annual meeting for the year ending 31st March, 1878, held on the 3rd June, Mr. W. Maidment addressed the meeting as follows :—"The institution in connection with which we have assembled this evening was established in October 1848, close upon thirty years ago, and I think we have reason to congratulate ourselves on the progress which it has made and the success which it has achieved. Now when it is considered that its affairs were not subjected to the scrutiny of an actuary until 1874, and that they then passed through a satisfactory ordeal, I think it will be admitted that much credit is due to the directors to whom the management of its affairs has from time to time been entrusted. I will not anticipate the details which will be laid before you in the annual report, but I may be allowed to say that the capital of the Widows' Branch has been increased since 1st April, 1877, by nearly Rs. 49,000, more than one half of that sum by "Deposits," and the remainder by interest. The amount to the credit of this branch in H.M.'s Treasury has thus been increased from Rs. 3,68,568.13.4 to Rs. 4,17,435.9.0. There has been a net increase of eighteen to our roll of subscribers which on 31st March last numbered 318. There have been six casualties by death, to which extent the widows' pension list has been increased. As a set off against such increase, however, must be taken into account two widows having died during the year. In the Life Assurance Branch there have been three accessions, against one member deceased. The Children's Branch, which is its infancy, does not call for remark beyond noting the gratifying fact, that the Secretary of State for India has authorised 6 per cent. interest being allowed on the balances to its credit. You will observe that the affairs of the institution have been engaging the attention of the Government of India and in view to give effect to their wishes, I have given notice of two motions, which I shall move at the proper time."—*Bombay Gazette*.

On the 5th ult. there was a disastrous fire in Entally; nearly a thousand huts were burnt down, and five children perished.

## Home.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The examination of Sir William Muir, a member of the Council for India, and a late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, was resumed on Thursday, July 4; Hon. E. Stanhope in the chair, in the absence of Lord George Hamilton.

Sir Wm. Muir, on his first examination, had given evidence on the conditions under which revenue was obtained from the land in the North-West Provinces. It appeared that the chief source of revenue obtained in Sirhind came from irrigation works of modern construction. Before these works—consisting of the Sirhind Canal and a system of smaller canals supplied by the rivers and lakes—were made, very much of the land in this part of India was sterile and unproductive, and consequently no revenue was derived from the hilly country. Sir Wm. Muir now gave evidence regarding the important series of irrigation works that have been constructed and are still in progress. The Sirhind Canal, as stated, is the principal work; other works, being a system of minor canals, have been also constructed by the Government in the course of the last ten years. By the energy of the Government and the activity of the Public Works Department, a wide area of country has become irrigated where before only wells and unused tanks existed. As irrigation in the hills progressed, the soil was opened up to production; cultivation succeeded beyond expectation, and as the result the condition of a poor population became greatly ameliorated. The old wells have been rendered more serviceable, the numerous tanks or reservoirs repaired, and certain new reservoirs constructed. Thus the irrigation of the land has proceeded under circumstances of improvement unknown to the districts before. There is now a large population here which has increased and found employment for their labour by means of the extensive system of irrigation established. The first attempts at irrigation works were made out of local funds. But the Government of Lord Canning, finding that the municipalities raised funds for furthering irrigation in an irregular manner as regarded the settlement rules, came forward and applied the local funds, with the addition of more capital, in extending irrigation on a wider scale than any local means could ever have provided. The result has been that under the direction and management of the Public Works Department, and the assistance of Government capital, the present important and valuable system of irrigation works has been carried out. A once sterile land has been rendered fertile and productive, and revenue obtained where none was ever obtained before. While describing these improvements, Sir William Muir said that, as a late lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, he wished to avail himself of the opportunity to state that the people of the North-West Provinces were most thankful to the Government which had done so much good in undertaking the great public works, by which a class once steeped in poverty was benefited and thriving in their labour.

Sir Wm. Muir proceeded to notice further projects for irrigation undertaken by the Government in the districts he had been referring to. After the last famine in Behar, surveys were made with the view of extending irrigation works, and thus contending against drought and its consequences, famines. The results of the surveys have been the commencement of several new works, including the recovery of a number of neglected tanks to be utilised in irrigating a new sterile area of land. The tanks or reservoirs recovered are situated in the hill districts near the foot of the Himalayas, and may be fed from neighbouring lake districts. Some of these tanks, now again to be utilised, were originally constructed by order of Government about thirty-five years ago; but others are old works once used by the natives, but which lapse of time had allowed to decay.

In furtherance of greater improvements Sir William Muir recommended an extension of the canal system of the country. The chief work of the Sirhind Canal had been constructed for navigable purposes; it had been found therefore an important work in creating traffic by means of the transport of the produce of the districts. There was, the witness said, every encouragement to proceed with the development of communication and traffic in the North-West Provinces; also to proceed with irrigation works. The revenue had increased year by year as the canal system of Sirhind had developed itself, but what was also important was that the material condition of the people had been so rapidly improving under the operations of the public works.

After some further evidence—viz., in regard to the working of the Ganges Canal and the two Jumna canals, and on other subjects, Sir William Muir's examination concluded, and that of Sir Arthur Cotton was resumed; but shortly afterwards the committee adjourned.

The committee again met on July 11, and examined Lord Napier, late Governor of Madras, on the irrigation system of the Madras Presidency, Lord G. Hamilton in the chair. Lord Napier's views and opinions related to the following subjects. He thought that irrigation on a still more expansive system than prevails at the pre-

sent time should be introduced in the Madras Presidency. It should be now extended more particularly to the prevention of famines. But there are parts of the country where irrigation would be injurious rather than beneficial, as causing miasma or malaria. Those districts are well known. There would be great difficulty and expense in entering upon a general repair of the numberless old and disused tanks or reservoirs of the Presidency. The three great deltas suitable for irrigation purposes are those of the Cauvery, the Godavery, and Kistna. In these districts a system of valuable and productive canal works exist, known as General Cotton's irrigation works. But there are projects before the Government of India for the construction of a series of new and minor canal and other irrigation works. These schemes he (Lord Napier) looked upon with suspicion; at all events the works appeared to be of a very complicated character, and included a too general interference with the tank or reservoir system. To carry out the works proposed in that part of the Madras Delta intended to be operated upon would be an undertaking involving the Government in large expenditure and probable loss. With regard to the further development of the irrigation system in continuation of the Godavery works, that alone would be sufficient for the present to employ all the resources and energies of the Public Works Department, aided as it must be by loans, or the assistance at least of local funds. In the Madras Presidency, besides the canal system in connection with the Godavery, the Kistna and Coleroon rivers, there are minor canals that take their water from the Palar, Pennar, and other rivers; there is also the important work undertaken by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. This canal commences in the Tungabudra river at Sunkasala; it will give irrigation as well as navigation to the country between Sunkasala and the sea coast at Nellor. As to the views entertained that the irrigation canals should also be used for navigation, transport, and traffic, he (Lord Napier) thought the projects, in their very inception, antagonistic. Irrigation canals provided good water for the irrigation of the land, but if they were subserved for navigation purposes, the water would become deteriorated, and ultimately the people who required it must find the supply diminished, if not rendered useless, for irrigation and household purposes.

Lord Napier proceeded to state his views for carrying out irrigation works in districts liable to drought and consequent malaria, fever, and famine. The Kistna and Cauvery canal system well deserved attention, and should be completed without delay. The rivers of Burnah were sources from whence canals might spring with great benefit to cultivation and the condition of the labourers in that province. With regard to the re-opening of the tanks of the Madras delta, great caution, as he had already said, must be exercised so that suitable selections should be made. The proposed irrigation works for the interior of the country involved considerations of a complex character, and an expenditure which no possibilities of revenue return could meet. There is, however, one ancient and reservoir project connected with the Ganjam river which deserved the attention of the Government as promising great benefits by an extensive system of storage of the water of the river.

Lord Napier concluded his evidence by recommending the institution of a sinking-fund to meet the progressive cost attendant upon the completion of the large delta irrigation works and the improvement of the tank system of the Presidency.

### Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The whole of the £224,583 taken by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Poonah* on Thursday was in dollars, with the exception of £20 in gold coin for Malta; £29,000 being for Penang, £17,333 for Singapore, and £178,230 for Shanghai. The same company's steamer *Assam* has left Melbourne for Galle with 32,000 ounces of gold and 83,000 sovereigns, together a total of about £211,000.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India were received on July 10 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £238,800, at an average rate of 1s. 8<sup>0</sup>/<sub>13</sub>d. and to Bombay, £61,200, at an average rate of 1s. 8d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 15 per cent., all above that price in full. The whole of the amount for which tenders were received has again been allotted, and the price obtained is only the merest fraction below last week's.

**A COBRA CORPS.**—An elaborate plan for the extermination of the cobra has been formally submitted for the consideration of the Government of India by a gentleman living near Chelmsford. The following is a quotation from the official application:—"My suggestion is this—Select a band of native soldiers, men of decision, discreet, and valiant. The exciting warfare in which these men would be engaged, the destruction of the Cobra, would render it of the first importance that they should be protected against both the bite and crushing coil of the creature. This, I further suggest, may be done by means of a cuirass of thick leather covering the entire body, studded with steel spikes about two inches in length. The spikes whilst preserving the men would destroy the enemy, or at least force him to loose his hold, and thus afford the men an

easy victory by despatching him. The weapons employed would, I think, for the most part suggest themselves, such as spears, knives, hatchets, revolvers, and what else besides I know not. . . . In order to give freedom to the combatants whilst in action, the leathern dress should be somewhat loose, and the several parts secured by means of thongs, or perhaps straps and buckles. In this matter the wearer would be the best judge. The head, I consider, should be inclosed in a helmet of the same material as the dress with an iron vizor, or thick bent plate glass. In the latter case some means of ventilation would be necessary. I may here perhaps be permitted to mention that a thought came over me to the effect that the climate of India would operate as a bar to men being encased in leather. I expressed this doubt to a soldier who has just returned from India, and who was himself within an ace of being attacked by a cobra. The remarks made to me by this man entirely removed the doubt from my mind."

**THE COOLIE TRADE.**—On January 25 the Earl of Derby wrote as follows to the Marquis d'Harcourt, in regard to the importation of coolies from India to French Guiana:—"With reference to my note of October 16, and previous correspondence respecting the question of the resumption of coolie immigration to French Guiana, I have now the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the report of her Majesty's Consul at Cayenne on the mortality among Indian emigrants in that colony during the first half of the year 1877. Her Majesty's Government have read with painful interest this report, from which it appears that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Colonial Administration for the welfare of the coolies, the colony still appears, on account of its climate, to be very fatal to the Indian population, and I am informed by the Secretary of State for India that until a diminution of this mortality can be obtained by the supply of a sufficient number of medical men, and by the provision of hospitals on every plantation and placer where a fixed number of emigrants is employed, the Government of India will be unable to permit the resumption of the immigration from that country. With regard to this matter your Excellency will observe that her Majesty's Consul states that Article 31 of the Immigration Act, to whose stipulations he draws attention, is a dead letter. Your Excellency will also observe that her Majesty's Consul draws attention to an article in the *Revue Scientifique*, entitled "Les Coolies de la Guyanne," from which he gives quotations in translation, which gives a sad description of the condition and treatment of the immigrants, and Lord Salisbury trusts that the attention of the Commission of Inquiry referred to in your Excellency's note of the 25th May last will have been drawn to this article by the French Government, and that the commission will be able to suggest remedies for the evils therein set forth. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, has expressed his gratification at learning the very favourable results which have attended the efforts of Dr. Francois on the two plantations on which he has been employed; and, as her Majesty's Consul is convinced that the system adopted by that gentleman may well be followed on other estates, his lordship hopes that the proprietors will take advantage of his experience. With regard to the concluding observations of Mr. Woodbridge's report, in which he refers to the measures which should be taken before immigration from India to French Guiana is renewed, Lord Salisbury observes that the French Government is already aware of the requirements of the Government of India on this subject, and he trusts that they are fully alive to their importance."

**THE NATIVE PRESS OF INDIA.**—On Thursday were issued the protests made by three members of the Council of India, namely—Sir E. Perry, Sir W. Muir, and Colonel Yule—against the Indian Vernacular Press Act. Sir E. Perry considered the Act such a retrograde measure, so much opposed to the large and liberal policy pursued in India for the last fifty years, and so likely to irritate the natives by brandishing before them invidious distinctions of race, that he thought it his duty to struggle to the utmost to get it expunged from the Statute Book. In the first place, he believed there was no immediate danger to the State which called for the passing of the measure at a single sitting. It appeared to him to be quite open to the Secretary of State to say, when it was apparent that there was no pressing danger to be apprehended, that the Act ought not to remain permanently on the Statute Book, and that legislation must be resorted to in order to extinguish the censorship created by the present law, opportunity should be taken, in communication with the Home Government, to frame a Press Law of less stringency. He was further of opinion that any restraint on the native press beyond what was imposed on the European would be injudicious, and that any restraint on either beyond that of the laws was not requisite. Sir W. Muir maintained that a despotic law like that in regard to the control of the native Press of India was only to be justified by some imminent risk or danger, and then only as an exceptional and temporary measure, and that no ground was shown for the apprehension at the present time of any such danger. India was never quieter or more secure; and even under the pressure of new taxation was never more amenable to the Imperial power. The Eastern Question only served to evoke manifestations of dislike towards Russia; and even our unfortunate relations of late with Kabul failed to elicit sympathy with the Ameer. There was absolute tranquillity throughout the land. The

thunderbolt startled the nation, falling, as it did, on the Press from a serene and cloudless sky. A further, and, to his mind, a fatal objection was that a law which fettered the native and exempted the English Press was based on hurtful principles. The distinction was invidious, because tending to perpetuate the sentiment already (rightly or wrongly) felt, that our administration was partial and exemptive of the European. It was, moreover, gratuitous, for any measure needed in respect of the native Press was at least equally needed in respect of the English. In conclusion, he adds that the time selected for the measure was singularly inopportune. He (Sir W. Muir) had been told by one who had conversed with them that the administrators of Central Asia were puzzled by our free press in India, which was, in fact, a standing proof of our confidence in the people. We had now, in abolishing it, cast a slight upon our own Administration, and created the impression that we distrusted our native subjects, just at the moment when our free and equal laws, and our reliance on the loyalty of India under them might well have been our special boast. Col. Yule regarded the measure as retrograde, and objected also to the manner in which it had been passed. The measure, he urged, was not good in itself; that is to say, it was suspension of law, and a revolution in policy, without proof, without trial, whether the ordinary process of law, with or without amendment, would not suffice to check the pernicious tone adopted by certain native papers. And the measure assumed an aspect which still less commended itself, in the light of the unusual circumstances which had attended its enactment, circumstances calculated to bar discussion, even in the council, till too late. Mr. R. A. Dalyell did not vote, his reasons for abstaining being that he regarded the Act as in many instances objectionable, that the period selected for bringing it forward was unfortunate, and that the exceptional course adopted in passing the Bill through the Legislative Council in Calcutta was unnecessary.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 8.—MR. FAWCETT gave notice that on going into committee on the Indian Budget he will move a Resolution affirming the necessity of establishing further guarantees beyond those contained in the Government of India Act for protecting India against being compelled to maintain a larger force than is necessary.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, July 11.—THE JAGHIRE OF BUNGANA-PALLY.—Lord CRANBROOK replying to Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, who called attention to the case of the succession to the Jaghire of Bungana-Pally, and moved for papers, declined, having carefully considered the whole of the case, to disturb the decision of the Government of Madras, which had been confirmed by the Duke of Argyll. He could not conceive anything more detrimental to the interest of the native states of India or to the interest of those who thought they had claims that such persons should hang about the Houses of Parliament seeking for that sort of redress which, except in cases of real grievance, was never given. He need not say how much he regretted the absence of the Duke of Argyll, and the cause of that absence, but he trusted he had shown that the present succession was in conformity with the last, and in conformity with Mohammedan usage; and furthermore, there had been no complaint upon the part of the people.—After a few words from Lord NAPIER and ETTRICK, the motion for papers was withdrawn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 11.—VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.—MR. FAWCETT, who was received with cries of "Oh," asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in order to secure a full discussion of the motion to be brought forward on Tuesday next by the right hon. member for Greenwich, in reference to the Indian Vernacular Press Act, he would propose a morning sitting for that day. (Renewed cries of "Oh.")—THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER: I am fully conscious of the importance of the motion to which the hon. gentleman has drawn attention; but in the present state of the Session, and of public business, the Government could not afford to give up Tuesday's morning sitting.

INDIAN TROOPS.—Colonel STANLEY, in reply to Sir G. CAMPBELL, said he believed the committee to inquire into the cost of Indian troops employed in Europe would be nominated nearly next week. As he stated when he assented to the committee, he did not anticipate the inquiry would be of a very prolonged character.—MR. CHILDERS: When will the instructions to the committee be laid on the table?—Colonel STANLEY: The reference to the committee will pretty well cover the instructions.

OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.—Several questions were put to the Government in reference to the acquisition of Cyprus.—MR. SAMUELSON asked a series of questions as to the roadsteads, the cost of the necessary works, the failure of the crops, &c., to which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, whose return to the House after his recent accident was warmly cheered from both sides, replied that the Government was obtaining information on all these points, and it would be more convenient, therefore, not to attempt an answer now.—In reply to Major NOLAN, Colonel STANLEY stated that the occupying force would amount in round numbers to 10,000

men, and would consist of the Indian troops now at Malta and three British battalions.—In answer to Sir A. GORDON, Mr. EGERTON said that an Admiralty chart showing the harbours on the coast of Cyprus had been hung in the news-room, upon which Sir J. GOLDSMID asked whether there was any harbour in the island, and Mr. EGERTON said that though, technically speaking, there might be no harbour, there were very fair anchorages where troops might be landed with ease.—Sir A. GORDON gave notice that he will ask what number of troops the Sultan has engaged to furnish in the event of the Treaty of Guarantee ever coming into operation, and whether any British troops are to be stationed in time of peace nearer to the Russian frontier than Cyprus.

## India Office.

July 11, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. C. L. Montgomery, Staff Corps; Capt. A. S. Roberts, Inf.; and Surg. major C. T. Paske, Med. Dept.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. W. G. Ward, Staff Corps; and Col. G. A. Searle, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. R. Woodhouse, Staff Corps; Sub cond. E. Hughes, P.W.D.; Col. H. Beville, C.B., Staff Corps; Major S. F. McGillivray, Staff Corps; Surg. J. A. Howell, Med. Dept.; and Lieut. J. Neville, R.E.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E., 2 mos.; and Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Staff Corps, 3 mos.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. G. Pollock, R.A., 3 mos.; and Major H. F. H. Sewell, Staff Corps, 3 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. G. Hutcheson, Med. Dept.; and Major O. J. Chalmers, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. M. Griffith, Staff Corps; and Sub Cond. G. Walshe, Barrack Dept.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

HUGHES—The wife of Lieut. Col. T. E. Hughes, R.A., of a son, at Bath, July 5.

### MARRIAGES.

BATES—MALET.—Sydney E. Bates, to Elizabeth Jessie, daughter, of the late Lieut. Col. George G. Malet, 3rd B.L.C., at Paddington, July 9.  
HILL—TANNER.—Ernest George Hill, to Regina Constance (Nina), daughter of John Tanner, late of Bombay, at Tulse Hill, July 4.  
HUME—WALTER.—Rev. Charles Walter Hume, Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to Adelaide Elizabeth E., daughter of the late Charles Walter, of the B.C.S., at Maidstone, July 9.  
MARTIN—GOULD.—Fred. John Martin, to Gertrude, daughter of Charles Gould, of Calcutta, at Honer Oak, July 9.  
SHARPE—LAYTON.—Reginald R. Sharpe, B.C.S., to Nina Julia Harriet, daughter of the late T. Hillyard Layton, H.B.M.'s Consul, China, at Kensington, July 9.

### DEATHS.

BEECH—Thomas Beech, late of Manila, at Stratford, Essex, July 6, aged 67.  
DICKSON—Ellen, daughter of the late Major Gen. Sir Alex. Dickson, G.C.B., K.C.H., R.A., at Lyndhurst, Hants, July 4, aged 59.  
FORDE—Susan Selina, widow of Arthur N. Forde, late of H.E.I.C.'s C.S., at Eltham, July 9, aged 76.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 5. Kate Helena, Rangoon; Indus, Singapore; Bay of Bengal, Rangoon; Georg, Singapore.—7. Str. Deccan, Bombay; Europa, Rangoon.—8. Str. Policans, Rangoon; str. Atalanta, Bombay; str. Mandalay, Rangoon; Bay of Biscay, Rangoon; Admiral, Rangoon.—9. Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Giovanni R., Rangoon; Adele C., Rangoon; Duleep Singh, Rangoon.—10. Theophane, Rangoon; Helen Pembroke, Calcutta; City of Berlin, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

July 5. Renovato, Singapore; Sevilla, Calcutta; Flying Venus, Calcutta.—6. Bessie H., Bombay; Alpine, Singapore; str. Byculla, Bombay; str. City of London, Calcutta.—7. Maria, Colombo; George McAdams, Singapore.—8. Edwin Reed, Bombay; Persian, Calcutta.—9. Str. Shildon, Bombay.—10. Str. Strathmore, Singapore; Dragon, Bombay; Oithona, Madras.—11. Str. Poonah, Calcutta; Charles Luling, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, July 11.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Corbet Singleton, Mr. Holland, and Capt. Little. For ADEN.—Sub Lieut. Burnand, and Act-



ing Gunner Kearley. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Norton. For CEYLON.—Mr. M'Twigg, and Mr. Vigors. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. W. Butt, and Mr. Madan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. R. Aker, and Dep. Comy. J. E. Taylor. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. S. Sullivan, and Mr. A. J. Yorke. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, and Messrs. Harrison. For MALTA.—Dep. Insp. Gen. and Mrs. Irvin.  
Per str.—, July 11.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. O'Connell. For CALCUTTA.—Dr. J. B. Menzies. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Izard.  
Per str.—, July 11.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Dr. Fitzpatrick.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

North, for Calcutta, May 19, 2 N., 27 W.  
Iceberg, Calcutta to Boston, April 16, 24 S., 58 E.  
Helen Pembroke, from Calcutta, April 28, 31 S., 37 E.  
Hindustan, Calcutta to Trinidad, May 6, 35 S., 18 E.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

JULY 18.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchellor, and Mr. E. A. Wright.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Law, and Mr. Lepel Griffin.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. W. K. Pomeroy.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. J. E. Wall.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Lieut. W. A. Gale.

JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. V. Jackson, and Mr. J. D. Sherry.  
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Murray.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Fraser, Capt. Babington, and Mr. Smeaton.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Breton, and Mr. Foxton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. F. D. Lane.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lowe, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. Plows, and Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. A. P. Millar.

AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Latham, Lieut. C. H. Adamson, and Mrs. Litton.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodd.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Sapoorjee Newajee, Mr. Dady, M. Limjje, and Mr. B. M. Pollonjee.

AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. and Mrs. Penn, and Mr. C. P. Moreton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. R. White and child.  
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thyme and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Henrich.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Culbard.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sherstone.

AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses Power, and Miss Reynell.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay.

AUGUST 29.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, and Mr. J. T. Southey.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, and Miss Santon.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Sconce.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham.

THE new steamer *Rydall Hall*, "Hall Line," arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, the 29th ult., after a voyage of only twenty-four days out from Liverpool, including all stoppages.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 18.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 19.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 3 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 3 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 3 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 3 oz., 3d.

## TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	...	84½	85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	84½	85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	85½	85
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	79½	79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	79½	79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	79½	79½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	1,000 as	79½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	equiva-	80½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...	...	lent to	79½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	£100.	87½

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.	3s. 10d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.

Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	52½d.
Mexican Dollars, per os.	...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	69d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1890 ...	...	103½	xd.
India 4 per cent. ...	...	101½	to —
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	...	101	to 101½
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	35s. pm.	
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	33s. pm.	
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118 to 119½	xd.
Stock Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	138 x.all	
Stock Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ...	100	—	—
Stock East Indian ...	100	130½ to 131½	x.all
Stock G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	124 to 125½	x.in
30 Ditto (new) ...	14	—	—
30 Ditto ...	10	—	—
Stock Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103 to 105	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	114 to 116½	x.in
Stock Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103 to 110	
30 Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	—	—
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	116 to 118½	x.in
Ditto Debentures (a) ...	...	99 to 101	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	114 to 116½	x.in
Stock South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	—	—
30 Ditto ...	£2. 8s.	—	—
Stock Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	103 to 105	x.in
Stock Nizam's State Railway ...	...	106 to 108	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ...	all	11½ to 12½	
30 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	21½ to 22½	
35 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	27½ to 28½	
35 Delhi and London ...	all	—	—
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ...	all	100 to 103	
35 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	40 to 43	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10 Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½	
10 Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7½ to 7 13-16	
35 Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19½ to 20½	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 3	
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9½ to 9½	
10 Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	17½ to —	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
30 Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	54 to 59	
10 Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30	
10 Lower Assam ...	26. 5s.	3½ to 4	
10 Upper Assam ...	10	3½ to 4½	
30 Assam Tea Company ...	20	63 to 65	
30 Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 3½	
10 Lebong ...	all	10½ to 11	
30 British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6	
30 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6	
5 Do. New ...	4	1 to 1½	pm.
30 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	—	—
30 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	104 to 106	
10 Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½	dis.
1 Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1 to 1½	
30 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	37½ to —	
30 Ditto New, 1867 ...	20	12½ to 12½	
20 National of India Land ...	12½	—	—
30 Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to —	
30 Sarnagore Jute, Ra. 100 ...	all	67 to 68	
30 Gudge Budge Jute, Ra. 100 ...	80	82 to 83	
30 Gunepore Jute, Ra. 100 ...	all	81 to 86	
30 Howrah, Ra. 100 ...	all	73 to 74	

At Lucknow, the other day, a native boy and girl were married after the Hindoo fashion, and during the afternoon of the same day the boy was murdered.

## Advertisements.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 12th August, 1878, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

India Office, 10th July, 1878.

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**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—THE**  
PARIS EXHIBITION, illustrated by Dissolving  
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BY  
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur  
were also taken; and for physio—with which it is as  
well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way  
places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a  
most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used  
on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest pos-  
sible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced  
upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was  
impervious to all native medicines, when I administered  
to him five

**COCKLE'S PILLS**

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine,  
who passed through the same district many months  
afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine  
man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was  
even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, June 28; Allahabad and Madras, June 26; Calcutta, June 25.

THE more recent news given by the *Times* telegram of 14th inst. reports heavy rainfall throughout Rohilkund, and a fair rainfall throughout most districts of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. More rain is still wanted in some districts; from Madras rain is reported, and everywhere the prospects have slightly improved.

FROM the Bombay papers we learn that the monsoon has at length set in there, and a corresponding reduction in the temperature proved very grateful after the excessive heat of the previous fortnight. There has been a good supply of rain, about fourteen inches having falling. According to the latest weather reports, the rains appear to be setting in all over India. The report of June 25, states that the temperature is diminishing, and the humidity increasing rapidly in the North-Western Provinces. There has been heavy rain at Akyab and Darjeeling, and moderate rain in Western Rajpootana; slight rain in Bengal, Behar, and the Central Provinces. The telegraphic weather report of the 26th is as follows:—"Barometer rising over the whole of India, except Assam, Behar, and Madras. Easterly winds over the North-West Provinces and at Lahor. Moderate rain in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bengal and Assam. Weather showery and squally in the North-West Provinces. Two inches of rainfall at Bareilly, one at Lucknow, fourth-tenths at Roorkee, two-tenths at Allahabad."

THE weather of the last fortnight observes the *Englishman*, of June 25, has already proved sufficiently abnormal to make any reasonable forecast regarding the probable character of the monsoon specially interesting. While the monsoon had prevailed all along the Western Coast of India for the past ten or twelve days, and has also reached the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, the only rain worth speaking of which had yet fallen in Calcutta had come with storms, partaking

rather of the character of north-westers, while nowhere on the West Coast of the Bay had there been anything like monsoon weather. Considerable quantities of cloud had passed over from the south-east, but they appear to have been exhausted on their way up the Bay. The peculiar character of the season would seem to have attracted the attention of the Meteorological Department, and an important notice by Mr. John Eliot has been published in the *Gazette of India* regarding the probabilities of the coming monsoon. Judged by present meteorological observations and experience of recent years, he regards the conclusions as only partially trustworthy owing to the insufficiency of the data. The conclusions are, first, that a persistent excessive pressure over Northern India at the present time tends to diminish the baric gradient between Southern Asia and the mid-Indian Ocean, and if this is not compensated by increased pressure over the sea area to be South of India the monsoon current will be below its average strength. Secondly, that as there appear to be no strongly marked abnormal variations of pressure over Northern India, it is therefore probable that the rainfall will be much more equally distributed than last year. Thirdly, comparing the present year with 1865, it is probable that the heavy rainfall during the cold weather, and more especially in May, will slightly retard the advent of the monsoon in Upper India. Fourthly, the probable effect of the relatively low pressure along the Bombay coast cannot be determined except by comparison with last year; but it appears to promise fairly abundant rain over that portion of the country.

THERE were on the 26th ult. 96,000 people receiving Government relief in the North West Provinces and Oudh. The distress is reported to be increasing.

THE first set of telegraphic weather reports from fifty stations were despatched to Simla on Saturday, 22nd of June. The *Daily News* finds them too lengthy, and suggests condensed forms for the journalists, according to Presidencies.

THE *Indian Daily News* announces with regret, the death of an old and valued native officer, Subadar-Major Dabedeen Misser, of the 16th Lucknow regiment, now quartered in the Fort. Dabedeen Misser joined the service in August, 1840; he was all through the siege of Lucknow, and had his breast covered with medals; he also won the Order of Merit, and served as extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at the Imperial Assemblage.

A REUTER'S telegram from Malta, dated yesterday, July 18, states that [the *Himalaya*, with Sir Garnet Wolseley and Staff, the 42nd Regiment, and part of the 101st on board; the *Tamar*, conveying the 71st Regiment and the remainder of the 101st; and the *Orontes*, with the Indian Staff and part of the 26th Regiment, proceeded for Cyprus. They were accompanied by the steamers *Madura*, *Goa*, *Malda*, *Bengal*, *Suez*, *Nankin*, and *Marina*, and five sailing transports, taking one battery of field artillery, the Bombay Lancers, and the 9th, 13th, 25th and 31st Regiments. The embarkation was effected expeditiously and without difficulty, the only mishap being the detention of the transport *St. Osyth*, with the 2nd Goorkhas on board, in consequence of her coal bunker catching fire. She will proceed to-morrow with the *Macedonia*, *Trinacria*, *Brambletye*, and *Duke of Athol*, which convey the commissariat stores, together

with a supply of ponies, mules, and Maltese carts. A second battery of field artillery, the Bengal Cavalry, and the rest of the 26th Regiment remain for the present, until the transports can return and take them up. It is estimated that 7,000 troops and 1,000 followers were embarked. The transports *Baron Colonsay* and *Hannibal* have left for Plymouth with time-expired men and invalids. The *Times* correspondent adds that forty-eight men of the 9th Bengal Cavalry are sick through poisoning by carbolic acid, served instead of lime-juice from mislabelled boxes. The heat in the tents here is oppressive. Fear is entertained that the suffering may increase in the greater heat of Cyprus. There is a deficiency of hospital marquees. The Commissariat Officer of Cyprus telegraphs that he has arrived, and that the land transport is plentiful and cheap also.

We have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Francis H. Pryce, formerly of the Military Depot, India Office, has been appointed agent at Portsmouth to the Secretary of State for India.

THE numerous aspirants for service or employment in reformed Asia Minor will find a useful preparative in a manual of the Turkish language by Captain C. F. Mackenzie, late of Her Majesty's Consular Service, which is about to be published by Messrs. Allen and Co.

THE Famine Commission have issued an exhaustive series of questions, to which answers are invited from all who can furnish information, whether officially addressed or not. The questions are included under four chapters. The first deals with the condition of the country and people; the second with relief measures, during the earliest stages of distress; the third with famine relief, both by provision of labour for the able-bodied and of gratuitous aid to all unable to work. The great question of means of prevention of famine, especially by irrigation, is the fourth and most important.

THE Governor of Madras has shown a provident care to be in readiness for any possible demand on the relief resources in case of the present monsoon proving a failure. The *Bombay Gazette* gives an instance of this. In the Locomotive Department of the Madras Railway there are about a dozen engine drivers who came out on a special one-year's covenant in August last. Their services were specially required in the transport of the immense quantities of grain up-country, and although these men will complete the terms of their covenant in a month's time, the Duke wishes to allow them to continue in the service for three more months, in view to arrangements being made for their extended employment in the country. This looks as if he means to take time by the forelock, and be ready for an emergency.

A MINUTE of Forest Conservancy in the Deccan has been recently issued by Sir Richard Temple as the result of his sojourn at Mahableshwur. The principal fields in which he believes that the district collectors, in conjunction with the forest officers, might, by preserving or increasing the vegetation, increase the regular supply of water, are thus described:—

The points to which additional attention should be directed seem to me to be the protection of the forest, the jungle, and the vegetation—Firstly, on the water-shed line of the Sahyadri range, commonly known as the Western Ghats; secondly, on the springs, sources, and head-waters of the rivers which spring from that range; thirdly, on the top ridges and upper slopes of the cross ranges of hills which branch off eastwards from the main range of the Sahyadri. As regards the first point, the water-shed which really divides the Deccan from the Konkan is always to be traced as a clear line of physical geography, and is spoken of by the hill-people as the "Ghat Matha." It supplies the sources of all the rivers that flow eastwards through the Deccan. It is naturally clothed with forest and undergrowth, preserving the moisture which is ultimately to feed the river-courses with water. For the sake of these rivers, then, and of all the great interests depending on the rivers, it is necessary that the vegetation, trees, and brushwood on the ridge of the water-shed, and on the steep side on the eastern slope especially, should be most carefully preserved. The western slope may be indeed of equal importance; that, however, affects the Konkan, whereas it is the Deccan which we are now considering.

A careful regard to the interests of the cultivators is shown in the remarks as to preserving inviolate the villagers' tenure of lands. The over-zealous foresters are warned to protect all private rights in the lands which may be for the public good brought under the forest conservancy, and to arrange that all

the reasonable requirements of the people in the jungles shall be satisfied.

THE report of the Administration of Bhopal in 1875 written by H.H. the Nawab Shah Tehaw Begum, K.C.S.I., and recently translated, contains some sensible reforms, as well as wholesome specimens of what may be called maternal, if not grandmotherly legislation. The influx of Arabs into Bhopal was checked; the villagers were forbidden to throw their dead into the Nerbudda; the reward for killing a tiger was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; some obstacles were put in the way of usurious money-lenders, and a rule was laid down "enjoining that if children having jewels on their person be allowed to go about without proper protection, the officers of the State are empowered to confiscate the jewels." Some rules aimed at gamblers and other immoral people should be a warning to offenders in British India. Punishments were provided "for the offences of gambling and indulgence in intoxicating drugs, &c., and for the commission of lawless acts." And a new section was added to the Bhopal Code of Criminal Procedure, providing for the dismissal of public servants who had been twice convicted of gambling, or of the other offences.

THE *Deccan Herald* states that the British Government have presented to the Maharajah Holkar three hundred and sixty square miles of land in the Khandesh Zillah, in honour of the Assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen of England, at the Delhi Assemblage. There had formerly been a dispute between the Maharajah Holkar and the British Government about this land, which was decided to belong to the latter. It has, however, been most gracefully handed over to the Maharajah as the gift of the Empress of India.

RECENT reports from Cabul state that the Ameer has been much perplexed by a message from the Russians, that they propose to send an Envoy of rank, on a special mission to his Court, and request that he may be suitably received. The Ameer, while awaiting the counsels of his Durbar, has sent his usual reply, requesting that no European officer be sent into his country, as the people are disorderly. Some fanatic or enemy of the Ameer might harm the Envoy.

It is reported from the frontier that Bahu Khan, a resident at Peshawur, has been arrested at Cabul as a foreign spy, and shot by the Ameer's order; also that the Ameer intends to inflict a heavy punishment on the tribes who lately refused to pay the State revenue and the poll-tax.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed on Sunday June 23, at Neriad, between Baroda and Ahmedabad. A *gosain* (religious mendicant and fanatic) seized a boy from amongst several of his play-fellows and stabbed him in the throat, and afterwards tore out his entrails, which he positively commenced eating before assistance arrived in answer to the calls of the poor boy's comrades. The murderer made no resistance, but calmly told his capturers that the boy was an enemy of his god Rama, and he was moved by the god to kill him.

EXTRACTS quoted from more than a dozen native journals by the *Times* correspondent show that the Vernacular Press has united in a chorus of enthusiastic rejoicing over the employment of our Indian contingent. The opposition of Mr. Fawcett "as a well-wisher of India" has caused great surprise; but the *Education Gazette* expresses still more astonishment that Mr. Bright, among others, attacked the participation of Indian troops in European war, and is surprised to see "excellent and wise Englishmen evince a kind of disgust for people of another religion."

AN exception to the general jubilation of the Vernacular Press has been found in the person of the proprietor of the *Kiran*, a native paper published in Pana, who was called up by the Collector of Puna for publishing certain articles on the Indian Expeditionary Force, which were hostile to Government. The proprietor was warned by the Collector not to publish such articles in future, and discharged.

THE River Steam Company have lost the flat *Arracan* at the junction of the Bhola and Mamkhola rivers. She was being towed up to Assam by the Company's new steamer *Cashmere*, which left Calcutta on the 4th instant. She struck a snag at the mouth of the Bhola river, and in four hours was under water. It is said there is very little chance of being able to raise her, and we hear that only 100 packages of cargo were saved.

TENDERS for the lease of the great Coco Island have been invited by the Governor-General in Council, to be sent in within one year from June 4. The term of lease will be not exceeding fifty years, at a rent not less than one-sixth of the gross produce. The lessee will, in addition, defray the expense of maintaining peace, and administering justice; this expense is guaranteed not to exceed Rs. 20,000. The lessee will not, however, exercise any patronage, as the Government will appoint all officials. The profits will arise from the produce of the soil, subject to the maintenance of the same number of cocoa-nut trees as may be growing when the island is handed over, the exclusive right of fishing for one mile from high-water mark, and the use of timber, stone, &c. English speculators will find all particulars in the *Gazette of India* of June 15, and can send their tenders to the Secretary of State.

It is said that an unusual number of courts-martial are taking place at Mooltan. Four district courts are now in course of procedure, a general court is threatened, and there are sundry prisoners whose cases may probably lead to the assembly of other tribunals of a similar character. An extraordinary amount of military crime accruing at any particular time should always be made a matter for inquiry, for the removal of its causes generally demands an exercise of common sense only, while the causes themselves cannot be neglected without danger.

In reference to the brief discussion on the officering of the Native army, the *Globe* points out a vital difference between the old irregular system and the new staff corps plan. Under the old *regime* a young officer appointed to an irregular regiment, was certain to remain in it many years; he thus became personally acquainted with his men, and they with him; now the officers are constantly shifted from one corps to another; and thus the strong personal ties between the European officers and the Sepoys are wanting.

A LETTER from Dehra mentions a wonderful bag of tigers lately made in the Nepaul jungles by "Mr. Wilson: Shikari Wilson who with his two sons and Mr. Peach returned in May from a very successful tiger-shooting trip across the Sarda, *via* Bunbussa, in the Nepaul jungles, where they accounted for sixteen tigers and captured a ferocious cub. The cub was offered to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens; the authorities are said to have accepted the gift, on condition that the playful pet was delivered at the donor's expense *f.o.b.* the gardens!

VISITORS to the Westminster Aquarium who have delighted in watching the graceful movements of the maiden ray-fishes, have little thought that skates are fond of oysters, and show a decided taste for pearls. The *Ceylon Times* states that great destruction has been caused on the pearl banks by the inroads of the skate, "a large voracious fish, provided with powerful and capacious jaws, which it employs in crushing oysters in order to feed on the flesh of the bivalves. We learn that so destructive have these creatures proved on the south coast of India, that the expected pearl fishery at Tuticorin will not come off, the whole of the deposit of oysters on the banks having been destroyed. When Captain Donnan was engaged in his recent examination of the Aripo banks, he found a large number of boats crews busily engaged fishing for skate, which they had caught in great numbers, some of them measuring six feet in length and three feet in thickness, veritable monsters of the deep. We should think it would be well if Government would give all the encouragement in its power to this skate fishery, as independently of the numbers taken, there is no doubt that the fishermen scatter the shoals of these fish and send them in other directions, by their nets and lines.

THE annual general meeting of members of the Sassoon

Mechanics' Institute, 1877-78 was held on June 19, when Mr. Selim Solomon presided, and there was a pretty good attendance of members. The committee's report was adopted, and the accounts for the past year were approved and sanctioned. The thanks of the members were voted to the office-bearers. It was resolved to keep the reading-room open at night during the monsoon months from June 15 to September 15th. It was also resolved to admit soldiers and sailors as readers, provided they be duly recommended by their respective commanding officers, at a reduced rate of subscription—namely, four annas per mensem; and that the Institute be closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. A gold medal of the Institute was awarded to Mr. W. Adams for his essay on the "Utilisation of Solar Heat;" a silver medal and a premium of Rs. 150 to Mr. P. R. Colah for his essay on "the Cotton Factories in India;" and a silver medal and a premium of Rs. 150 to Mr. Dorabjee Bhickajee Rabadina for his design of a bridge. The proceedings, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE Burmese have gone in for a novel way of swindling the new railway and supplying rolling-stock on their own account. A short time ago, a trolley made wholly of wood, body, wheels, and axles, was discovered somewhere on the railway, the Burmese using it for carrying bamboos and merchandise. The wonder is that it was not smashed by a train, which would have caused a serious accident. It has been a source of wonder among the officers of the line how an accident has not happened.

THE readiness of the natives of India to copy European customs, received a new illustration at Trincomalee. According to the *Ceylon Times* correspondent, two enterprising young gentlemen of Trincomalee had a pony tandem out for the first time. The novel arrangement evidently struck the native mind, for on the following Sunday a native had one out also. The wheeler was an enormous coast bullock, the leader a most Lilliputian donkey. This turnout was driven in triumph round the esplanade, and then two or three times past the house of the gentlemen to whom the proper tandem belonged.

WE have been favoured with the perusal of the journal of an unconscious pioneer of the future overland route, which was published in London for T. Kinniersley, in 1758, a hundred and twenty years ago. Mr. Bartholomew Plaisted, in the East India Company's service, made a journey from Calcutta to Busserah, and thence across the great desert to Aleppo, and from thence to Marseilles, and so to England. He embarked at Scanderoon on board a French vessel, which touched at Cyprus, and afforded the observant traveller time enough to record his impressions of the island, supplemented by the remarks of a traveller of great credit, and that of Mr. Drummond, who had made the tour of the island." His head-quarters were at Larnica, a place of great trade, a mile from which is Salines, so named from the lakes where the Venetians manufactured salt, but the containing walls had decayed, and the salt was so mixed with dirt as to be almost valueless. The air about Larnica is described as "so impregnated with salt that it even sticks to the skin of the inhabitants." A noteworthy phase of Turkish rule is given in the mention of the aqueducts constructed by Bekier Bashaw, at a vast expense, to bring water from a distance of six miles to the city. They were not finished for three years after the resignation of this improving Pacha, though he had left money for the purpose.

THE general description of the Cyprus of that time is of a mixed character. "The air is far from being good, though very temperate, or rather it is very unhealthy. The inhabitants are very fond of good living and great haters of labour; the soil produces spontaneously whatever is sown wherever there is any moisture, so that the natives, if industrious, might make the island a perfect paradise, the want of rivers being sufficiently supplied by springs, rivulets, and winter rains. As a drawback, it is confessed that the water is brackish, and that the country is sometimes infested with locusts, which consume everything that is green on the island." Nevertheless, the tourist describes a succession of fertile and beautiful spots. Nicosia, with its plantations of olives, almonds, oranges, lemons, mulberries, and cypress interspersed among the



houses, the silk gardens of Chitty, the lands watered by the river Gamba, where he met with the perfume of roses, honeysuckles, and aromatic shrubs, and the valley of Sollia, with its pleasant villages and well-wooded hills of citron, "one continued chain of gardens," watered with living streams. Thus he passed through everywhere rich and "extremely pleasant country," and everywhere found the ruins of ancient greatness or piety; often, indeed, only the sites of former renowned temples, as that of Queen Venus on Mount Olympus, and traced the imperishable track of Rome in the causeway to Salamis and Famagousta.

### Odds and Ends.

THE REV. T. A. C. PRATT and the Rev. Barry O'M. Deane have been permitted to retire from the Madras Ecclesiastical Service on a pension each of £365 per annum.

It is said that Dr. Burnell of Madras is about to be relieved of his official duties for a short period, in order to enable him to resume the compilation of his catalogue of the manuscripts in the Tanjore Library, a work which is yet far from completion.

THE REV. W. ELLINGTON, a very zealous Missionary of the Church Missionary Society's Telugu Mission, died on the 13th June at Bezvara, aged forty-four.

COLONEL J. F. TENNANT, R.E., is confirmed in the office of Mint Master of Calcutta from the date on which Colonel Hyde retired.

RAJA KALI NARAYAN RAI, Bahadur, the well known zamindar in the Dhaka district, died suddenly on June 16.

It is said that fever prevails in Swat to a great extent this year.

MR. B. RATTRAY, District Superintendent of Police at Maldah, has been transferred to Birbhum, and Major R. M. Skinner, from Muzaffarpur, is transferred to Shahabad.

CAPTAIN FEATHERSTONHOUGH, R.E., Director of Torpedo Operations to the Government of India, has arrived in India and been attached to the Adjutant-General's Department, with the rank and pay of Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE local paper says that red spider had been largely on the increase in many of the hill gardens near Darjiling, during the past fortnight, but it was hoped that the rains, which had apparently set in, would get rid of the pest.

THE annual distribution of prizes and diplomas to the students of the Medical College and Campbell Medical School came off on June 15th and was a great success.

THE Metropolitan left Calcutta, on tour, on the 24th ult. His lordship will spend a month at Nynsee Tal, Raneekhet, and Almorah, and then proceed to Rajpootana, Central India, and the Central Provinces.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of Mr. J. Westland, C.S., Inspector of Local Account Offices, to examine and audit the accounts of the Bank of Bengal, as has been done in the case of other Presidency Banks.

THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Walter Edmund Mathew, M.A., Archdeacon of Colombo, as his Lordship's Commissary during his absence from the island.

THE Allypore College is now in a flourishing condition. It had a few years ago about fifty students and now it has one hundred and fifty-eight. The expenses of the College are about fifteen thousand rupees per annum.

THE classes for Sub-Lieutenants at Lucknow and Sealkot will be closed at an early date. Captains Gunter, Parker and Morris, Assistant Garrison Instructors, have been instructed to rejoin the head quarters of their respective regiments.

A STRANGE item of news is reported in a Ceylon paper from Kurunegala, the chief town in the North-West Province. A rumour having been spread that the names of the natives were taken down with a view to enlisting them in case of war with Russia, most of the villagers abandoned their homes, hiding their property in the jungle.

THE *spidant* "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton," who was in the East some years ago on literary adventures bent, is once more in the tropics. She has arrived at Colombo.

INFORMATION has reached Madras of the death, from dysentery, of Mr. W. R. Kershaw, B.A., Inspector of Schools, of the First Division.

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Mint Master of Bombay to increase the size or extend the area of the Mint, and arrangements are being made with the authorities of the Port Trust for a plot of land adjoining.

FROM Bangalore we learn that the past few days have been marked by violent wind. The rains which ought to have come down abundantly by this time are still keeping back. The ryots' prospects are still dubious.

THE church at Kandy was broken into on June 12 and the poor box carried bodily away. This makes the second robbery in the

week, a coat having been stolen from the vestry during divine service on Sunday.

THE native merchants and tradesmen of Calcutta held a meeting in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 19th ult., to protest against the License-tax. They have formed themselves into a native Trades Association.

IN the first four weeks of May last, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the quantity of wheat carried by the East Indian Railway shows a decrease of 12,200 tons, representing a diminution of Rs. 2,72,700 in the receipts.

THE resignation of her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service by Messrs. H. Bell and W. Le F. Robinson is notified in the *Gazette of India*.

THE Calcutta and Darjiling Carrying Company have reduced the rates of freight for tea between Darjiling and Siligori.

ONE Abbas Khan, who has been found guilty of raiding upon the Panjab Frontier, has been ordered by the Government of India to be detained as a political prisoner.

ON the 20th ult. no less than eighteen natives fell down dead in the streets of Allahabad City, through heat apoplexy; even cattle and horses were affected.

ACCORDING to the latest reports from Nepal, dated the 11th of June, rain had done good to the rice and Indian corn. The weather was threatening, and there were signs of the monsoon.

THE stocks of rice in Calcutta and the immediate neighbourhood are lower than they have been since the end of last year. Out of about seven and a half lakhs of maunds in hand, seven lakhs are reckoned as available for exportation at sea.

A MILITARY SCANDAL.—The *Delhi Gazette* is responsible for the following strange story from a neighbouring station, of a colonel in command, having used personal violence towards a Station Staff Officer. If the story be true, the particulars are these:—The Colonel was enraged at the omission from the order-book of some order to which he attached importance. The "Station Staff" denied that he had received any such order. The colonel in his anger used unparliamentary language: the station staff asked permission to retire. The colonel seized the sword of the station staff: the station staff declined to surrender it. The colonel seized the station staff by the collar: the station staff lost sundry buttons and his helmet. The colonel tried to snatch away certain books: the station staff would not give them up. The colonel ordered a native orderly to arrest the station staff: the orderly did not obey. The station staff went home, and was placed under arrest. We hope the story as it reaches us is exaggerated. If not, a very pretty military scandal has cropped up, for which the weather must be, in some measure, held responsible. We have names and other particulars, which we think it advisable to suppress for the present.—*Indian Daily News*.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial assembled at Umritsur, on May 11, gunner J. Watt, of No. 10 battery, 9th brig. R.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—First charge: With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Fort Govindgarh, Umritsur, on or about the 21st April, 1878, used violence against acting bombardier Edward Wyatt, of the same battery, by striking him in the face with a knife, and therewith wounding him; and in having therewith afterwards wounded the said acting bombardier in the hand, the said acting bombardier Edward Wyatt being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. Second charge: With having at Fort Govindgarh, Umritsur, on or about the 21st April, 1878, been drunk.—Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.—Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five (5) years.—JOHN A. ANGLO, Col. R.A., President.—Umritsur, May 11.—Approved and confirmed: The graver part of this offence would not have been committed had acting bombardier Wyatt discharged his duty in a strict and correct manner. The prisoner is a young soldier, and his character has hitherto been "fair;" I therefore commute the sentence of five years' penal servitude to one of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.—FRED. P. HAINES, Genl. C-in-C. in India, Simla, May 24.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. R. Stratford, 1-6th regt., at Delhi, June 12. Lieut. Col. H. D. Jackson, Retired List, R.A., Kashmir, June 9. Capt. Joseph Hogarth, late 43rd L.I., at Grange, Edinburgh, July 11. Colonel Arthur Leahy, Royal Engineers, at Netley, July 13.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral Sir William J. Hope Johnston, at 24, Albany-street, Edinburgh, July 11, in his 80th year.

MADRAS.—Lieut. J. O. Butler, 2nd in command of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, at Hyderabad, Deccan, May 7, [of cholera]. Abel Mellor, late of the Madras C.S., at Cardington, Bed's., July 16. Surg. Major T. G. Howell, 19th N.I., at Ootacamund, June 17. Lieut. Col. C. J. Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps, and officiating 2nd in command 10th regt., Madras N.I., at Perampore, June 18. Lieut. Col. William F. Road, Madras Staff Corps, in his 55th year, July 4, [suddenly]. Malcolm MacGregor, Esq., grandson of General MacGregor, at Mysore, May 10, [of sunstroke], aged 35 years.

BOMBAY.—M. F. Crawford, Esq., of the Electric Telegraph Department, at Allahabad, June 23.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

FROM BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. L. Gale, and three children, Mr. M. N. Macleod, Lieut. col. and Mrs. H. Richards, Miss Doyne, Mr. W. Jaffray, a lady and infant, Mr. J. T. Broadhead, Mr. Shaw, Private S. Duffey, Private S. Molloy, Mr. and Mrs. Bremermann and four children, Mrs. Warwick and child, Mr. T. Macpherson and wife, Mr. Tudbull, Mr. E. Hughes, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Alexander Maclean, Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. William Bailey, Mr. S. W. McDonnell, Gunner J. McRillan, and Mr. B. Taylor.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

FROM BOMBAY.—Capt. A. Conolly, Hajee Apasab, Dr. D. B. Thompson, and Mr. S. F. Hamilton.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, July 19, 1878.

## THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

THE move on the Asiatic chess-board, which was our reply to the advance in Armenia, has been at once met by a far distant countermove. According to the *Temps*, General Kauffmann's plan of campaign in Central Asia will be carried out as Russia's reply to the Cyprus Treaty. The troops left Tashkend on the 11th ult., and may now be understood as on the march, not indeed to invade India, but to occupy a region which will bring them nearer to it, that is Bokhara, and the country up to the foot passes of the Hindu Koosh. "It is a far cry to Lochow," involuntarily occurs as a comment on the news, if true; but what, more probable, nay certain, that as we openly strengthen our means of access to India, on the one hand, and on the other oppose a barricade to Russian advances in Southern Asia, our Asiatic rival will clear the ground, and advance her outposts in Central Asia? We have advanced a castle to the Cyprus square, the opposing player has moved forward a knight ready to take advantage of any opening. What is our next move? Leaving the Metaphor, what may be looked for as the utilisation of Cyprus towards the strengthening of our Asiatic Empire? We are not concerned now with the tempting prospects of rich mines to be worked, or fertile lands to be cultivated. It is no question of limited companies to yield large dividends, or posts, civil and military, to be filled by some of the hundred expectants who now think of nothing but Cyprus. Our occupation of the island as a military post can hardly be said to strengthen the defences of the Armenian frontier. Were England to be called upon to carry into effect her guarantee, and send an expedition to oppose the invaders of Asiatic Turkey, this could scarcely be the base of operations, so at least military critics have pointed out. We referred last week to the strangely prescient discussion introduced by Sir F. Goldsmid, which revived the question of an alternative route for our Indian communications. At the time the uncertain eventualities of the position caused him to speak of what would be desirable in case of a Russo-Turkish convention. Sir A. Kemball, combating the proposed line from Tripoli to the Persian Gulf, advocated our "turning our attention to Egypt," in other words, we presume, taking military possession of their country, so as to become guardian of the Suez Canal.

The *Times* in an able, though adverse article, doubted

whether "it was worth while to throw ourselves into the jaws of Turkey, on the assumption that the Czar and the Sultan might some day unite to deprive us of India." The Anglo-Turkish convention so changed the condition of things, that in perusing the controversy of last month we seem to be reading an appendix to the Report of 1872. Respect for the feelings and interests of our neighbours has forbidden us to touch Egypt. The Suez Canal, so far as we are concerned, runs the same risks as before. We have not thrown ourselves into the jaws of Turkey, but we have taken her Asiatic existence under our wing, and the probability of having either to negotiate with the Sublime Porte for a railway concession, or fight with the Ottoman assailants of the constructed line to India may be looked on as a past-away dream. Yet it seems more than ever necessary that the long-talked of, much recommended, and hitherto neglected Euphrates Valley Railway should at once be seriously taken in hand; whether we regard the due development and consequent consolidating of Asia Minor, or more selfishly think only of our own Indian interests. We are not going to discuss the rival routes, which are the same as those whose relative merits were considered by the Select Committee in 1872. These were a line starting from Alexandretta, formerly known as Scanderoon, or from Suedia, at the mouth of the Orontes, passing through Aleppo to the Euphrates at or near Taber Castle, and so by the right bank to the port of Grane, or Koweyt in the Persian Gulf. 2nd. The line approved of by Sir F. Goldsmid, starting from Tripoli, and proceeding by Palmyra, Homs, and Damascus to the Euphrates. Against these Euphrates routes were advocated the Tigris Valley route, with the same starting points, but making a detour either by the right bank or the left bank of that river, tapping the line of traffic at the old emporium of Baghdad. The upholders of both these rival plans or groups of plans eschewed the heavy and unremunerative task of the long land line by the coast of the Persian Gulf to Karachi; nor did they consider it within their scope to deal with the opening up of the internal communications of Asia Minor. At that time (1872), the administrative system, and the financial resources of Turkey had not collapsed, and a Turkish guarantee was regarded as a safe security. [We have good hopes that there will soon come a time when that will be the case, but it will be the result of the improvements that follow on the track of the iron horse. The commercial advantages of the longer Tigris route were weighed indeed against the gain in distance, and so in time, of the shorter Euphrates Valley line; but the cheapness and natural advantages of the latter when taken together with the saving of distance, estimated at 723 miles, and at the least ninety-two hours, between London and Bombay, turned the scale in its favour. The relative difficulties of the pestilential marshes and the Beilan Hill, of Alexandretta, then as now, had to be compared with the cost of making a harbour at Suedia, so as to gain the engineering facilities of the Orontes Valley. The waterless and trafficless nature of the desert route was then, as now, attacked and defended by reference to the possible restoration of the ancient wells and vegetation, and the probable attraction of traffic which Sir F. Goldsmid so aptly illustrated in the recent controversy. Without dwelling on this, the conclusion of the Committee as to the general question of the utility, not to say need, of establishing one or other of the rival railways was "that the two routes, by the Red Sea and by the Persian Gulf, might be maintained and used simultaneously; that at certain seasons and for certain purposes the advantage would lie with one, and at other seasons and for other purposes it would lie with the other; that the political and commercial advantages of a second would at any time be considerable, and might under possible circumstances be exceedingly great, and that it would be worth

the while of the English Government to make an effort to secure them." These words were true six years ago; we venture to say that they are, if it were possible, truer now.

We hear from Constantinople that capitalists are already in the field. In the headquarters of Engineering the rumour is confirmed. Application has been made for concessions to construct railroads in Asia Minor—commerce will select the most profitable route for the realisation of dividends. We look to see, combined with the traffic lines, the shortest and speediest route for sending troops to India—and more. The Indian contingent, with the full enthusiastic approval of the Indian people and the native Indian press, has come to the front beyond the frontiers of India. We claim the speediest route for the future reliefs of our Asiatic outpost garrison, and one that shall diminish as much as may be the hardships, so patiently endured, of the long sea-voyage. Which-ever quarter we look to—whether the North-West Provinces need a rapid reinforcement of European forces, or the lesser Asia demands a far stronger contingent to assist in repelling invasion—between Cyprus and India, between London and Karachi, every day's gain of time, each hundred miles of distance saved, will be well worth purchasing as a storage of power against the day of need. We thoroughly believe that the establishment of the new overland route to India is no longer a visionary project of the ideal future, but a pressing necessity, of which the details alone require to be settled previous to instant accomplishment. The veteran advocates of the line, Mr. J. P. Andrew, Sir Bartle Frere, and others, have long ago insisted on the advantages of the cooler transit by the Persian Gulf over the Red Sea. They have shown how precious in time of scarcity would be the opening up of the grain countries of Mesopotamia, especially when the waste of waters which now represents the lower Euphrates shall have been retained within the old channels. All the arguments so long yet so vainly urged have received now so powerful an ally in the pressing need of rapid communication for our troops, European and native, as to be surely irresistible.

## Correspondence.

### LEGISLATION FOR THE RELIEF OF INDEBTED AGRICULTURISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Great difficulty is being experienced in the collection of the land revenue in India. The cultivators are represented in the *Times*' telegram of the 8th inst. as "ground down to the very dust under the weight of debt" and in a condition of "perpetual poverty." The correspondent of the *Times* observes thereupon—"It is unreasonable to expect satisfaction and contentment with British rule as long as the sense of irredeemable debt burdens the people." It is manifest, therefore, that an evil of very great magnitude threatens India, affecting the chief source of State income, and, at the same time, the loyalty and attachment of the people; and that our administration, which has so frequently been lauded for the soundness of its principles, instead of conducing to prosperity and contentment, has resulted in poverty and dissatisfaction. The Government attribute the evil to the "merciless exactions of the money-lender, enforced through the law courts, and they propose as a remedy to pass an Act limiting the power of the law courts, as to the sale of land in satisfaction of money claims, to cases where a specific pledge has been given as security; and rendering obligatory the placing in writing and the registration of all contracts for the mortgage of immovable property. Such a law, however, can afford no relief to the ryots, since their loans are invariably contracted on the pledge of their farms; and if they are compelled, irrespective of their usual acknowledgments, to have formal deeds drawn up and registered, the measure can only have the effect of adding to their difficulties.

The indebtedness of the peasant in India is primarily due, not to the exactions of the money-lender, but to the precarious tenure of land, consequent on the power which the Government retains of periodically enhancing the land tax, whereby land is rendered of scarcely any value as a security; all farms attached for arrears of revenue being sold free from encumbrances. The cultivator has thus very little security to offer for the money he has to borrow for his cultivation and his maintenance, and even for the payment of the land tax; and the risks of his adventure are virtually borne by the capitalist whose money is embarked in the operation. This will at once account for the very high rates of interest which are charged for loans to agriculturists in the provinces where the land tax is periodically liable to enhancement, and for the comparatively moderate rates which prevail in those districts where the tax is permanently fixed and where the cultivators are therefore able to offer substantial security for the accommodation they need.

The results of the two systems are very forcibly brought out in the condition of the respective provinces where they prevail. In Madras and Bombay, where the land tax is periodically liable to enhancement, the peasantry are in a chronic state of indebtedness and destitution; the land revenue is never collected in its entirety, and every unfavourable season causes millions of human beings to depend upon public charity. In Bengal, on the other hand, where the tax is permanently fixed, the Lieutenant-Governor says:—"The agricultural classes are as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry, I believe, of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours;" and the Minute of 5th January, 1877, contains the following remarkable passage:—"The land revenue in Bengal is collected with that completeness and punctuality which are to be expected in provinces under a permanent settlement. The fiscal advantages of this settlement were most severely tested during the famine of 1874, when the revenue was collected without any postponement or remission or default, or any failure whatever."

The remarkable contrast thus presented clearly indicates the nature of the measures which are needed as a remedy for the deplorable condition of the agricultural classes in Madras and Bombay.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. DACOSTA.

16, Manson-place, July 15.

### RICE AND REMITTANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your were pleased in your article of the 7th of January last to express your approval of my letters on Indian Export Duties. In the Money Market Article of the *Times* newspaper of this morning you will find this confirmation of your remarks published six months ago:—"It seems probable, from a result like this, and with a reduced amount tendered for, too, that the Indian Government will soon have, as usual, to raise a fresh loan here, in order to prevent a disastrous relapse in the exchange."

There are at present only two legitimate means of sustaining the value of the rupee:—

- 1st. By abolishing the export taxes on Indian produce.
- 2nd. By the temporary expedient of borrowing money in London to supply the India Office Treasury.

1st. Six months ago you remarked that the export duty on rice produced half a million sterling per annum; but I wish to urge that the loss to Government in its exchange operations amounts to more than half a million sterling. The money which Government pockets by inflicting double taxation on the cultivators of rice it has to disgorge into the capacious purses of the exchange jobbers. The truth is, that since 1866 the Indian Government has been without a financier, and its blindness regarding its true interests in exchange operations has caused it to waste millions of public money, and to inflict terrible losses on every one who wishes to send home money to England. From the Viceroy who sits on his throne to the ensign who wishes to assist his widowed mother, all have had to pay heavy percentages to the millionaire exchange brokers.

Secondly, the *Times* newspaper is only now awakening to the necessity of borrowing money in London. Ignorant politicians have been crying out that the borrowing should be in India; this borrowing of two-and-a-half millions sterling in India, instead of doing good, has done unmitigated harm. The whole of the two-and-a-half millions borrowed has to be sent home,

and thus Government has to outbid private remitters. The poor ensign, when he is asked to pay four or five per cent. extra, is not aware that the mischief has been caused by Government's borrowing in India, and by its competing with him in the market in order to send home the borrowed money.

Till October next the millionaire capitalists will increase their enormous fortunes by taking advantage of the necessities of Government and of their unfortunate servants who must send money home.—Your obedient servant,  
T.

June 4.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*Bengaliana: A Dish of Rice and Curry, and other Indigestible Ingredients.* By Shoshee Chunder Dutt. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.

This book, although it does, as its complete title infers, contain some indigestible matter, at least for European readers, has much in it which is commendable.

The "Reminiscences of a Kerani's Life" are photographic portraits, so to say, of men and things, and as such have a special value as coming from one who took them at his leisure and from a native point of view. Much credit is due to one who, having entered the service as a "mere boy," and, subjected to the necessary duties of routine, had sufficient literary taste to jot down his observations of and opinions on surrounding circumstances.

The descriptions of the various officials he came in contact with are no doubt true enough; yet they are somewhat tinged with reproach to the "sahibs." He talks in feeling tone of the "despised nigger," and takes care to remind his reader as frequently as possible to the harsh treatment the native races were subjected to in former times. Yet the description he gives of his own countrymen is not prepossessing. Cringing for favour to the extent of imitating the foibles of their superiors, they submit even to unjust chastisement from the hands they fear. Even among the higher classes, the "Baboos," or the "millionaires," as Mr. Dutt delights in describing rich men, this craven spirit seems to exist. Mr. Dutt tells us: "It is very seldom that an Englishman returns the visit of a native gentleman; yet my countrymen are too mean-spirited to resent this." The native officials when promoted seem also to give way to the vice of drunkenness. Several instances of this are recorded, one more prominently than others, that of a certain widow's son, called Judoo, who got into a Government office and earned promotion by steadiness. But "unfortunately he got into an office in which there were pickings to get besides pay, and these fluctuating additions to his income undid him." In short, the unhappy Judoo gave way to a taste for brandy and loose habits, which led to his dismissal and subsequent utter ruin. Mr. Dutt has used his pen with much candour in these reminiscences, and presents the reader with a series of entertaining pictures of office life.

In "Shunkur" we have rather a painful tale of a painful period, namely, that of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. The story is well told, but the incidents of the plot are not chosen to favour the British character. In fact, the narrative is interspersed with reflections not flattering to the ruling race. For instance, we are told of Englishmen in India—"They do not feel in common with the races they have conquered; there is no sympathy on one side, and no confidence on the other: The women scamper off in fear whenever they see English faces in their vicinity; the children look up towards them with alarm; and even the men never come to ask for any favour or assistance from them in difficulties, if they can help it." This is, indeed, a sorry picture of the state of things. We trust that the author may here represent the past more than the present, but if such distrust still exists between the races in India we ought to be thankful for the candour which points out such a dangerous condition.

The last part of the book, the "Tales from Indian History," is the best, and well worth reading. The author here gives us a series of interesting stories illustrative of his country's history, a subject but too little known to the English reader. We shall not anticipate the pleasure of the readers of this part of

the volume, but give it our best commendation. In fact, the whole volume is worthy of perusal, the more so as it is written by one to whom English is a foreign language. The influence of "official" phrases may, indeed, be traced, and we might inquire since when the word "funky" has been introduced into our language.  
R. J. :

*A Vision of Sumeru and Other Poems.* By Shoshee Chunder Dutt. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co.

If prose writings in an acquired tongue are difficult, the successful achievement of poetry is much rarer and more laudable. The varied contents of this volume include a *piece de resistance* in the shape of a vision of the Hindu Pantheon, disturbed by the cessation of the wonted offerings. The deities convened by Brahma assemble to discover the cause, which is found in the predominating influence of an unknown divinity. The imagery is luxuriant, and the ancient myths furnish the bard with a crowd of poetical beings. Their assembly is well painted, and the various attributes of several deities are brought out in flowing, if not always accurate rhymes. The catastrophe of the repulse of their combined assault on a Christian Church is somewhat grotesque, but the concluding stanzas rise to an earnestness of thought and strength of diction which we trust may be truly prophetic. The Indian ballads, which recall now Scott, and again the lays of the sweet Irish poet, are fairly versified lyrics on the most romantic episodes of Indian history; perhaps the most genuine poetical power is to be found in the simpler expressions of "Stanzas" whose theme is the ever new one of the disappointments of human hopes. We cannot pass unnoticed the last poem, composed by the author's grandson, as an ode of welcome to the Prince of Wales, with its loyal address to England:—

"And will the rugged Northern Bear  
To break this rest, to us repair,  
Then let him well armed be,  
From Himalay to far Ceylon,  
The races all will rise as one  
All true alike to thee."

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### ARMIES OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

In spite of the disclaimers of certain officials, it would seem that the account given some time ago by the *Englishman* of the Government policy in the matter of the armies of Native Princes was accurate. It has really been resolved, after a careful inquiry, that these forces would be of no substantial use to us in an Imperial war. In times past it was otherwise. Jheend marched with the van of our army to the siege of Delhi, and remained with the besieging force until the city fell. The natives had not then forgotten in a protracted peace the lessons of generations of soldiers; and, moreover, the standard of our requirements was not so high then as it has since become. We have now passed the stage in which the co-operation of troops not trained in the best European methods, supplied with the latest arms, and officered by Englishmen, can be of any use. It would be positively embarrassing; a source of real danger. Scindia has the best of the native armies; a good soldier himself, he is the head of a warlike nation. But the reports which we have seen as to the condition of his forces show that, however excellent from a native point of view, they would be in our way as allies in a campaign against a formidable enemy. An English General could treat them only as the Duke of Wellington did the Belgian horse at Waterloo, when he ordered them off the field. To put it plainly, our future wars will take the form either of expeditions to mountainous countries on our frontier, or campaigns against a first-rate European Power. The armies of the tributary States have not been organised for such work as this, and they are not fit for it. Neither can it be maintained that the dependent Kings require large forces for their own defence. Guards for their person, and to endure them with respectability and safety, are indeed necessary; and also a sufficient number of trained men to put down riots, and preserve order. But by these narrow bounds the requirements of such States are limited. The protection of the country from foreign invasion is a matter which Government reserve in its own hands. It is not to be supposed that Holkar will ever be allowed to attack Scindia, or the Nizam to invade Mysor. Wars between native chiefs are as much a thing of the past as some of those which were formerly waged between English barons. It is really as much of an anachronism for these distinguished citizens of a peaceful country to make extensive preparations for fighting each other as it would be for the Duke of Buccleuch to spend his ample income in maintaining the "nine-and-twenty



knights of fame, nine-and-twenty squires of name," of his ancestors, as a protection against the possible raids of Lord Home, or Lord D'Acre. And where armies are of no use, to keep them on foot is a foolish waste of money, and of labour. The Government of the Nizam, for instance, maintains thirty thousand men who draw the pay of soldiers, and are supposed to form a military force. Of these, ten thousand are foreign mercenaries, including six thousand Arabs. Considering that the territory of the Nizam lies in a part of India beyond the possibility of foreign attack, this must be regarded as a squandering of means sorely needed by the Administration for useful purposes. It is also injurious in another way, as introducing from abroad a dangerous class of men. In the aggregate, the native States maintain armies of the strength of three hundred and fourteen thousand men, their total population being fifty-five millions, their revenue fourteen and a half millions sterling. Everyone will grant that this is a glaring abuse. The vanity of local rulers, or the mere force of example and custom, yearly withdraws from the fields of industry the flower of the people, to maintain them at vast expense out of a scanty public revenue in demoralising idleness, without the slightest chance that the imperfect military training they receive will ever be of the slightest use. We cannot regard such a system with indifference. The usual reply to considerations of this kind is that the native princes have under their treaties the right to maintain such armies, and that we cannot therefore interfere. This is perfectly true, and it gives the key to the official denials of an intention to reduce such forces. We cannot, without impropriety, ask Scindia bluntly to disband a part of his army. Still less can we issue a circular to all dependent chiefs, containing orders to that effect. They know little of public business who suppose that it is conducted in this way. But we can form an opinion for ourselves of what is right, mould it to a policy, and apply it as opportunity offers. It is to be remembered that rulers are not justified in wasting public money on useless and inefficient armaments, simply because their suzerain has not a treaty right to prevent them from so doing. They are bound to govern with wisdom and economy, both of which are inconsistent with the extravagance of braggadocio. And most chiefs are by treaty bound to pay attention to the advice of the Indian Government. There will be no want of suitable occasions for introducing the new policy quietly, and without giving offence. Three of the greatest native States, perhaps the three in which this abuse has been the most flagrant, are at present governed, during the minority of the Prince, by some form of regency. In two of these our control is complete, and in the third we exercise great influence, which could be easily increased. In these it is not only our right, but our duty, to regulate the number of troops maintained, according to our estimate of the requirements of the country. Some difficulty may arise because this policy was not adopted from the moment that the States came under our guardianship, anything like a sudden change in such matters being highly objectionable. This drawback will not, however, exist with regard to principalities which may hereafter come under our more immediate supervision. And, even in States under strong rulers, the influence of the British Government is necessarily great. Exercised constantly and judiciously, and enforced at the right moment, it is all powerful. We can think of no native State in which there has not at some time during the last twenty years been an opportunity which, judiciously used, would have led to the reduction of the standing army within due limits. It will be understood that these remarks apply only to those native States which are on every side surrounded, enclosed, and protected by British territory. It is only in these that large armies are useless, and therefore wasteful. The rulers of the Himalayan and frontier principalities, although they generally enjoy the British guarantee, and would be at once aided against a foreign foe, have still to deal, at least in the first instance, with strangers, and therefore they require armies. The Rajah of Kashmir has dealings with States on his Northern Frontier with which we are imperfectly acquainted. Still more, Bhootan and Nepal require armies, as they are almost independent. And in Kelat there are special reasons why the rulers should be ready to defend themselves. These states possess a character quite distinct from those in the interior, and a very different policy has always been adopted towards them. The real question regards only the dependencies in the midst of the country, some of them in its southern extremity, absolutely remote from all prospect or idea of danger. And we must say that we think the Government has come to a very wise decision on the subject of their military requirements, one which should be generally known and inculcated, so that it may be acted on constantly, as opportunity arises. Maintained for years, and exercised with discretion, we have no doubt that this policy will confer a great boon on the native States themselves, and be the means of elevating them in the social and economical scale.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE HON. DAVID ARBUTHNOTT, who retired from the Madras Civil Service at the beginning of this year, had the misfortune, on the 19th ult. of losing his son, John P. aged twenty-seven. Mr. Arbuthnot's eldest son, John Robert, M.C.S., Sub-Collector of Madura, died six years ago.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE SIMLA SPRING FLOWER SHOW.

This show was held on June 16, on Mr. Hume's beautiful grounds at Rothney. The weather was unfortunately very unfavourable, and must have kept many people away; but there were enough present, notwithstanding, to make a tolerably lively scene. The flowers were all pretty, and many of them rare and choice, but the contributors were far too few to make a sufficiently good show, on such a large piece of ground, with even their combined treasures. There was nothing at all exhibited by the gardeners of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, or by the great majority of local magnates generally; and several names known here previously, in connection with successful floriculture, were conspicuous on this occasion, by their absence from the list of exhibitors. This seems a pity, for larger emulation would give a great impetus to flower shows, and be some encouragement to those who labour so kindly to make them a success. On Saturday a few real flower lovers and the public garden of Anandale bore the entire burden of the exhibition. Foremost amongst the prize flowers for growth, bloom and variety, were Mr. Peterson's; and one of them, a double crimson pelargonium, was a great novelty in India. Very pretty variegated foliage plants were largely contributed by Mr. Peterson, the Anandale garden and Mrs. Tytler; beautiful double petunias and azaleas by Mr. Halsey; and amongst cut flowers, Dr. Cunningham's roses stood alone; they were all that could be wished for, colour, variety, and size, and showed to what perfection roses could be brought in Simla, but after all, the chief objects of interest to the public seemed to be the ladies' tasteful contributions to the show. The Viceroy's prize was gained by Mrs. Kerr Innes for her charmingly decorated dinner-table. A fountain in a basin in the centre of the table played over water nymphs standing amongst shells, lilies of the valley, maidenhair ferns and wild roses; numerous pretty vases and ornamental flower-holders almost covered the table, and the iridescent glass and beautiful china, helped to make this a table fit for the Gods, at which nectar and ambrosia alone would have been endurable. The Commander-in-Chief's prize "for the best floral arrangement for the drawing-room" was won by Miss Peterson, by some artistic arrangement of table and vase, which formed together a perfect pyramid of rare and lovely flowers combined with exquisite taste and art. There should have been a second prize for Mrs. Kerr Innes wild flower arrangement, which was very pretty and graceful. Mrs. Newmarch and Mrs. Lemesurier also competed, with pretty results, which should at least have been commended by the judges. Lady Haines' prize "for the best floral arrangement for a drawing-room," for native gardeners only, was deservedly won by Mr. Peterson's gardener; his uncommonly, prettily arranged jardiniere attracted very favourable notice. Mr. Halsey and Dr. Kerr Innes were prominent promoters of the show, and took an infinity of the trouble to arrange it. It is to be hoped that the gardening public will respond better to their efforts next time. The Anandale garden must have greatly improved this year to have held so good a place in the show as the prizes testify. The vegetables from there were good also, especially the enormous artichokes; but there is room for improvement in this department, both in quality and variety. Despite the rain and high winds, the Viceroy and Lady Lytton were present, and showed a pleasant interest in the exhibition. Their band was kindly lent for the occasion, and had a very enlivening effect.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

### Miscellaneous.

THE death is announced of Mr. G. Jefferson, Reuter's agent at Calcutta.

THE Government of India have recognised the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—On the 14th ult., an attempt was made to upset the Calcutta mail train. Four sleepers was placed on the line about three miles from Assensole. The guard irons of the mail train were broken, but the obstruction was thrown off the track without doing any further damage.

FURRUCKABAD RUPEES.—A very improper order, according to the *Times of India*, has lately been issued by the authorities of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. They have forbidden their ticket clerks to take rupees of 1838, known as Furruckabad rupees, in payment by the public for tickets. A printed order, signed by Col. Jenkins, says that the baboos will be held personally responsible if they accept these rupees.

CHINSURAH.—The Government of Bengal, with the confirmation of the Supreme Government, has sanctioned the management of the Government estate of Chinsurah by khas agency, instead of through a farmer, and the revision of the tehsildari establishment of the Hooghly district, effecting a saving to Government of about Rs. 300 per annum.

**MASONRY IN OUDH.**—Masonry is flourishing in Lucknow, and many of the brethren are of opinion that the craft would be benefited if a charter were granted, constituting a District Grand Lodge for the N.W.P. and Oudh. It is said that it is impossible for the District Grand Master of Bengal to pay proper attention to all the lodges in his jurisdiction.

We understand that the Rev. S. H. Beamish and the Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli have been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service on a pension each of £365 a year. The vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Beamish has been filled by the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Titcombe, Bishop of Rangoon, as a chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

The *Times of India* is informed that the exceptional circumstances which rendered necessary the separate appointment of a Political Agent at Hill Tipperah having ceased to exist, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has abolished the appointment, and made the Magistrate of Tipperah ex-officio Political Agent with an Assistant at Agurtolla.

**REMARKABLE DEATH.**—On the 16th ult. at Lucknow a sergeant-major of the Royal Artillery, who was at church-parade in the morning, and gave orders regarding the funeral of a man to be interred that evening, succumbed to heat apoplexy. He was buried in the evening at the same time as the man of his battery, about whose funeral he had given orders in the morning.—*Pioneer*.

**EXECUTION AT PESHAWUR.**—At about 5-45 A.M., on the 15th ult., the murderer of the Subadar of the 7th N.I. was executed at Peshawur. He walked with a steady and determined step on to the scaffold outside the jail, and, after salaaming, he addressed the crowd (over two thousand in number), who had collected to witness the execution. Small parties of seven and eight rank-and-file from each regiment were ordered to attend under the command of an officer.

**INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY STAFF.**—The surplus staff of the recently-completed Indus Valley Railway, consisting of six Executive Engineers, seven assistants, and twenty-one subordinates, have been ordered to join the light railway survey in the North-Western Provinces. Captain Gracey, R.E., in charge of the survey between Sind and Kattyawar, is about to proceed to the same destination; whilst Mr. A. C. Cregeen from the Central System of railways, has been ordered to Nynee Tal, and will be appointed Superintendent Engineer of the entire survey in the North-West.

**CATTLE PLAGUE IN PEROZEPOR.**—A terrible cattle-plague is reported as now prevailing in the Perozepore Sub-division. A milkman had fourteen milch cows only a fortnight ago, of these five died of small-pox in a week, and the rest, being attacked with the disease, are dying one after the other like rotten sheep; this is at the headquarters of the Sub-division, or Perozepore proper. Babu Madhupnarain Roy, the zemindar of Rozer Rotee, reports that cows and bullocks are dying all around, and that hardly five per cent. will be left if the contagion be not quickly stayed.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**ICE FAMINE IN CALCUTTA.**—Calcutta is threatened with an ice famine. The *Englishman* says:—"We regret to hear that there are symptoms of an approaching ice famine in Calcutta, the stock having become so short that it has been decided to stop all supplies to the mofussil. We believe there is enough to meet the Calcutta demand for another month, and as an ice ship is due in a few days, let us hope that she may arrive while the stock lasts." Bombay will soon be independent of the Tudor Ice Company. If the ice supply fails in Bengal, Calcutta cannot do better than follow the example of *urbs prima in India*, and support the formation of a local Ice Company.—*Times of India*.

**RAILWAY MANSLAUGHTER.**—On the 11th ult., at the sessions held at Fyzabad before Mr. Jenkinson, the Commissioner, and three Assessors, Ramzan, the engine-driver, was charged,—first, under Section 304 A, Penal Code, with causing death at Mullapore by doing a rash and negligent act,—not amounting to culpable homicide; second, with travelling on the rail without having received a "line clear message" from the guard in charge of the train,—against the rule of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Company. Two of the five persons killed were the brother and brother-in-law of the accused. The Assessors found him guilty on both charges, and the Court sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment; the accused was liable to be transported for life under the company's rules.—*Pioneer*.

**THE KHOTAH TRAGEDY.**—The decision of the Government of India upon the conduct of the two officers concerned in the Kotah tragedy has been promulgated. The Governor-General in Council observes that the two officers acted upon the belief that they were bound, when called upon, to assist the police of the State in taking these men, who were robbers and murderers, and in using any means necessary to overcome their armed resistance. This belief appears justifiable by the law of British India, and is indeed a reasonable principle of action anywhere. The Government of India has therefore decided, on a full review of the facts, that the two officers could hardly have refused the assistance they gave to the police, and that they deserve credit for their efforts to spare the

lives of the dacoits. The opportunity has at the same time been taken to warn Government officers and other British subjects travelling in Native States who may have little or no experience of the country or of its condition that they must exercise great caution and discretion before they take part in any kind of fray or collision among the people, involving the use of arms and the risk of life.

**EUCALYPTUS TREES IN INDIA.**—The *Indian Forester* for the last quarter contains the following interesting note on the eucalyptus:—"In 1866 a large number of trees were planted at the station of Abbottabad in the Punjab hills. We hear on the authority of the medical officer of the 5th Goorkhas now stationed there, that many of the trees have already reached the height of one hundred feet, which must be looked upon as the most successful attempt yet made towards the acclimatisation of the eucalyptus. The same officer considers that the salubrity and immunity from fever enjoyed of late years at Abbottabad may be partly due to the introduction of these trees." B. H. B. P., initials very well known on forestry subjects, draws attention to the fact that the eucalyptus tree may be enumerated among the means for checking fire. Eucalyptus shingles are said to be fire-proof. A tree of this species was exposed to the San Francisco fire of 1876, and is still flourishing. The notion is urged that the spread of fire in cities could be checked by setting out such trees for shade and ornament. All varieties of the eucalyptus are said to possess this valuable property.—*Indian Daily News*.

**AN INDIAN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.**—A monthly illustrated magazine, says the *Bombay Gazette*, is to be published at Lahor, under the title of *Indian Society*. The local paper says that "the illustrations are to be in the shape of wood engravings, and the editor asks for some forbearance from the critics at first, as the illustrations are from the hands of tyros in the art of wood engraving—an art which the editor very properly desires to see more cultivated in India. He has long thought it possible to procure for the intelligent youths of India some employment other than Government service, and 'moved by this idea, he has collected a small staff who show much intelligence and a love for art, and has taught them the rudiments of wood engraving, upon which they are daily improving.' The preface, a proof sheet of which we have seen, is a modest one, the price of the magazine is low, and though the adventure is a bold one in these days of literary mishaps, there is no reason why, if the promises held forth be carried out, the venture should not be a success. The first number of the new venture was announced to appear on the 1st instant.

**CALCUTTA NUISANCES.**—A case of considerable importance to the inhabitants of Calcutta was decided on June 13. Mr. Osmond Beeby, a barrister, summoned the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, under Sections 269, 278, 280 of the Penal Code, for creating a public nuisance by a scavenging depot in Thureef Duthée's-lane. The injurious results caused by the noxious effluvia were proved, and Mr. T. G. Charles, the sitting magistrate decided that the Corporation were bound to avoid causing any nuisance to public health by their management of public drainage, and his Worship found the charge of committing a public nuisance proved, but not the charge of more aggravated injury to public health (under Sections 269, 278). Sentence was adjourned to give time for the municipality to remedy the evils complained of. The *Indian Daily News* rejoices over the victory gained over the Municipal Commissioners, and says:—"It is monstrous that people should be made to pay heavily for the extinction of nuisances, and yet, after paying, have to endure those nuisances. And the Municipal Officers concerned in the business do not seem to have shown much consideration for the outside public. Officials in India seldom seem to understand the uses and the great cheapness of courtesy."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 17. Str. Meinam, Point de Galle; str. Madras, Kyook Phyo; Queen of the Age, Bombay.—18. Str. Oriental, Moulemein.—19. British Sovereign, London; Middelex, Rangoon; Toftcombe, Bombay.—21. Wild Rose, Calcutta; Dumbarton-shire, Liverpool.—23. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton; str. Navarino, London; Belfast, Liverpool.—23. Champion, Hull.

### DEPARTURES.

June 17. Strs. Cydonia, Venice and Japan; Area.—18. Str. Duke of Argyll; Star of England, Udon, Nelson, and Fathe Salem.—19. Str. Coryia; Fathe Salem, Norra, and Cambay.—20. Str. Reliance; Karnock.—21. Str. Ganest; Ophir, Savorir Feire, Look Long; Patria.—22. Strs. Orion, Statesman, Brazilian, Aya, and Cyreen.—23. Strs. Madras and Euphrates; Cape Babie; Neperance.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, June 25, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 3 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer ... ..	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 3 to 94 6
4 per Cent., 1872 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5 per Cent., 1880-8 ... ..	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 2

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
Bills with Docks ... ..	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 9 1/2 to 100.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1834) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1835) ...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1836) ...	111 8 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1837) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1830) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1832) ...	114 8 to 116 0
6 per Cent. 1873 ... (1833) ...	102 8 to 103 8

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	803 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500	717 1/2 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1450 to —
Coal Company...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company...	200	187 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares...	500	160 to —
E. B. Indico Company...	100	15 to 16
East India Railway Company...	£20 or 218	295 to 300
East India Tea Company...	100	49 to 50
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company...	250	170 to 172 1/2
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	185 to —
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howler Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1150 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	200	42 to 43
Namphit's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	205 to 210
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12 1/2	106 to 107
Punjab Bank...	100	50 to —
Bank of India...	500	490 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to 56

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Ootton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## STATION TALK.

COONOR.—If glorious scenery, a cool and healthy climate, and soil capable of growing almost all the most enjoyable fruits of the earth can give happiness, then should those living at Coonoor experience a constant ecstacy of joy. There are vast rolling downs covered with the softest and greenest of soft green grass; there are deep wooded glades and gorges, full always of the sound of water, trickling softly or crashing over rocky courses; there are great black precipices frowning over the flat plains, thousands of feet below, and for background, clear blue sky, masses of clouds or the mist of distant rain, blotting out the far hills and mountains. Now, in June, the hottest time of the whole year, the air is cool and fresh, fires not unknown, and thick cloth clothes the common dress. Leeches, apples, pears, mangoes, peas, strawberries, with countless other fruits, all want but planting to grow in the thick black soil. Wide level roads run all over the hills, so that the whole place can be explored in carriages. Coonoor, in fact, to a stranger—for experience has taught me it is no exception to the rule that familiarity breeds contempt—is an earthly paradise. What can be wanting to the tea and coffee planter, to the private gentleman settled at the Neilgherries? A stranger could but answer—nothing. All that delights the eye is his, all that strengthens and invigorates the body; and Madras is but a few hours' distant, so that every wave in the European world of art, science, and literature is his, for the healthy movement and delight of his brain. But, in fact, there must be, there is something wanting. For if life in the Neilgherries gave all I have said, then what should we find? Necessarily, the whole expense of country covered with pretty homelike houses; and each house standing in the midst of a pretty garden and small park. All fruit, too, would be cultivated to perfection. But this is not the case. The houses that there are are pretty and homelike; but very seldom is one to be found standing in a garden or park. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, tea or coffee plants are planted close up to the house itself. This can be only from one of two causes; for the residents are not wanting in education. Either they must suffer from nostalgia; or the country, glorious as it is, must be hateful to them; for how else can it be that, at so great an expense to the delights of the eye and pleasures of the stomach, they harm the ground so unfairly for a direct money return. Personally, I have seen no case of nostalgia or weariness of the place; for every face one passes suggests strength and brightness. Government and private roads, which are both many and excellent, are so much alike that it is impossible not to trespass. And it was as a trespasser that I first learnt how admirable and satisfactory is the system of economy carried out by the Madras Government. We were walking to a fort that stands on the end of a high broken spur of rocky mountains, ten miles from Coonoor, and had arrived within two miles of our destination when we found the road branch into two. One turned

abruptly to the left, and was so rough, so disguised with thick undergrowth, blocked up with fallen trees and darkened with overhanging leaves, in fact so terribly benighted, that it was virtually impossible to get along it. So we naturally took the clear road to the right, encouraged by our coolie, who in spite of a suspicious board, declared we were justified by common example in so doing. But in no little time we found we were on private property. The impossible road to the left was, in fact, the public road; while that we had taken, broad, clear and level, had been made by private enterprise. Then we were turned back, and never attained the fort? By no means. Before leaving its own road to become the benighted of benighted, the Madras Government had well assured itself that hospitality still flourished in that spur of the hills, and that a simple request would enable all to attain the fort. So, to this fort, the walk of all walks in Coonoor, there is a broad clear path, and every visitor avails himself of this broad clear path; and the Government pays nothing for this broad clear path. The hotels in Coonoor, from what I know, are excellent. But why will not some one make his fortune? Why will not some one come here and grow luscious peaches a yard, and strawberries a foot, in diameter, giant apples to rival the rose in colour and nectarine in taste; mighty pears to melt in the mouth? I know this can be done, for the rich black soil and cool air declare it. And why are the ribs of every pony—though with a carriage each is worth, to some one, Rs. 15 a day—so pronounced that they are clearly visible from Coonoor to Ootacamund? Picnics and dances with their shadows, black coats and calls, belong chiefly to Ootacamund. But these pleasures are not unknown to the more quiet Coonoor. For picnics it is embarrassing where to go. Possibly in a hundred years one might exhaust every lovely spot. But of this I am doubtful.—*Madras Athenæum*

## Miscellaneous.

GOOD TEMPLARS' LODGE.—A Good Templars' Lodge, under the name of "Rising Star of Madras," of the Independent Order of Good Templars was opened at No. 25, Stratten Muthia Moodelly-street, Black Town, Madras, on the 20th June, by Messrs. W. Matthews and A. L. Narasingam.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—Mr. C. Hill has taken charge of the Salem Division from Mr. A. W. Darke, who has returned to Madras. Mr. Darke will act for Mr. Moss as deputy traffic manager, and Mr. Moss will in turn act for Mr. H. E. Church, who proceeds on three months' leave to England.

THE HARBOUR WORKS.—Owing to the high surf which has been prevailing of late, the block-setting operations have not been carried on, although a large number of the concrete blocks are now ready and fit to be let into the sea; but the fortifying of the foreshore is being vigorously proceeded with. The expenditure on the works up to April last was Rs. 17,49,309.

MR. FULLER.—The fate of the unfortunate young coffee-planter, Mr. Fuller, is no longer a mystery. The Ootacamund paper states that a human skeleton, and minus the head and leg, has been found by a native Shikur in the jungle near a tiger-den. A helmet, belt, and check-book found close to the remains leave no doubt as to the identity. Nothing, of course, is known as to the circumstances, or how he had lost his way and become a prey to the tiger.

THE RYOTS AND ENGLISH PLOUGHS.—Mr. Harman, of the Experimental Farm at Bangalore, has gone out on a tour of instruction, and has arrived at Mysor. At one of his "lessons" on the advantages derivable from the use of the English plough a large number of ryots from the Chamrajneggur Talook were present. After satisfying themselves that the English plough is superior to the country one, a number of them registered their names for the former.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.—A melancholy case of bereavement is recorded by the *Times of India*:—Mr. Charles Duke, of the Burmah Commission, son of General T. A. Duke, Madras Army, Retired, has just sustained a most distressing bereavement by the death of his three children, on the 19th, 20th, and 25th April respectively, on board the *Cathay*, while homeward bound. The calamity is all the greater as Mr. Duke has no other children.

ASSAULT BY AN OFFICER.—A special telegram from Chicacole to the *Madras Mail* on the 17th instant says:—"A recruit boy, aged thirteen, belonging to the 41st Regiment N.I. is said to have been severely beaten and kicked on the left side by an officer. The boy was lying last evening in a dangerous state in hospital. His dying declaration was taken by the Native Magistrate and the Taluk Sheristadar."

QUININE.—The Madras Government have resolved to appoint a commission to investigate and report on the subject of locally manufacturing quinine. They have appointed the Commissioner of the Nilgiris to preside as president of the committee, the members of which are to consist of the following gentlemen:—Surgeon-Major W. R. Cornish, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner; Surgeon-Major George Bidie, M.B., Superintendent, Government Museum; and Mr. Lorne A. Campbell. The committee has been requested to meet at as early a date as possible.—*Times of India*.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—A European pensioner, named

John Enright, was, on the evening of June 9th found lying dead in the verandah of a beer-shop at John Pereira's. Dr. Stanbrough, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of the deceased, and the evidence showed that the deceased, age sixty years, had been much addicted to drinking, and that on Sunday he had indulged somewhat freely in arrack and beer. The jury returned a verdict of death from heat apoplexy.

**DEATH BY FALLING FROM A TREE.**—Dr. Stanbrough, the Coroner, on Monday morning, the 10th June, held an inquest at the Royahpettah Hospital on the body of a toddy drawer named Vadaghery. The evidence showed that the deceased, on Sunday last, climbed a cocoa-nut tree in a garden near the Club, and when he had got up a height of thirty feet the band which supported him gave way and he fell to the ground. He was taken to the Royahpettah Hospital where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by injuries resulting from a fall accidentally from a cocoa-nut tree.

**THE LATE MR. H. T. RICHARDSON.**—The Coconada paper says:—We learn that in Madras subscriptions are being raised, the object of which is to present a fixed sum of money to Miss Richardson, now in England, in token of the public esteem in which her father, Mr. Herbert Temesfield Richardson, late Deputy Collector and Magistrate of this District, who died at Madras on the 14th March last was held. A list is being circulated here also, and it is expected that a pretty good sum will be collected. Should the collections exceed the sum fixed for the purpose above stated, the surplus money is to be laid out in placing a tablet in memory of the deceased in St. George's Cathedral.

**PROPAGATION OF CHOLERA.**—The following example of the manner in which cholera is spread occurs in the last report issued by the Madras Government on Civil Dispensaries. Cholera broke out in a small village not far from Coimbatore. The inhabitants numbered only a hundred, and more than half of them were attacked by the disease, and a third carried off within two months, February and March. A hospital assistant was despatched with a supply of medicines, and on his arrival there discovered several villagers washing the clothes of cholera patients in a large well, the very place from which the villagers obtained their drinking water. This well was of course closed at once, and water was supplied from an uncontaminated source, and the epidemic soon abated.—*Times of India.*

**THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—Mr. H. M. Bliss, the Salt Commissioner, who has lately returned from a tour of inspection, is introducing the Bombay system of working in the Salt Department prior to his taking charge of the department. He has during the last week been examining the salt weights and scales, and is now preparing to start to the Northern Districts. The quantity of salt stored at the Madras Home's Garden, and Cheyoor Salt Depots is almost 11,10,000 Indian maunds, and some 150 boat loads arrived on Wednesday and Thursday last from the Northern Pans. As the salt is coming in plentifully this year, and the usual number of guards is found insufficient, Government has been applied to for an extra police force for the Salt Department.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**THE WESTON (FULLER) CASE.**—At the recent Criminal Sessions of the District Court of Cuddapah, Mr. Alexander Weston, a famine relief officer, from Bengal, was arraigned on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The suggestion of the prosecution was, that Mr. Weston, being on tour last April at a village called Mallur, ordered his horse-keeper, the deceased, to measure gram in front of his tent, in the presence of a number of persons, and finding it short gave the deceased two or three blows with his clenched fist on the head, and one or two on the left side. The last blow, or one of the last, ruptured the horse-keeper's spleen, and after being in great pain for about fifteen days the man died of the blows. The Court found that the prisoner, Mr. Weston, was not guilty of the offence specified in the charge, and directed his acquittal and discharge.

**THUNDERSTORM.**—A terrific thunderstorm broke over Trichinopoly on the 10th ult. A correspondent says:—"The storm was as sudden as it was terrific, and some of the old residents of the place tell me that they have never known such a frightful storm. A large quantity of rain fell that evening, and the peals of thunder heard on all sides were deafening. A sepoy's wife was struck dead by lightning at Shengolam while passing along the high road to her house. A soldier was killed who had just returned from doing sentry duty; he was having a chat with his comrades in the Artillery barracks, when the lightning struck him, killing the man on the spot, and injuring two other soldiers who were near at the time; they were taken up insensible and conveyed to the hospital. From latest accounts they are doing well. Some soldiers had their hair singed, without sustaining any further injury, and a pillow in the hospital was found to be burnt. But an extraordinary occurrence happened on the evening in question. One of the soldiers was lying on his cot in the barracks at the time, when the electric fluid passed between his legs, burnt through the bed and cot, and, after slightly breaking up the floor below, found its way downwards. The soldier was quite unhurt."

**BRITISH TROOPS IN NATIVE STATES AND LOCAL COURTS.**—The sident at Travancore having entertained some doubts as to

whether the British troops serving at that station are amenable to the local tribunals, a reference was made to the Military authorities. After some correspondence the question was submitted to the local Government, who passed the following order:—"The Indian Articles of War (Act V. of 1869) prohibit the arrest for debt of any soldier, under civil process, by any Court of Law. (2.) The Military Department asked if the Code of Civil Procedure conflicted with that prohibition. The reply of the Advocate General in the negative was communicated to the Military Department in due course. (3.) It subsequently appeared that the question put is not the real one, which is whether, when a Regiment is serving in the Native State of Travancore, a soldier of the Queen may be arrested, the Travancore Law containing no such prohibition. (4.) The Advocate General knows no law against it, but apart from the strict legal view, it is necessary to inquire why the Queen's soldiers are there; it is, 'to protect the territories of the Maharajah against attack or invasion.' (5.) The Resident will point out to his Highness the Maharajah that it is inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty that any member of the British Force serving in Travancore should be liable to civil arrest or attachment of pay by the authority of a local court. The reasons are obvious, and will readily suggest themselves to his Highness's mind. The Resident will suggest to his Highness's Government the expediency of legislating to assimilate the local law with the law of British India, as regards the Queen's troops in this respect."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 18. Str. Almora, Calcutta.—20. Lioness, Trincomallee.—21. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta.—22. Umvoti, Port Natal; Night Hawk, False Point.—23. Str. Arabia, Negapatam; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—24. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon; Bertheaux, Cardiff.—25. Medusa, London; str. Merkara, London.

### DEPARTURES.

June 18. Str. Almora, London; str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; str. Navarino, Coast; City of Canton, Coast.—19. Str. Arabia, Negapatam; Henry Miller, Gopulpore.—20. Early Morn, Burmah; str. Aiguan; Early Morn, Burmah.—22. Sarmatian, London; Inveraven, Port Natal; str. Naworth Castle, London.—23. Dulcimer, Coast.—24. Str. Arabia, Rangoon; str. Khandalla, Calcutta; str. Rajpootana, Bombay.

## Commercial.

Madras, June 26, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-161.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 13-161.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-161.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. Holders ask 39 prem.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	4 prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	1870	½ dis.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	1832-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	5½ to 6 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1851-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	5½ to 5½ dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-9

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, 4s. 10s.; Skins, 2s.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

**KURRACHEE, June 11.**—We are going through uncomfortable weather—hot dusty days and close nights. Another dust-storm yesterday and no rain. The butcher or meat question has been agreeably settled. Mr. Peile had the principal men before him, and advised them to go to their stalls again, and that he would examine into their grievances. They have done so. This is the sensible course that was wanted instead of the laconic "I cannot interfere with the Municipality, if you have more dues to pay, increase your selling prices," for which Mr. Melvill is blamed, but I hardly think that reply originated with him. From a prospectus to hand, I find we are to have three days' races in the month of September; four events for the first day—the Derby, the Pony Race, Charger Stakes and the Galloway Plate; five for the second—the Pony Steeplechase, the Kurrachee Cup, the Galloway Handicap, the Flying Stakes and the Pony Skurry; four for the last—the Sind Grand Provincial Steeplechase, Give and Take, Galloway Steeplechase, and the Winners handicap. A local journal announces the departure from this scene of old "Knapas," the property of a noteworthy turfite. The old horse was known to many in Sind; he ran the courses over and over until he could run no more; his is not therefore an "untimely end." We have a few more of these old stagers left, but whose happy departure would not be felt. Last year's meet showed that there was room for the introduction of younger stock.



No one, to be sure, cares to see old carriage horses compete for prizes. We want better ponies, too; those twenty-nine-rupee-wallahs do not, by any means, cut a dandy figure on a race course. Horticulture, I am told, received a very fair share of attention from the late Commissioner in Sind, Sir William Merewether. Some years ago Government purchased a large bungalow for the exclusive use of the Ameer in Sind when they came to Kurrachee on a visit to Government House. Attached to this bungalow are some twelve acres of land, which were lying waste, the soil having been pronounced unfit for cultivation; but as it bore marks of having once been used for garden purposes, and there were already two substantial wells on the land, Sir William gave instructions for garden experiments, which were carried out. The soil was raked up and prepared with unrivalled richness, squares and circles were laid out, arches and bowers built, and masonry and wooden seats provided. Plants of various kinds poured in from all parts of the Province and from Bombay; flower-pots dotted the walks; roses of different hues and jessamine sprang up in profusion, and filled the air with fragrance; the marigold and acacia spread out their branches, and the stately cyprus towering above the whole gave to the arena an altogether imposing appearance. What was once a barren waste was now turned into a pleasant retreat for the young and old. Garlands and bouquets decked the houses of the rich and poor, while the outskirts supplied the kitchen wants of not a few, and gave to the garden cattle their provender. But greenness and beauty were not loved by all; there was one at least who thought these things should not exist, and that desolation should once more be spread. Sir William had scarcely left our shores when the pent-up idea of destroying the garden broke forth with fury; trees were hewn down, plants rooted up and thrown away, and the more costly ones brought under the auctioneer's hammer, bowers pulled down and destroyed, and the masonry works demolished. In a few short days all was gone, nothing remained to mark the spot, but dried up water courses, ruts, and deep holes, withered leaves, fallen trunks, and broken masonry. Alas for the "Merewether Gardens!" The work of destruction is complete.—Correspondent *Bombay Gazette*.

### Miscellaneous.

**RAINFALL.**—The total fall of rain at Bombay was at Colaba, up to six A.M. on the 26th ult., 12 inches and 24 cents., and at Byculia, up to six P.M. on the 26th instant, 14 inches and 43 cents.

**EMBEZZLEMENT AT POONA.**—Mr. Cross, pleader, has been arrested at Poona, and brought before Major Trueman, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, preferred by Messrs. King, King and Company, on behalf of Lieutenant Settle, now at Malta.

**EXTINCT JOURNALS.**—Within the last month or so about half-a-dozen of the Urdu papers published in Bombay have ceased to exist, the only survivals being the *Urdu Akhbar* and the *Kashf-ul-Akhbar*. It is not unlikely that the terrors of the new vernacular press law, among other drawbacks, may have weighed with the proprietors in adopting the perhaps prudent resolve not to risk the chances of a Government prosecution.—*Pioneer*.

**THE FAKERS.**—The fakeers promise to become a regular nuisance in Bombay. One took up his abode in the Victoria Gardens, where he built a mosque, and there promises to be the greatest difficulty in removing the encroachment. Another has a tomb on the site shown for the terminal station of the G.I.P. Railway, and 4,000 Mohammedans have threatened that their feelings will be hurt and a calamity will befall the city if the tomb is disturbed. They have petitioned Government on the subject.

**TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.**—At a meeting of the Bombay Town council held on June 14, the following resolution was passed with only one dissentient:—"That in view of the great prevalence of sickness and mortality in Mandvie, Dongree, Koondawara, and Khetwady, and the inadequacy of the existing hospital accommodation, the Council recommend the Corporation to sanction an immediate grant of Rs. 15,000 for establishing a temporary hospital in a suitable locality." There was some discussion as to whether the Council had power to authorise the Commissioner to draw the money and proceed with the establishment of the hospital at once, without waiting for the grant to be sanctioned by the Corporation. Finally, the following additional resolution was passed, viz:—"That as the matter is urgent, the Commissioner be authorised to proceed with the provision of the temporary hospital at once."

**PILGRIMS AND CHOLERA.**—According to the *Times of India* the prevalence of cholera in the districts around Bombay is sufficient to excite some apprehension. Pilgrims having visited centres of infection will be returning to our midst, and most certainly some of them will take the disease back with them. There is scarcely a year in which pilgrims suffering from cholera do not arrive in this city; and it must be remembered that next month is the period of greatest cholera intensity in Bombay. We are glad to find that the Municipal officers are taking precautions, and that they will meet all the trains arriving here so as to see whether or not any of the passengers are sick. If any of them are sick they will be removed

to hospital. It is to be hoped the railway companies will also exercise the greatest care.

**A MOHAMMEDAN FANATIC.**—We have been told that for two or three days past a mad Synd, a Mohammedan fanatic, has been parading the streets of Kurrachee shouting and preaching in an excited manner, brandishing a Koran to emphasise his harangues. We understand that he uses seditious and inflammatory language, urging the slaughter of infidels, the driving out of Feringhis and making the Sultan Emperor of the East! The man is bold, too, yelling his nonsense at the top of his voice, not only where policemen hear him, but where their Superintendent might, seeing that on Sunday he held forth not far from that officer's residence. The man ought to be taken care of for his own sake, and the sake of the public. We have low fanatics and budmashes enough among our population to welcome a row, if only with the object of a little licence and loot.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**CAPTAINS AND THEIR OFFICERS.**—A meeting was held at the Sailors' Home, Bombay, on June 21st, to consider a matter of some importance to nautical men, namely, the degradation by captains of ships of their officers. The subject, which has recently been ventilated in the Bombay papers, arises out of the decision of a local magistrate in a charge against an officer of the *Simla*, but the meeting was asked to deliberate apart from the circumstances of that case. The Chairman (Mr. Kennerley, of the s.s. *Shadwan*), in the course of the proceedings, expressed his strong conviction that the master of the *Simla* had not a right to degrade his officer, but he contended that a captain at sea has the power to disrate an officer, a contention which those present at the meeting generally supported. Some remarks were made as to the present unsatisfactory state of things with regard to the settlement of nautical cases in Bombay, and it was decided to include, in a memorial to the Board of Trade, on the "degrading" question, a recommendation that a special magistrate should be appointed, with the requisite technical knowledge, to dispose of all such matters.

**CASE OF MR. DEWEY.**—On the 23rd ult., at Bombay, Mr. Dewey, the goods agent of the G. I. P. Railway, was formally committed to take his trial at the ensuing Session, on the charge of receiving an illegal gratification as a public servant. Owing to the absence of a mehta at Cutch, the first case against Mr. Dewey and Janhardhun, his clerk, was adjourned for a fortnight; while the third case, his Worship thought had better not be taken up till the second case had been decided at the Sessions. The second case on which Mr. Dewey will be tried simply amounts to this, that Anundjee Lalljee, a mehta in the employ of Toolsidas Dhunjee, swears that in August last year he saw Mr. Dewey in a buggy, and that in the open street, and in the presence of the Buggywalla and Toolsidas Dhunjee, he gave Mr. Dewey Rs. 25, and that in return for this Mr. Dewey gave him twelve waggons. This, his Worship says, is the strongest of the three cases against Mr. Dewey. Bail has been fixed at the enormous amount of Rs. 40,000, although, as his counsel pointed out, the bribes he is charged with receiving, only amount in the aggregate to the sum of Rs. 200.

**WEATHER SUMMARY.**—Reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 18th June state, that in Madras copious rain is reported from the West Coast districts; some has fallen in all other districts except Tanjor, parts of Chingleput, and Madras; it has not, however, been abundant in quantity, and the Madras Government consider that general prospects have not improved; prices continue to rise. The total number on relief works is 135,935, and on gratuitous relief 71,578; the former is 10,130 more and the latter 4,053 less than last week. In Mysor there has been good rain in Chitaldroog, Tumkur, and Shimoga, and a fair amount in Coorg; elsewhere very little has fallen, and it is much wanted in Kolar and Bangalur; locusts and insects continue to cause damage in the Western districts; in the Eastern districts prices are slightly rising; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 8th instant was 40,833 and gratuitously relieved 12,205, less by 1,898 and more by 1,231 (almost all in village relief) than in the previous week. In Bombay the early showers of the monsoon have set in in the Southern Maratha Country, Deccan, Konkan, and Khandesh; light showers are reported from Guzerat, Katiawar, and the Gaikwar's territory; heavy rain has fallen in Kanara, and a shower at Kurrachee; the river is very high in Sind. In the Central Provinces slight rain is reported from the Upper Godavery, Narsingpur, and Seoni, and it is generally cloudy; scarcity of water is felt in the trans-Nerbudda districts and Nimar. In Berar no rain is reported, but other accounts state that the monsoon appears to be setting in at Akola. In Central India the only rain is a shower at Rutlam. In Rajpootana showers are reported from most of the Southern States. In Bengal the monsoon appears to have set in in the Eastern districts, but is not yet fully established; it has not yet extended to Behar, where great heat prevails; prospects are generally fair. In Assam good rain is reported from both the Valley districts and Sylhet, and prospects are good. In Burma steady rain continues, and the fall in the inland districts is now of fair quantity. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been no rain; the heat is intense, but the public health is gene-

rally good. In the Punjab there has also been no rain; the rabi crops have been nearly all got in.—*Times of India*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 21. Str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool; Prince Charles, Liverpool; Beana Ulamba, Mauritius; str. Calcutta, Bussorah.—23. M. of Londonderry, Muscat; P. F. Webster, Bangoon.—23. Inspector, Akyab; Futey Sultan, Hoodeida; str. Consett, Carwar; Eldenhope, Calcutta.—24. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Scio, Bussorah; str. Miraspore, Calcutta; Gambok, Muscat; str. Telford, Moulmein.—25. Str. Khiva, Venice; str. Calder, Bussorah; str. Mahatta, Calcutta; Moring Light, Liverpool.—26. Howden, Akyab.—27. Str. Speke Hall, Liverpool; City Camp, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Khiva.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Andrews, Mr. W. G. Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mr. C. E. Chapman, and Lieut. P. G. Melville. From VANCIA.—Dr., Mrs., and Miss Bensley, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, and Mr. W. B. Leggett. From BOMBAY.—Mr. C. T. Cooper, Capt. C. E. Yates, Rev. A. G. Cane, Major Victor Law, Major and Mrs. Swetenham, and Mrs. G. Barnett. From SUZ.—Messrs. Ayamloff. From ADEN.—Mr. W. Bromley, R.N.

### DEPARTURES.

June 21. Str. Tanjore, Australia, &c.; str. Mongolia, Aden and Suez.—22. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Umballa, Coasts and Calcutta.—24. Drumadon, Batavia; str. Surat, China, &c.—25. Str. Alghita, Calcutta; Cessara, Calcutta.—26. Cocoonada, P. Gulf, via Kurrachee; Shadman, Persian Gulf; str. Amboto, Moulmein and Bangoon.—27. Professor Moha, Havre.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Gwalior.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. E. A. Grey, Mrs. Good, and a Gentleman. For VENICE.—Capt. R. M. Clark, and Mr. K. Rowell. For ADEN.—Capt. Good.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Miraspore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. L. Gale, and three children, Mr. M. N. Macleod, Lieut. col. and Mrs. H. Richards, Miss Doyne, Mr. W. Jaffray, a lady and infant, Mr. J. T. Broadhead, Mr. Shaw, Private S. Duffey, Private S. Melloy, Mr. and Mrs. Bremermann and 4 children, Mrs. Warwick and child, Mr. T. Macpherson and wife, Mr. Tudbull, Mr. E. Hughes, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Alexander Macleod, Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. William Bailey, Mr. S. W. McDonnell, Gunner J. McRillie, and Mr. B. Taylor. For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. Conolly, Hajee Apsasab, Dr. D. B. Thompson, and Mr. S. F. Hamilton. For ADEN.—Mr. Dunjeehaw Motabhooy.

## Commercial.

Bombay, June 26, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—		
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	Rs. 8 11-16 1/2 d.
6 ditto	...	Rs. 8 27-32 d. Credit
6 ditto	...	Rs. 8 29-32 d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	132 1/2 d.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,300)	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	690
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 p.m.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 900
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2435 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 500
Coolia Spinning Company	...	Rs. 900
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—		
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,350 paid up)	...	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 350)	...	690 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up)	...	296
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Masegon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	900
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	725
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	735 1/2 d.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	94 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	"
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	95 1/2
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	103 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	18-9-0
Ditto Peking	...	18-10-6
	...	18-7-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-11-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 233
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 230
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107-11-0
Sycee Silver	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

### NEW PEARL FISHERIES.

In the event of the Government raising a local loan for flood works and other improvements, which, we believe, could be done on fully as good terms as in England, there is one special source of income which might very well be devoted to interest and a sinking fund for the redemption of the debt—our Pearl Fisheries. It is true the amount realisable from these is always an uncertain element; but now that we are assured of a succession of fisheries in 1879, 1880, and the two following years, there can be very little doubt that we shall continue to have these at irregular intervals, and that the old idea of the exhaustion of the beds was a fallacy. The fishery of 1877 produced £14,000. This year there was no fishing, but the various reports of Captain Donnan, made after successive inspections of the banks, point to a very much larger income from this source than we have been hitherto led to expect. It may be remembered that shortly after the last inspection of the Aripo banks in March and April of the present year, we were able to state that two new oyster deposits had been discovered, in addition to a considerable number of live oysters remaining on the banks fished in 1877. The two new beds found by the Inspector were of very different ages; one of these was situated to the extreme westward of the Cheval Paar, never before fished over, being in rather deep water, though it was on record that a fishery had been obtained there forty years ago. An examination of this bank showed that it did not extend for more than a mile and a half in length by three quarters in breadth, and that it contained about three millions and a half of oysters, capable of giving employment to fifty boats for ten days. These oysters are of sufficient age to be fished in March of next year. There is also a small deposit of about a million and a half of oysters on the southern edge of the Chilaw bank promising work for fifty boats for five days. These two fisheries may therefore, be expected to produce about £12,000 of revenue in 1879. The second new bed lies to the south-east of the extensive deposit to be fished in 1880 and 1881; but the oysters on it are not numerous, and only nine months old, promising a fishery in 1882. The condition of the large deposit on the Cheval Paar is quite equal to anticipation. They are in excellent health, and do not appear to have decreased in quantity, though we believe a few broken shells were found, betokening the visit of some enemy. This deposit was estimated at a length of three miles by one mile and a half broad, but of greater thickness than any other bed, giving an average of more than thirty to a dive. As we stated on a former occasion, it is anticipated that there are upwards of twenty millions of oysters on this bed, and that it is deemed almost impossible, under the most favourable circumstances, to complete the fishing of it in one season. It will, therefore, in all probability be commenced in the spring of 1880, and finished in March of the following year. The two fisheries will in all probability produce £50,000. We bring these facts together to show that there are good prospects of the colony being able to provide for the repayment of a loan for public improvements from this special source alone, without trenching on our ordinary revenue.—*Ceylon Times*.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE WEATHER.**—The *Ceylon Times* states that the weather during the month of June was exceedingly boisterous, heavy squalls of wind and rain from the south-west having been occasionally succeeded by calm days with a faint land wind. The country round the capital has been under water for many miles, it is feared with evil consequences to native cultivators. At date of June 18th the waters of the flood had subsided, leaving behind them a legacy of fever and other complaints. The heavy floods which prevailed for many days between Negombo and Kalutara with more or less disastrous results, it is to be hoped will hasten forward the Government scheme of flood works, which we are led to believe are now being matured by the Public Works Department. These will be of an extensive nature, involving a large outlay, so large indeed, as to necessitate a reference to the Secretary of State for his sanction. No fewer than six large flood outlets will be required to render the work effectual.

**ARRACK RENTS AT KANDY.**—The tenders for the Arrack rents were closed on June 12, and it is said that the Government realised £10,000 less by them this year than they obtained last.—*Ceylon Times*.

**THE INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY** is to be opened as far as Bohri on the 1st of July.

**THE Madras Athenaeum** records the death of Mr. Adrian Zscherpel, the well-known organist of Saint Matthias' Church, Vepery, at the age of sixty years, which took place at his residence, Pursawaulkum, on Wednesday, June 12, after a short illness of eight days. He has been the organist of Vepery Church for the past forty years.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 15.)

- BATLY, W. G.**, dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, is prom. to examiner 3rd class, 2nd grade (temp. rank), from the date on which he joined his appt. in Hyderabad.
- HOGAN, J.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, temp. employed on Famine Relief Works in Mysore, is re-transfd. to the Military Works Branch.
- HOSKYN, Lieut. C. R.**, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, under training on the Punjab Northern State Railway for the Revenue Establishment, is transfd. to this office, to assist as a temp. arrangement.
- MORRISON, A.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the (open line) Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
- RABAN, Lieut. E.**, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, Assam, during the abs. of Mr. Hutchinson on priv. leave.
- RAINIER, P.**, asst. traffic supt., is posted to the Rajputana State Railway.
- SOUTER, Sir F. H.**, Kt., c.s.i., resumed charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on June 17.
- VACHER, H.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. employed on the Dhond and Munmar Railway, is transfd. to the Central System of State Railways.

(Gazette of India, June 22.)

- BELL—ROBINSON.**—Messrs. H. Bell and W. LeF. Robinson is perm. to resign H.M.'s Bengal civil service, from May 1.
- BIGG-WITHER, Capt. A. C.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade (temp. rank), is transfd. from the office of engr. in chief to the charge of the Empress Bridge div. during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. J. R. Bell, supt. of works.
- BREBETON, A.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transfd., in the interests of the public service, to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
- DAVIES, C. M.**, dep. locomotive supt., Rajputana State Railway, is app. to offic. as locomotive supt., Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, during the abs. on leave of Mr. Gutersloh.
- DONALD—DOBIE.**—Mr. W. Donald is app. to offic. as acct. gen. and comr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras; and Mr. W. H. Dobie is app. to offic. as dep. acct. gen., Madras, during Mr. Probyn's abs.
- DUNCAN, N.**, to be a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob., and posted to the I. G. S. Irrawady, v. Mr. F. W. Arnfield, resigned.
- FERGUSON, J. M.**, to be 3rd suptg. engr., Kidderpore Dockyard, from date of joining.
- FRASER**—The Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. E. A. Fraser to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.
- GEOGHEGAN, H. T.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is temp. transfd. to the office of engr. in chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, from March 25.
- GRANT—THOMPSON.**—The following temp. proms. are made in the Berar Commission consequent on Mr. Horden's retirement:—Capt. F. W. Grant, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class, from April 16. Capt. R. S. Thompson, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, from April 1.
- HADDON, H. E.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Southern dist. to the office of the engr. in chief for special duty.
- HODSON, C. W.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is transfd. from the Northern dist. to the office of engr. in chief.
- LANG, F.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. to the Kotri div.
- MCCALLY, A.**, Madras staff corps, asst. supt. in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is prom. from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, from May 1.
- MARTIN—HOGAN.**—With reference to the notification, constituting the Achnera and Muttra line of railway an exec. div. under the manager, Rajputana State Railway, the following arrangement is made:—Mr. G. B. Martin, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp.), to the charge of the div. Mr. W. Hogan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to act as asst. engr. on the div.
- OLIVER—NISBETT.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Forest Dept. of British Burmah from April 26:—Mr. J. W. Oliver, asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade and offic. as an asst. conservator of the 1st grade, to offic. as a dep. conservator of forests of the 3rd grade. Mr. J. Nisbett, asst. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, to offic. as an asst. conservator of forests of the 1st grade.
- REYNOLDS, G. B.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, temp. rank, is transfd. from the Sindia to the Rajputana State Railway.
- STENT—MILSON.**—The undermentioned officers of the Rajputana State Railway were relieved of their duties on this railway on May 31:—Mr. W. K. Stent, asst. engr., 1st grade; Mr. B. P. Milson, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAYS.

The following permanent proms. are ordered in the Railway Branch:

To Suptg. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Major J. G. Lindsay, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade (temp. 2nd grade), from May 19, 1877.

To Suptg. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Mr. W. H. Parker, exec. engr., 1st grade (on furl.), from May 19, 1877; Mr. R. T. Mallet, exec. engr., 1st grade (temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade), from April 1, 1878; and Mr. H. Lambert, exec. engr., 1st grade (temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade), from April 1, 1878.

The following temp. proms. are ordered in the Railway Branch:—

To Suptg. Engr., 1st Grade.—Lieut. col. J. Bonus, R.E., suptg. engr., 2nd grade, from May 19, 1877.

To Suptg. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Major A. Le Messurier, R.E., suptg. engr., 3rd grade, from May 19, 1877; Mr. R. T. Mallet, exec. engr., 1st grade (temp. suptg. engr., 3rd grade), from May 19, 1877; and Mr. W. H. Parker, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, from April 8, 1878.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following transfers are ordered in the Superior Accounts Estab. of the P.W.D.:—

Mr. H. Rainier, asst. examiner, 1st grade (temp. rank), from the office of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, to that of the examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr. R. N. Burn, dep. examiner, from the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to that of the auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, vice Mr. Rainier.

Mr. W. E. Palmer, temp. asst. examiner, 3rd grade, from the N.W.P. and Oudh, to the Indus Valley State Railway, but to join the auditor's office, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, temp., until relieved by Mr. Burn.

Col. J. Dawson, staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, is app. to offic. as suptg. engr., Oudh command, during the absence on priv. leave of Col. Hume.

#### MILITARY WORKS.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, exec. engr., is trans. from Presy. com., Mily. Works, to the Oudh com., Mily. Works.

Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., asst. engr., is trans. from the Lahore to the Ferozepore div., Mily. Works.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 12.)

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Doomka.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll., Deoghur, on leave, is posted to Pakour.

Regarding the apps. of Messrs. C. T. Buckland, F. M. Halliday, E. H. Whinfield, C. F. Worsley, and F. W. J. Rees, the following apps. are sanctioned from the date on which the resignation of Mr. A. Money, c.s., takes effect:—

Mr. C. T. Buckland, offic. member, board of revenue, is confd. in that app., v. Mr. A. Money.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., offic. comr., presy. div., is confd. in that app., v. Mr. C. T. Buckland.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, c.s.i., offic. comr., Bhagulpore div., is confd. in that app., v. Mr. R. L. Mangles.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, offic. comr., Patna div., is app. to be comr. of that div.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, comr. of the Orissa div. and supt. of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, on furl., is app. to be comr. of the Burdwan div.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, mag. and coll., 2nd grade, on furl., is promoted to the 1st grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, mag. and coll., 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade of mags. and colls., v. Mr. E. H. Whinfield. Mr. Worsley will continue to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, joint mag. and dep. coll., 1st grade, is app. to be a mag. and coll. of the 3rd grade, v. Mr. C. F. Worsley. Mr. Rees will continue to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

Lieut. col. H. H. Stansfeld is app. to be private secy. and A.D.C. to the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, v. Capt. H. Boileau.

Mr. C. A. Mills, dist. engr., is app. to be an hon. mag. for the Gya Bench, in the dist. of Gya, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. H. A. Thornton is app. to be an hon. mag. for the Naraingunge Bench, in the dist. of Dacca, and is vested with the powers of a mag. of the third class.

Mr. J. H. Tuogood, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to the Arrah div., which he joined on May 28.

Mr. R. H. Rhind, exec. engr., 1st grade, made over charge of the Arrah div. to Mr. J. F. Williamson, exec. engr., 4th grade, on May 27.

Mr. F. Simon, exec. engr., 2nd grade, joined the South-Western Circle on May 27. Mr. Simon will be employed on special duty.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 15.)

Mr. W. Clifford, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, is app. to offic. in the 4th grade, from May 10, v. Mr. G. G. Parker, proceeded on furl.

Mr. J. Macpherson, asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly, is app. to the charge, from April 8 last, of the Pilibhit sub div., during the abs., on leave, of Mr. R. G. Hardy.

Surg. J. Lewtas, A.M.D., is app. to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chakrata, from Jan. 31.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, offic. asst. conservator, 1st grade, is transf. from the Garwal to the Jaunsar div.

Mr. R. W. Roberts, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mau-Ranipur Local Railway Survey div., passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on May 18.

Mr. A. Joyce, asst. engr., is transfd. from the Deoband branch to the Cawnpore div., Ganges Canal.

Mr. T. W. Scott, asst. engr., is transfd. from the Rohilkhand Cana to the Agra Canal.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 13.)

Mr. J. Wilson, offic. asst. settlement officer, is app. to the charge of the Delhi and Gurgaon settlement, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. Maconachie.

Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, asst. comr., Peshawur, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Peshawur, during the abs., on leave, of Mr. Jenkyns.

Mr. E. B. Francis, asst. comr., in charge of the Rupar sub div. of the Umballa dist., has obtained priv. leave of abs., for three months, from the forenoon of June 3.

With reference to Punjab Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, Notific. Nos. 1,767E1 and 1,790E1, dated April 16 and April 23, respectively, Col. J. Fulton, R.A., supt. engr., returned from the leave granted him, and took over charge of the Western Jumna Canal Circle from Mr. Martin on the forenoon of May 20.

Mr. Martin took over charge of the New Main Line div. from Mr. McMordie on the forenoon of the same date.

Mr. B. G. Wallis, tempy. exec. engr., is transfd. from the office of superintg. engr., 2nd circle, Punjab, to the Hill Roads div. Mr. Wallis left the superintg. engr.'s office, on the afternoon of May 31, and joined the Hill Roads div. on the forenoon of June 1.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 8.)

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. Mr. W. Foley to be a member of the Special Court constituted under the provisions of Section VII. of Act XXIII. of 1863, for the investigation and trial of claims to waste lands in the dist. of Sylhet.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 22.)

**CASE—WINGATE.**—The following tempy. apps. are made in the Commissariat Dept. from April 24, v. Major N. F. Parker, offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on special service:—Major C. Case, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Lieut. G. Wingate to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

**FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Capt. A., R.E.**, app. by H.M.'s Govt. to the Bengal presidency, having reported his arrival, is attached to the Dept. of the adjt. gen. in India, for special duty, with the rank and pay of an asst. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Major G. M. Collings, R.E., who has reverted to imperial duty.

**OKEDEN.**—The services of Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd batt., 60th foot, are placed at the disposal of the hon. the Lieut. Govr. of the N.W.P. and Oudh, for app. to H.H.'s personal staff.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. C. C. Trench, 5th Goorkha regt., to Rawalpindi, to study the native languages, from June 6 to July 6. Mr. H. Beck, offic. dist. supt. of police, Gurgaon, priv. leave for two months and twenty-eight days, from July 15. Mr. C. H. Lemarchand, asst. dist. supt. of police, Ferozepore, priv. leave for two months and fourteen days, from July 15. Mr. M. Macauliffe, judicial asst. comr., reported his departure from Bombay on May 31, on special leave. Mr. W. Jenkyns, offic. judicial asst., Peshawur, priv. leave for three months, together with one month's examination leave. Mr. P. O'Brien, exec. engr., 1st grade, attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab div., Inundation Canals, priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. F. M. S. Douglas, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Arrah div., availed himself on May 10 of the three months' priv. granted him to study the native languages. Mr. J. Arbuthnot, asst. engr., 1st grade, temp. transfd. to the Govt. of Madras for two years, from Jan. 1. Mr. H. J. Oddie, asst. engr., attached to the Agra div., Rajputana State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, from May 27. Mr. F. Hutchinson, dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, Assam, priv. leave for three months, from June 20. Mr. J. R. Maconachie, settlement officer, Delhi and Gurgaon, priv. leave for two months, from June 6. Mr. E. B. Francis, asst. comr., in charge of the Rupar sub-div. of the Umballa dist., priv. leave for three months. Mr. P. O'Brien, exec. engr., priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. Arbuthnot, asst. engr., 1st grade, for two years, temp. Mr. M. L. Ferrar, offic. dep. comr., Hardoi, priv. leave for forty-four days, from July 1. Mr. D. B. Allen, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, for forty-two days, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. F. de Marsac, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., priv. leave for three months, from May 29. Mr. R. E. Wright, exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, Indus Valley State Railway, for six months, in extension. Mr. C. A. Bull, exec. engr., Soan div., priv. leave for sixty days, from June 11. Col. J. G. Madley, R.E., consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahor, priv. leave for three months, from July 15. Major J. P. Steel, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from July 1. Mr. S. DeBrath, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mooltan div., for three months, to study the native languages, from June 1. Mr. L. C. Probyn, Bengal C.S., accountant gen. and comr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, of Madras, priv. leave from July 1. Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus div., Indus Valley Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, from July 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg.-major E.

A. Birch, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Capt. W. Brydon, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 42nd (Assam) N.L.I., on private affairs, for two years. Capt. D. C. Andrew, Bengal staff corps, depy. supt., 3rd grade Survey Dept., on private affairs, for two years. Capt. S. G. Smyth, R.A. to Bombay, for one month. Second Lieut. R. G. W. Long, 6th dragoon gds. (Carabiniers), to Mussoorie, from May 18 to Oct. 15. Lieut. G. H. Prichard, 43rd foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. E. Preston, 51st foot, to Naini Tal, from June 2 to Oct. 2. Capt. F. W. Macmullen, gen. list, cavalry, to Mussoorie, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg.-major J. N. Davis, for one month to port of embarkation, and thence to England; Surg.-major W. B. Wallis, to Murree and adjacent hills, from June 5 to Dec. 5; and Surg.-major J. T. M. Symons, M.D., to England from date of embarkation. Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A., to England, from date of embarkation; Major T. M. Hazelrigg, to remain at Mussoorie, from June 14 to Oct. 31, in extension of priv. leave. Capt. N. J. Spens, 2nd foot, to Murree, from June 5 to Oct. 5. Capt. H. Gunter, 73rd foot, for four months within Indian limits. Second Lieut. A. N. Carr, 100th foot, to Mussoorie, from June 10 to Oct. 15. Col. J. J. Hume, supt. engr. Oudh command, Mily. Works, two months and twenty-four days' priv. leave, from July 1.

**CONSULAR.**—With reference to notific. No. 455P, dated Feb. 20, the recognition by the Govt. of India of the app. of Mr. J. M. Allan as consular agent for Italy at Bassein has been confd. by H.M.'s Govt. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of M. Blanchard de Farges as Consul-General for France at Calcutta.

**GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.**—The following statement of Cash Balances is published in the *Gazette of India*:—Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of March, 1878, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1877 and 1876:—

	1878. Rs.	1877. Rs.	1876. Rs.
Government of India...	2,54,26,990	1,16,60,590	2,95,28,282
Bengal ... ..	2,66,39,100	2,19,95,820	2,33,03,230
Assam ... ..	31,87,610	29,89,130	32,79,687

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 18.)

**EVANS—PORTER—METCALFE.**—Mr. F. S. Evans, M.A., professor of mathematics, Presidency College, 4th class, to be professor, 3rd class, v. Mr. W. B. Kershaw, inspr. of schools, 3rd class, and acting 2nd class, deceased. Mr. W. A. Porter, M.A., principal, Provincial College, Combaconum, 3rd class, to act as principal, 2nd class. Mr. E. P. Metcalfe, M.A., Principal, Provincial College, Rajahmundry, to be in charge of the current duties of the office of inspr. of schools, 1st div., without prejudice to his own app.

**COMYN, W. H.**, acting coll. and mag. of South Canara, to be coll. and mag. of that dist.

**HODGSON, Capt. G. R.**, asst. supt. of police, Malabar dist. to act as dep. comr. of police for Madras during the absence of Capt. D. Heming on furl.

**LISTON, A. L.**, to be sub coll. and joint mag. of North Arcot, but to continue on special duty in Kurnool and Cuddapah till further orders.

**SEWELL, H.**, acting coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, to be coll. and mag. of the dist.

**THOMAS, T. E.**, asst. supt. of police, South Arcot, to act as supt. of police, Cuddapah, during the employment of Capt. H. W. Blair on other duty, to join on being relieved of his present acting appt. by Major H. W. H. Cox.

### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 18.)

**CLERK, Capt. B. M.**, inf. gen. list, 2nd asst. supt. in the Coorg Revenue Survey, is permitted to proc. to Europe and Australia on furlough on private affairs for two years.

### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following proms. are made in the Madras staff corps, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

To be Lieut. cols., having completed twenty-six years' service:—Major H. St. M. Wynoh, from June 12; and Major R. Griffith, from June 13.

To be majors, having completed twenty years' service:—Capt. G. H. Trevor, M. M. Browie, C. H. A. G. David, T. Hatchel, W. G. Hughes, A. T. Woodhouse, A. S. Grove, H. C. D. W. C. Bayley and C. J. Watson, from June 12.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Dep. Surg. gen. T. C. O'Leary, British Med. Service, Hyderabad circle, to Europe. Col. E. T. Fasken, staff corps, is perm. to reside and draw pay in Europe. Capt. A. I. MacLavery, royal (Madras) art., comy. of ordnance, 3rd class, for six months, to embark from Madras. Lieut. E. R. J. Presgrave, to Bangalore and Neigherries, for four months, from June 6, or date of departure. Dep. Surg. gen. A. H. Fraser, for fourteen days, in extension.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH.**—Mr. E. M. Baber, 2nd asst. supt. of Revenue Survey, is allowed two months' priv. leave.



## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 20.)

COOPER, C. P., chief presy. mag., has been permitted by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.  
COURTENAY, R., acted as junior coll., mag., and registrar of the dist. of Kolaba, and political agent, Kolaba, from April 24 to May 22, both days inclusive.  
FORREST, G. W., assumed charge of the professorship of English literature in the Deccan College on the 1st inst.  
MACMILLAN, M., B.A., app. by H.M.'s Secy. of State for India to be a professor in the Elphinstone College, arrived at Bombay on June 12.  
NUGENT, J., resumed charge of the office of under secy. to Govt. in the political, judicial, and educational depts., and of secy. to the Council of the Gov. of Bombay for making laws and regulations, on the 18th inst.  
RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., C.S.I., resumed charge of his duties as chief secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Depts., on the 18th inst.  
SOUTER, Sir F. H., Knight, C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of comr. of police, Bombay, on June 17.  
VINCENT, E. H., resumed charge of the office of dep. comr. of police, Bombay, on the 17th inst.

(Bombay Government Gazette, June 21.)

AINSWORTH, G. A., is app. dep. supt. of the Preventive Service, v. Mr. W. Stewart, prom.  
DICKINSON, J. H., acted as asst. political agent in charge of the Dang and Mewas States and Western Bheel Agent during the absence of Major Probyn on leave.  
GOLDSMID.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following prom. in consequence of the death of Mr. M. C. Enti, late 4th grade dep. coll.:—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid (*pro tem.* 4th grade), to be 4th grade dep. coll. v. Mr. Enti.  
MARTIN, W. H., (temp.) dep. examiner, assumed charge of the duties in the office of the examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, on June 17.  
NAIRNE, A. K., is perm. to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab., with effect from July 19, and is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days, from June 22.

#### MILITARY.

CUNNINGHAM.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified:—Capt. C. A. Cunningham, June 20.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, June 26.)

BAUGH—SMITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated April 17, directing Lieut. Baugh, qrmr., to offic. as wing comr. in addition to his own duties, no other officer being available, v. Major Humfrey, offic. as second in command. Lieut. and Adj. Smith offic. as wing comr. in addition to his own duties from March 5 to April 17.  
BROWN.—Regtl. order confd., dated 6th June, directing Capt. C. M. Brown, adjt. 12th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, v. Major Reid, offic. as second in com. and pending the arrival of Major Walsh.  
COLES.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, directing Lieut. Coles, adjt. 15th N.I., to perform the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own, no other qualified officer being available.  
DAUNT.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 8, directing Lieut. Daunt, offic. wing officer, 1st (Gendras) N.I., to offic. as qrmr. in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Wapshare on m.c. Lieut. Hinde, adjt., performed the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own from the 4th to the 8th of June.  
DAVIS—MACKENZIE—SINCLAIR.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 27, directing Lieut.-Col. Davis, 2nd in comd. to offic. as comdt., v. Col. Beville, C.B., proceeding on m.c. and as a temp. measure, no other officer being available. Lieut. Mackenzie, adjt., to offic. as 2nd in comd. Lieut. Sinclair, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr. and Lieut. Mayne, offic. wing officer and qrmr., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Major Hogg.  
DENNY.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. W. T. G. Denny, D bat. 2nd Brig., has been promoted Capt. into No. 7 bat. 8th brig. R.A.  
HAMILTON.—With reference to G.O.C. No. 809 of Dec. 22 last, Lieut. E. D. Hamilton, 1-2nd foot, is confd. in the app. of A.D.C. to Major gen. Primrose, comdg. Poona div., v. Capt. Bury, R.A., who vacates.  
HUGHES.—In continuation of G.O.C. No. 232, dated May 24, Sub lieut. A. L. B. Hughes, 7th N.I., is attached to the 17th foot, Mhow, and will join forthwith.  
HUMFREY.—Sind Frontier Force order confd., dated 23rd March, directing Major Humfrey, wing officer 30th N.I., to offic. as second in com. in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 5th March, v. Lieut. Col. Mills, proceeded on m.c.  
MACKENZIE.—Regtl. order confd., dated 21st May, directing Lieut. Mackenzie, adjt., to offic. as wing com. 27th N.I., as a temp. measure, no senior officer being available; and Lieut. Sinclair, wing officer, to offic. as adjt.  
STAVLEY.—Sind dist. order confirmed, dated 11th June, stating that Major E. Staveley commanded the R. A. in Sind from the 5th April to 26th May on the departure of Brevet Col. G. A. Renny, V.C., R.H.A.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Sindi.—Lieut. F. Abbott, 2nd Sind horse.  
Hindustani, Higher Standard.—Lieut. G. V. Turner, 8th foot.  
Lower Standard.—Bombdr. T. Snowden, 2nd (late 4th) brigade, R.A.; Corporal T. Marshall, Gunner J. Thomson, Gunner S. Harris, 2nd (late 4th) brigade, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. G. E. Staveley, and Sub Lieut. G. K. Daly, 2-15th foot; Surg. major C. S. Close, A.M.D.; Surg. K. S. Nariman, and Surg. B. N. Koyaji, I.M.D.

#### HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Poona, June 19.—The head-quarters of the army will be established at Poona on June 20. All correspondence to be addressed accordingly.

#### LONG SERVICE MEDALS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List have each been awarded the medal with gratuity of £5 for "long service and good conduct," under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 647 of 1876:—

Store Sergeants J. Buchanan, J. McShane, and W. Norry, Ordnance Department.

Sergt. (asst. armourer) H. Rainbow, Ordnance Dept.  
Sergt. G. Skinner, Commissariat Dept.  
Barrack Sergt. J. Dentith, Barrack Dept.  
Sergt. major A. J. Bartlett, Colaba Depot.  
Sergt. major H. Nicholls, Purandhar Sanitarium.  
Sergt. Instructor M. Campbell, G.I.P.R. Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
Sergt. R. Hobbs, garrison provost sergt., Belgaum.  
The gratuity is to be drawn and deposited as laid down in G.G.O. No. 475 of 1877.

#### MEDICAL.

ANDERSON, Surg. A., A.M.D., gen. duty, Poona Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Mhow Circle.

ROSS, Surg. major, is tempy. app. to perform the civil med. duties at Satara from May 11, in addition to his military duties.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. R. H. Blundell, 3rd hussars, to remain in England from May 24 to Nov. 6, in extension. Lieut. H. C. Jackson, to England. Major R. R. Franks, E battery B brigade R.H.A., from May 8 to Nov. 7. Capt. S. G. Smyth, R.A., to England. Lieut. A. D. Macdonald, R.A., from May 13 to Nov. 12. Capt. J. S. Smyth, 17th foot, to Bombay, and thence for six months, on urgent private affairs. Capt. C. J. Ryan, 63rd foot, via the Suez Canal. Capt. J. Conran, 68th foot, to Simla, from June 25 to May 24, in extension. Col. T. G. Coles, staff corps, to remain at Matheran from June 7 to June 21, in extension. Surg. major K. J. Parr, to England. Surg. major W. L. Farmer, to England. Surg. W. G. Martelli, to England. Surg. major J. B. Kelly, R.A., to Naini Tal, from May 23 to Sept. 30. Surg. major A. J. Dale, m.s., to remain at Simla from May 30 to Oct. 15. Lieut. R. E. Grey, 3rd hussars, to England. Major E. C. W. Reynolds, D baty. B brigade R.H.A., from May 18 to Sept. 17, in extension. Lieut. col. C. S. de N. Lucas, R.A., to Bombay, for twenty days, from June 20. Surg. major J. E. Clark, 2nd foot, to the Neigherry Hills, for thirty days, from date of departure. Second Lieut. H. J. Forster, 15th foot, to remain at Mount Abou from June 8 to July 8. Capt. J. Conran, 68th foot, to Simla, from May 24 to Oct. 15 in extension. This cancels G.O.C. 275 of 19th inst., so far as it relates to this officer. Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, 83rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Sub Lieut. G. K. Daly, 3rd L.O., to Bombay for three months, to study the native languages, from date of departure. The leave granted in G.O. of March 16 last granted to Major J. H. Blackley, No. 16 baty., 8th brigade R.A., is cancelled.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 12.

Royal Artillery.—The undermentioned vet. surgs., from the Vet. Dept., to be vet. surgs.:—H. Thomson, v. S. Longhurst, transferred to the 1st dragoon guards; H. Batchelor, v. J. Findlay, transferred to the 6th dragoons.

7th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Daunt has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

9th Foot.—Capt. J. W. M. Cotton, from the 21st hussars, to be capt., v. J. Lovell, who exchanges.

11th Foot.—Lieut. J. Bayly, from the 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia, to be second lieut., v. L. G. Russell, transferred to the rifle brigade.

12th Foot.—Lieut. M. J. Sawyer, to be capt., v. G. Turner, retired on a pension.

15th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Sandwith has been app. a probationer for the Indian staff corps.

21st Foot.—Sergt. major J. Clifford, to be qrmr., v. R. Erwin, transferred to the Scottish Borderers Militia.

28th Foot.—Sub lieut. T. A. Drought to be lieut.

33rd Foot.—Second Lieut. R. F. Robertson is to rank senior to Second Lieut. F. F. Wood.

59th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Gordon has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

60th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major W. G. Byron to be major, v. H. R. Milligan, retired on a pension; Supernum. Capt. W. J. E. Poole to be capt., v. Brevet major W. G. Byron.

62nd Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major J. L. Kelly to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. G. Hay, deceased; Capt. T. J. FitzSimon retires on a pension; Supernum. Lieut. G. L. T. Dennis, who has resigned his app. as a prob. for the Indian staff corps, to be lieut., v. A. Goding, deceased.

67th Foot.—Second Lieut. M. E. O'Donoghue, from the 36th foot, to be second lieut., v. W. T. Davies, transfd. to the 36th foot.

68th Foot.—Sub Lieut. G. T. Noel to be lieut.; Sub Lieut. W. K. Carling to be lieut.

70th Foot.—Sub. lieut. R. L. C. Birch to be lieut., dated Feb. 10, 1877, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 12, 1876; Lieut. M. G. Bolton, from the Wexford Militia, to be second lieut., v. H. R. Browne, transfd. to the 85th foot.

71st Foot.—Lieut. E. Spencer, to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. F. M. Reid, prom.

89th Foot.—Sub. lieut. C. R. Rogers to be lieut., dated Feb. 10, 1877, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date June 24, 1876.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major F. L. G. Gunn retires on half-pay.

Surg. major R. J. W. Orton retires on temp. half-pay.

Surg. major S. P. Woodfull retires on temp. half-pay.

Surg. major A. W. Shedden, M.D., resigns his commission.

Surg. major T. Y. Baker, from half-pay, to be surg. major.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be veterinary surgeons:—W. D. Gunn, S. W. J. Slattery, and W. R. Hagger.

#### HALF-PAY.

Capt. and Brevet lieut. col. A. Maclean, from half-pay Gold Coast Artillery Corps and staff officer of pensioners, to be major.

#### BREVET.

Capt. and Brevet Col. C. E. Astell, half-pay, 45th foot, staff officer of pensioners, to have the hon. rank of major gen., upon retiring on a pension; Lieut. col. H. Moore, C.B., Bombay staff corps, to be col.

The following promts. to take place in succession to Gen. F. D. George, C.B., Col. of the 76th foot, placed on the Retired List on June 25, 1878, under the provisions of Article 139 of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878:—Lieut. Gen. W. Munro, C.B., col. of the 93rd foot, to be general; Major gen. C. J. C. Mills, to be lieut. gen.; Brevet col. W. G. Cameron, C.B., from lieut. col., half-pay, late 4th foot, to be major gen.; Major W. J. Anderson, 32nd foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. J. Stevenson, 21st foot, to be major.

To have the hon. rank of lieut. col.:—Capt. and Brevet major G. E. Perry, 90th foot, upon retiring on a pension.

To have the hon. rank of major:—

Capt. T. J. FitzSimon, 62nd foot, upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned apothecaries to have the hon. and local rank of surg. in the East Indies:—

R. W. Beale, retired list, Bengal Med. Dept.

H. P. Smith, retired list, Bengal Med. Dept.

W. Conway, Bombay Subordinate Med. Estab.

Shaikh Cassim, Bombay Subordinate Med. Estab.

#### MEMORANDA.

Capt. and brevet col. C. E. Astell, half-pay, 45th foot, staff officer of pensioners, retires on a pension.

Major and brevet col. C. E. Mansfield, half-pay, unatt., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Capt. and hon. lieut. col. W. H. Moffatt, late 19th foot, commutes his pension.

Major W. R. Iles, half-pay, late 19th foot, retires from the service by the surrender of his half-pay.

Capt. W. H. Thomas, half-pay, late 8th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

#### July 16.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. C. B. P. N. H. Nugent, C.B., to be col., v. T. L. J. Gallway, removed as a general officer; Major R. Grant to be lieut. col., v. Nugent; Capt. W. S. Maud to be major, v. Grant; Lieut. J. S. Nicholson to be capt., v. Maud.

#### BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the death, on June 30 last, of Lieut. gen. J. Cameron, C.B., R.E.:—Major gen. O. Fanshawe, R.E., to be lieut. gen.; Col. T. L. J. Gallway, R.E., to be major gen.; Major J. G. Harkness, 5th foot, to be lieut. col.; Capt. F. H. Williamson, 30th foot, to be major.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Dep. Paymr. J. T. Westropp, of the late Pay Sub. Dept., is placed on half-pay, on reduction, from July 5 last.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ARATHOON.—At Calcutta, June 12, wife of C. M. Arathoon, daughter.

BIRD.—At Kasauli, June 18, wife of C. P. Bird, C.S., son.

BLAKE.—At Champaran, June 19, wife of W. H. Blake, daughter.

BUTTS.—At Kasauli, June 15, wife of Capt. Butts, The Royal Irish, daughter.

CAMPBELL.—At Agra, June 11, wife of H. A. Campbell, son.

DAWE.—At Naini Tal, June 17, wife of W. H. Dawe, asst. secy., Board of Revenue, N.W.P., son.

ELLIS.—At Poona, June 18, wife of Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., son.

GILCHRIST.—At Aurungabad, June 24, wife of Capt. Gilchrist, 3rd cav. H.O., son.

GILMOUR.—At Shanghai, May 19, wife of D. Gilmour, daughter.

GONSALVES.—At Bassein, Konkani, June 23, wife of Asst. surg. J. F. Gonsalves, L.M., daughter.

GORE.—At Mussoorie, June 5, wife of Lieut. St. G. Gore, royal engrs., son.

GOUGH.—At Bundelkhand, June 18, wife of Col. C. Gough, daughter.

HILL.—At Dehra Dun, June 17, wife of Capt. W. Hill, 2nd P.W.O., Goorkhas, daughter.

HILL.—At Naini Tal, June 4, wife of Major P. E. Hill, R.H.A., daughter.

HODGSON.—At Agra, June 14, wife of Major C. N. Hodgson, gen. list, inf., son.

HORSFALL.—At Colombo, Ceylon, June 18, wife of C. W. Horsfall, son.

KELLY.—At Madras, June 22, wife of Sergeant John Kelly, D.P.W., son.

MAYES.—At Kandy, Ceylon, June 13, wife of W. F. Mayes, son.

McWILLIAM.—At Cachar, June 12, wife of O. G. R. McWilliam, B.C.S., daughter.

MORICE.—At Dalhousie, June 13, wife of Surg. major Morice, daughter.

NICHOLLS.—At Calcutta, June 15, wife of Joseph Nicholls, of the Indian Government Dockyard, son.

ROBINSON.—At Kilpauk, June 24, wife of Lieut. col. Robinson, Madras staff corps, daughter.

SIMMONS.—At Calcutta, June 24, wife of G. H. Simmons, daughter.

VIVIAN.—At Sheikh Budin, June 15, wife of Major A. Vivian, daughter.

WATTS.—At Rangoon, June 10, wife of Capt. Ponsonby W. Watts, 18th The Royal Irish Garrison instr., son.

WEBB.—At Darjeeling, June 19, wife of A. B. L. Webb, son.

YALDWYN.—At Jubbulpore, June 22, wife of Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, Bengal staff corps, sub. asst. comy. gen., daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

LINCOLN—HENNING.—At Amritsar, June 3, Robert L. Lincoln to Rosa Johanna, daughter of the late Carl Henning.

SEXTON—VANMILDER.—At Gujranwala, June 10, Charles E. Sexton, sub engr., Punjab Northern State Railway, to Angela L. Van Milder, head clerk, dep. comr.'s office, Gujranwala.

SHAW—SIMKINS.—At Madras, June 5, Patrick D. Shaw, dep. coroner of Madras, son of the late William D. Shaw, of Calcutta, to Ada, daughter of the late A. P. Simkins, of Calcutta.

STEAD—HARRIS.—At Rawalpindi, June 18, A. J. Stead, capt. 11th regt. Bengal inf., to Nora E., daughter of Lieut. col. Phillip Harris, 11th regt. Bengal inf.

WHEELER—MELROSE.—At Bangalore, June 19, H. L. Wheeler, Mysor P.W.D., to Jane M., daughter of the late Thomas Melrose.

#### DEATHS.

ANLEY.—At Dhubri, June 12, Gerald Russell, child of A. Anley, Bengal police.

ASHBURNER.—At Poona, June 21, Dorothy, infant daughter of Lionel Ashburner, Member of the Council.

BELL.—At Jumalapore, June 11, David Bell, foreman, Boiler Dept., East Indian Railway, aged 34.

BRICE.—At Dinapore, June 16, Mary Anne Brice, widow of the late Nathaniel Brice, aged 67.

BOND.—At Kurnool, June 14, Herbert M., son of H. M. Bond, P.W.D.

BRITAIN.—At Bangalore, June 21, E. A. M. Britain, aged 32.

COTES.—At Kurrachee, July 10, Rev. Digby H. Cotes, chaplain, aged 31.

CRAWFORD.—At Allahabad, June 22, M. R. F. Crawford, of the Electric Telegraph Dept., aged 37.

DIGBY.—At Cambridge, June 22, Ellen A., wife of William Digby, of Madras, aged 28.

EVANS.—At Agra, June 19, Edith F., wife of H. F. Evans, C.S.

GAHAN.—At Madras, June 20, G. Gahan (late of the firm of Gahan, Eaton and Co.), aged 75.

GODFREY.—At Perambore, June 15, C. J. Godfrey, lieut. col. Madras staff corps, and officiating 2nd in com. 10th regt. M.N.I.

GORE.—At Mussoorie, June 16, John, son of Lieut. St. G. Gore, R.E.

GRANT.—At Agra, June 20, Laura, wife of Major C. Grant, polit. agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, aged 25.

HOWARD.—At Gya, Mary G., wife of W. J. Howard, barrister-at-law, aged 24.

HOWELL.—At Ootacamund, June 17, T. G. Howell, surg. major 19th regt. N.I.

JACKSON.—At Kashmir, June 9, Lieut. col. H. D. Jackson, retired list, R.A.

MAYNE.—June 24, Lieut. col. O. T. O. Mayne, Madras staff corps, and dep. comr. of Akola, West Berar.

MEPPEN.—At Vizagapatam, June 20, Eliza C., wife of G. H. A. Meppen; PAIN.—At Darjeeling, June 13, William Richard Pain, aged 25.

PARKINSON.—At Madras, June 23, Mrs. Eliza Parkinson, aged 50.

STRATFORD.—At Delhi, June 12, Capt. Robert Stratford, of the 1-6th regt. aged 37.

THOMSON.—At Gornokpore, June 14, J. B. Thomson, of Aberdeen, aged 33.

TURNER.—At Poona, June 18, Lieut. col. T. H. Turner, Bombay staff corps, aged 44.

TURNER.—At Poona, July 13, Reginald Allan Norman, son of A. F. Turner, solicitor, High Court, Bombay.

WILLIAMS.—At Chuprah, June 17, Jean Claude Willaume, late of Hong Kong, aged 77.

It has recently been ruled that the orders of the Government of India permitting furlough or special leave to begin in India at the end of subsidiary leave, under orders of the local Government, are to be made applicable to uncovenanted officers.

## Home.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were to Calcutta £210,600; to Bombay £84,300; and to Madras £5,100. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8 3-16d. will receive about 84 per cent. No allotment will be made under that price.

**INDIAN LOANS.**—A Parliamentary return relating to loans raised in India shows that the total amount of loans raised in India, chargeable on the revenue of India on October 1, 1877, was £73,865,632, of which £73,783,782 bore interest, and £81,850 did not bear interest; on March 31, 1878, the total debt bearing interest was £74,906,934, and the total debt not bearing interest £48,070, making a total of £74,955,004. The amount of debt incurred during the half-year ending March 31, 1878, was £1,261,483, and the amount paid off or discharged £174,111.

At a Conservative banquet given at Nottingham Lord George Hamilton, in replying to the toast of Her Majesty's Ministry, said that of the Ministerial policy the calling out of the Reserves was violently opposed; but the step which had received the largest share of opposition was the calling of the Indian troops to the island of Malta. The chief ground of opposition was, that those troops should not be called upon to fight side by side with our own soldiers. The people who made that objection were the very people who accepted the infallible dogma in political life that religious opinions should disqualify no man from holding any office; and yet when they appealed to our Indian fellow-subjects in India to fight side by side with English soldiers in defence of the common country, they were not to assist because their religious tenets were not the same as ours—(cheers).

**HOME APPOINTMENTS.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., to be the Administrator of the Island of Cyprus, under the style of her Majesty's High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief in the said island. The Queen has also been pleased to give and grant unto Major-general Sir William Henry Rodes Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Second Class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie, conferred upon him by his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, as a promotion from the Fourth Class of the same Order, which he received for his services in the Crimean War. Mr. George Kelner, C.S.I., late Accountant-General of the Military Department in India, has been appointed British Financial Agent in Cyprus. He leaves for his post next week.

**FAMINE IN KASHMIR.**—The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Wednesday:—Sir,—Mrs. Elmslie, widow of the late Dr. Elmslie, first Medical Missionary to Kashmir, writes me that she has received sad news of the sufferings of the poor people in Kashmir from famine, and asks me if I can suggest some means whereby the charity of their fellow creatures in England could be roused to come to their rescue. If you could kindly give publicity to the following extracts from her letter I feel confident that some of our leading merchants connected with India would be glad to organise a subscription:—"Mr. Wade, of the Church Missionary Society, went into Kashmir in May. The snow on the Himalayas was so deep that no trace of a pathway could be seen. At every halting-place, or cluster of huts, crowds of famished-looking people came imploring him for food. At one place he bought up all the rice for the starving creatures, 780 lb., and got policemen to help him in distributing it but there was no possibility of satisfying their hunger, and many had to go away with nothing. He is now living in Srinagar, in the midst of the natives, in order to be the better able to help them. The people are so down-trodden and impoverished by taxes that it is hard to know how they live at all in a time like this. They are dying in hundreds daily, and disease, too, is at work." Should any of your readers desire further detail on the subject, I shall be happy to obtain it for them.—W. W. DUNCAN, St. Stephen's-chambers, Telegraph-street, London, July 12.

**ACHEEN.**—The Dutch Government has received a despatch from the Indies giving favourable news from Acheen. The Acheenese hands had evacuated the country they had recently invaded previously to the arrival of the Dutch reinforcements. A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing on this subject, says that "the Acheen war is likely to ruin our finances. Scarcely have the Chamber accorded a credit of several millions for that war than the Government finds itself once more under the necessity of asking for new subsidies. This time it asks for eight millions. Of course, no one would wish to deny the Government the necessary sums to terminate a war which has already cost us a loan of forty-three millions of florins, and which threatens to stop for ever the colonial bonus whose rising should serve to balance the receipts and expenditure of our Budget. It would, however, be trusting too much to the future to permit such an excessive expenditure to go on without attempting to curb it; for it is clear to everyone that we are entering a critical period, when it will be necessary either to reduce the expenditure, or else to find some new method of augmenting the receipts, unless we wish to see the deficit, which must occur, increase year by year."

The task of the Minister of Finance, adds the correspondent, is by no means an agreeable one. In order to cover the deficit he has been obliged to persuade the Chamber to grant him a tax which has stirred up a lively discontent among all classes of society, although there was nothing iniquitous about it, viz., the imposition of a small tax on children before they can inherit their parents' estate.

## India in Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, July 16.**—BRITISH OFFICERS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—Lord WAVENEY, after some remarks on the present officering of the Indian troops, asked the Secretary of State for India as to (1), the number of British officers attached to each regiment of native infantry and their duties; (2), whether such officers are borne at the same time on the strength of the Indian Staff Corps, with the advantage of progressive promotion in that corps; (3), the general duties and distribution of officers of the Indian Staff Corps not being attached to regiments of native infantry; (4), whether promotion in the Indian Staff Corps is progressive in a fixed ratio.

Lord CRANBROOK, in reply, referred to the report of last year, and appealed to the Duke of Cambridge as to the state of efficiency of the Indian troops—we give *in extenso* the direct answer of the noble Lord to the questions:—Each infantry regiment has seven British combatant officers. One is the commandant, and there are two wing commanders or majors, and four wing officers. Of these four wing officers, two are the adjutant and quartermaster. The duties of the commandant, adjutant, and quartermaster are those ordinarily attaching to those posts and need not be detailed. The wing commanders are, as their title signifies, responsible to the commandant for the discipline and efficiency of their respective half-battalions, acting through the agency of the company commissioned officers, viz., the native captain and lieutenant of each company. They are also the paymasters of the wing, and are responsible for the equipment, &c., being maintained in repair. They are responsible also for the musketry instruction of the officers and companies under them. On parade they take the place of the majors of British regiments, and command their respective half-battalions on parade or when detached. The two wing officers are the subalterns of the wing commanders, though available for any duty, detached or other, for which the commandant may appoint them. They assist the adjutant in drill or they act as adjutant to a detached wing. In short they are at once the subalterns and the reserve of the British Regimental Staff. At present there are nine officers with the regiments in Europe, but that is in order to have a supply of reserve officers in the case of contingencies arising. The noble lord asks me whether these officers are borne at the same time on the strength of the Indian Staff. I have to answer that question in the affirmative. Formerly, young English officers who went out for training were attached to these regiments, but that system has been changed. All the officers must now know the language of the troops and must be thoroughly instructed before they take their places there. The consequence of this change has been that these regiments are in a higher state of efficiency than they have reached at any previous period, while with respect to their loyalty nobody can throw any doubt upon it at the present time. I was very much struck this morning with an article which Lieutenant-General Vaughan sent me on "The Indian Expeditionary Force." He says:—

"Here I take leave to record my very decided and deliberate opinion, that in fixing the establishment of English officers at the above scale the Indian Government has done wisely, and that efficiency has in no way been sacrificed to economy. I am well aware that some whose opinion is entitled to respect think otherwise, and contend that to make a native regiment efficient for a campaign there should at least be an English officer at the head of each company. This is, of course, to deny the ability of the Asiatic to lead a company of men in action; and I should like to know the ground upon which such a denial is based. Many of us in the course of our Indian service have, of course, seen the native officer in a great variety of circumstances both in battle and in quarters, and we smile to be told that such veterans as we can call to mind ought to be put on one side to make way for the raw, even though gallant and promising, English lads with whom we should of necessity replace them. I think many of us would say, and that without undue partiality, that for bravery, for coolness, and resource in danger and for disregard of wounds and death, the well-chosen native Indian officer will come off well in a comparison with any but the very pick of the younger officers of European armies."

On a question of this kind on which military officers alone are in a position to form an opinion, I think it must be satisfactory to your lordships to hear such an account of the Native Indian Army. With reference to the somewhat depreciatory account quoted by the noble lord of the tactical arrangements existing in India, I would observe that the distinguished general he alluded to has not had such recent experience as General Vaughan and others, and that there has been within the last fourteen years a very distinct improvement in the condition and discipline of the native troops. The noble lord asks me whether British officers attached to native infantry are borne at the same time on the strength of the Indian Staff Corps with the advantage of progressive promotion in that

corps. My answer is, yes. They belong to the Indian Staff Corps, which is nominally the whole body of British officers of the Indian service. The Indian Staff Corps has no fixed establishment, except for general officers, and the army promotion, therefore, is regulated not by succession to vacancies, but by periods of service. According to the latest returns, the Staff Officers are thus employed:—Army Staff, 173; regimental duty, 1,150; civil or political, 341; police, 93; public works, 46; miscellaneous, 190; furlough, 433. Promotion is progressive in a fixed ratio. Thus, promotion to captain is attained after twelve years; to major, after twenty; to lieutenant-colonel, after twenty-six; and after five years in the rank of lieutenant-colonel an officer gets the brevet rank of colonel. As I have explained, the Indian Staff Corps can be increased to any extent, except with regard to Generals. Of these there is a fixed establishment to which promotion is made by succession to vacancies. In conclusion, I would express a hope that there will be no attempt to disturb the military system at present existing in India without good grounds and without some definite scheme being proposed to replace it—(cheers).

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE briefly stated the impression produced on his mind by his recent inspection of the sample of the Indian forces, comprising every branch of the native army. He had been delighted with the appearance of the corps, especially in view of the fact that they had not been selected, but that only those had been taken who happened to be most available for despatch to the Mediterranean. Every branch of the service appeared to be in the highest state of order and efficiency. Their discipline was excellent, and their spirit most loyal to the Empire to which they belong. In every respect they appeared well qualified and well worthy to take their position among the Imperial forces of her Majesty—(cheers).

Lord NAPIER of MAGDALA bore testimony to the excellent conduct of the Indian native troops in the Abyssinian campaign. He considered that seven British officers were sufficient, supplemented by sixteen selected native officers. One great advantage of the present system was that the British and native elements were so closely interwoven.

The Earl of NORTHBROOK defended the present organisation, as having been most carefully arrived at by the Government of India during his tenure of office. No question could have received a more deliberate consideration, and it gave him great pleasure to hear the opinion of the Secretary of State for India. He could conceive no course more detrimental to the native army than that a question so recently decided should be so soon reopened.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, July 18.—INDIAN TROOPS AT CYPRUS.—Mr. E. JENKINS gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Indian troops sent to Cyprus were to be added to the permanent force of the United Kingdom; if not, whether the army at Cyprus would be on the footing of the English or the Indian army; if it was intended to fill up the vacancies of the Indian troops to the strength they possessed before the withdrawal of the contingent sent to Malta; and whether it was intended to introduce an Act to remove the anomaly of the existing state of things.

## India Office.

July 18, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. W. Cruickshank, G. Thompson (Uncov.), F. Fedden (Uncov.), W. H. Daly (Uncov.), E. Cooke (Uncov.), E. B. Baker (Uncov.), J. F. Mackenzie (Uncov.), and J. Adamson (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. J. N. Grainger.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. R. B. Joyner (Uncov.), W. S. Hexton (Uncov.), H. Barrett (Uncov.), and G. I. Molecey (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. D. C. Andrews, Staff Corps; Major C. J. Farquharson, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. W. Galloway, Med. Dept.; Surg. E. R. Johnson, Med. Dept.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. F. C. Maltby, Staff Corps; Major C. D. A. Straker, R.A.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major G. S. Stevens, Staff Corps; Condr. J. Merriman, Ordnance Dept.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. T. Geoghegan (Uncov.), 9 mos., s.c.; D. F. Hogarth (Uncov.), 4 mos., furl.; L. E. B. Smith (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; J. D. Gael, 3 mos., s.c.; W. M. Tidy, to Oct. 31, furl.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. Wedderburn 25 days, furl.; and F. W. Stevens (Uncov.) 1 mo. and 8 days, furl.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major L. Blathwayt, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Lieut. L. H. Williams, Staff Corps, 2 mo.; Capt. T. F. Stillwell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. W. Ramsay, Inf., 4 mo.; Major W. W. Pemberton, Staff Corps, 3 mo.

### TO RETIRE ON FULL-PAY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. H. Blanchard, Inf.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. C. F. Wright (Uncov.), W. C. Hosking (Uncov.), C. R. Hawkins, W. H. Bonnaud (Uncov.), F. R. Upcott (Uncov.), R. McKillop (Uncov.), W. G. Beverley (Uncov.), W. A. Nedham (Uncov.), H. J. L. Bird (Uncov.), and B. W. Blood (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. McKillop (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. H. Cousens (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. H. Salmon, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

BEVAN—The wife of Reginald J. Bevan, Lieut. R.A., of a daughter, at Bury St. Edmunds, July 15.  
HALL—The wife of Major Montague Hall, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Malta, July 7.  
MARTIN—The wife of George P. Martin, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Blackheath, July 14.  
RYBOT—The wife of Lieut. col. G. O. Rybot, late R.A., of a son, stillborn, at Bedford, July 15.

### DEATHS.

JAMES—Rev. Henry Daniell James, M.A., Retired Chaplain in H.M.'s Bengal Establishment, at Hambleton, July.  
READ—William F. Read, late Lieut. col. Madras Staff Corps, July 4, aged 55.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 13. Str. Gwalior, Bombay.—14. Str. Queen Anne, Calcutta.—17. Str. Flamingo, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

July 11. Star of Calcutta, Calcutta.—12. Str. Mesopotamia, Bushire; Louisiana, Bombay.—13. Lord Canning, Calcutta; Lady Ruthven, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—14. Str. Chancellor, Calcutta.—15. Curus, Galle.—16. Carbet Castle, Calcutta; Mount Stewart, Calcutta.—17. Sir F. Hersey, Bombay; Jane Law, Bombay; str. Ulysses, Penang.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, July 18.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Batchellor, and Mr. E. A. Wright. For MALTA.—Mr. J. E. Wall. For ADEN.—Lieut. W. A. Gale.  
Per str. —, July 18.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. LAW, and Mr. Lepol Griffin.  
Per str. —, July 18.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. K. Pomeroy.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Lyra, Calcutta to Canada, March 23, 1 N., 90 E.  
W. H. Corsar, Bombay, June 6, 7 N., 23 W.  
Inch Keith, for Calcutta, 31 days out, 10 N., 24 W.  
Niobe, for Calcutta, May 6, 24 days out.  
Arethusa, Calcutta to New York, 73 days out, June 21.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### JULY 25.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. V. Jackson, Mr. J. D. Sherry, and Mr. Armstrong.  
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Murray.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Fraser, Capt. Babington, Mr. Smeaton, and Mr. W. H. Crowe.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Capt. Bretson, and Mr. Foxton.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to Ceylon.—Mr. F. D. Lane.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Love, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. Plows, and Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. A. P. Millar.  
VENICE to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. L. A. Manning.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—General Galloway.

#### AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Latham, Lieut. C. H. Adamson, Mrs. Lutton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Major and Mrs. Macnaghten, and three children.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Dodd, and Mr. and Miss Francis.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Sapoorjee Nowajee, Mr. Dady, M. Limjio, and Mr. B. M. Pollonjee.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. B. Smith, Lieut. Worledge, and Lieut. Swire.

#### AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. and Mrs. Penn, Mr. C. P. Moreton, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. G. Tomkins, and Mr. Luis.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. R. White and child.  
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss McCartney.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Mr. Melville.  
VENICE to YOKOHAMA.—Professor Ewing.  
VENICE to CEYLON.—Mr. Wiggins.

#### AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thyne and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Henrich, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, and Rev. B. Davis.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dep. surg. gen. Williamson.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Culbard.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sherstone.

#### AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses Power, and Miss Reynell.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Carter.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith.



AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse.  
 VERNICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith, and Mr. W. Wedderburn.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, and Mr. J. T. Southey.

SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Stanton, and two Misses Hodgkinson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Scones.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, and Mr. Hathornthwaite.  
 VERNICE TO BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major Graham.  
 VERNICE TO BRISBANE.—Rev. W. F. Gore.

**INDIAN EXPORTS.**—The value of merchandise of Indian produce and manufacture exported to foreign countries from British India during twelve months from 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1878, was Rs. 631,339,019. The United Kingdom comes in for the largest share, having taken in merchandise valued at Rs. 293,011,394; then China, to the value of Rs. 101,694,666; and then France, to the value of Rs. 59,630,574. Though the trade with a few countries shows a small falling off, that with Russia is remarkably on the decline; for, in round numbers, the trade with that country in 1875-76 was estimated at five millions of rupees, in 1876-77 at 800,000, and in 1877-78 only 500,000. Then again, the value of the merchandise imported into British India from Russia was Rs. 25,640 in 1876, and in 1877 and 1878 there has been nothing.—*Times of India.*

**FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).**—It has become known, by the resolution passed at the meeting held on Thursday last, that the offer of nine lacs of rupees made by Government for the purchase of that Company's property has been rejected, and the directors have been empowered to treat with Government for sale by arbitration. A meeting of the Mazagon Company was held on Tuesday to consider the offer of sixteen lacs made to them, and similar resolutions were passed. The acquisition of the Colaba Company's wharfage rights on the terms proposed by Government appears also to have fallen through, so that the completion of the scheme proposed by Government in March last cannot be effected on the lines adopted. The decision of the proprietors of the Sassoon Dock is not yet known, but it is rumoured that in the first place they named their lowest selling price at a figure higher than Government have offered. The only step hitherto made towards the purchase of the whole foreshore has been the acceptance by the Apollo Press Company of the offer of four and three-quarter lacs of rupees made for that Company's property, but as that was made conditional on obtaining the sanction of the Government of India, it is doubtful whether a sale can be said to have been effected. The idea seems to be gaining ground among the foreshore owners that arbitration would be a fairer method of arriving at the prices which should be paid than any individual opinions that could be taken as to the real value, the circumstances attending the foreshore disputes being so complicated as to render mere opinion a very unsafe guide. As the Land Acquisition Act, under which alone the Government can obtain possession of the properties if the owners refuse to sell them, provides that recourse shall be had to arbitration, it is not improbable that Government will acquiesce in the proposal now brought forward.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, July 18.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, July 19.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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 Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

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 Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

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East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.		87
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1834-35 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual Sales.	84½ 85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1835-36 ... ..		84½ 85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1836-37 ... ..		85½ 86
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling taking	79½ 79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	79½ 79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	1,000 as	79½ 79½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	equiva-	80½ 81
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	lent to	79½ 79½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	£100.	87½ 88
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	90 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2½d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 3½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.			53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces			59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1830 ... ..			103½ to —
India 4 per cent. ... ..			104½ to —
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1884 ... ..			101 to 101½
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..			35s. pm.
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..			37s. pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	118 to 119½	
Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	133 x all	
Do. Irrad. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	— to —	
East Indian ... ..	100	130½ to 131	
G.I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	124 to 126½	
Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —	
Ditto ... ..	10	— to —	
Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 105	
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	114 to 116½	
Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 110	
Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	— to —	
Onde and Rohilund, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	116 to 118½	
Ditto Debentures (s) ... ..	all	99 to 101	
Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	100	114 to 116½ x in	
South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	— to —	
Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	— to —	
Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	108 to 109 x in.	
Nizam's State Railway ... ..	all	106 to 108	
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	11½ to 12½	
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	21½ to 23½	
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	27½ to 29½	
Delhi and London ... ..	all	— to —	
Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	100 to 103	
Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	40 to 42	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½ x in.	
Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ x d.	
Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	19½ to 20½	
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	2½ to 3	
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½	
Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17½ to —	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorebant Tea Company ... ..	all	54 to 59	
Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30	
Lower Assam ... ..	£8. 5s.	3½ to 4	
Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4	
Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	63 to 65	
Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 3½	
Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11	
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 6	
Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to —	
Do. New ... ..	4	1 to 1½ pm.	
Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22	
Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	104 to 106	
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Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	1 to 1½ dia.	
Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	37 to —	
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	12½ to 13½	
Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	— to —	
National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —	
Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to —	
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Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	80	82 to 83	
Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	85 to 86	
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RANGOON is also suffering from over-taxation. A number of land and house owners have petitioned the Chief Commissioner complaining of the heavy rates they have to pay the Municipality.

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**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 12th August, 1878, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

India Office, 10th July, 1878.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 5; Allanabad and Madras, July 3; Calcutta, July 2.

OUR reports of the weather and the prospects of the crops dependent thereon are now necessarily put out of date by the *Times* telegrams. The last, of 21st inst., reported rain in all districts of Madras except one, and a slight improvement of prospects in some districts. The total number on relief works was 139,798; on gratuitous relief 75,814, showing an increase of 2,177 and 1,684 respectively. The details of the telegraphic weather reports which we have received to-day show the gradual change from the state of anxiety which existed last month. On the 1st inst. five inches had fallen in Masulipatam, eighteen in Bangalore, one in Madras, and six-tenths in Cochin, the wide-apart situations of these places showing that the rainfall must have been general over the Presidency. In Bombay the rainfall has been very continuous, nearly forty inches having fallen up to the 5th inst. On the 3rd inst. no rain was reported in the North-West Provinces or Punjab, but the telegram of the 21st stated there had been a general rain in the North-West and in Oudh, and that the number on the relief works had fallen from 146,000 to 115,000, many persons having left before July 5 to till their fields. In the Punjab, everywhere except at Peshawar, there have fallen very heavy rains, and the prospects are favourable. In Mysor rain has fallen generally, but more is needed. From Assam a moderate rain is reported on 4th inst. According to the *Times* telegram, the prospects are fair in Rajputana, which has been visited by a good rain, but more rain is wanted in the Central Provinces. The weatherwise at Cochin predict an exceedingly heavy monsoon on the Malabar coast.

THE Northern Bengal Railway has been seriously damaged by heavy rains. The *Englishman* states that four bridges have been washed away between Talpaiguri and Siligori. The line for a long distance is under water, and Darjiling is reported to be inaccessible.

THE following is the report of the season and prospects of

the crops for the week ending June 25:—In Madras abundant rain continues on the West Coast; some rain, but not in large quantity, has fallen in all other districts of the Presidency except Vizagapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Salem; general prospects are reported to be slightly improved in some districts owing to the rainfall; prices continue to rise. The number on relief works 134,721, and gratuitously relieved 72,743, less by 1,214 and more by 1,165 than last week. In Mysor light rain has fallen in Tumkur, Mysor, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog; more is required; prices are stationary or slightly rising; the number on relief works for the week ending the 15th inst. was 35,315, and gratuitously relieved 12,552, less by 5,518 and more by 347 than in the previous week. In Bombay the monsoon has set in well in the Konkan districts, Guzerat, and Kanara; rain has also fallen in the Southern Mahratta Country (except Kaladgi), the Deccan and Khandeish and Nasie, but in small quantity, and more is required; showers have fallen throughout Kattywar and in parts of Sindh, where the river is very high. Rain is reported from fourteen out of eighteen districts in the Central Provinces; the exceptions are Balaspor, Raipur, Chanda and Hoshangabad sowings have commenced; prices are still rising. In Berar no rain is reported from Amraoti, but other information announces a fall at Akola; sowing has begun. In Central India steady rain is reported in Malwa, and falls at Sutna and Goona. In Rajpootana there has been good rain in Ajmere and Bickaneer, and showers are reported from Abu, Deoli, Shahpura, Jhallawar, Jeypore, Bhurtpore, and Ulwar. In Bengal there has been good general rain in all the Eastern, Central and Northern Districts; rain has also fallen, but more sparingly, in the Bhagalpur and Patna divisions, except at Sarun and Gya, in Chota Nagpore, except at Hazaribagh (but later information shows rain to have fallen there also), and in Orissa; want of rain is said to be felt in Behar, Chota Nagpore and Orissa. In Assam there has been good general rain, and prospects are favourable. In Burma there has also been a good general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the latest returns show general rain throughout the Provinces; from Rohilkand (where no rainfall is given in the present report) 2·17 inches are reported on the 25th at Bareilly; and in the Meerut Division a fall of half an inch at Roorkee is reported on the same date; ploughing has commenced. In the Punjab showers have fallen in all the reporting districts except Jullundhur, Lahor and Peshawar.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon records a terrible fire as raging at Mandalay on June 3rd; 2,000 houses had been destroyed. The description of the city as walled, with narrow streets and the houses crowded together, would seem to refer to the Royal city, in the centre of which stands the great enclosure of the palace, and which is inhabited by the State functionaries and the army. Outside the enclosing walls, and surrounded by a broad moat, stretch the crowded suburbs, where the ordinary population live.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES JOHN FOSTER, C.B., who has been nominated to fill the vacancy in the Indian Council caused by the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley to be Administrator of the Government of Cyprus, entered the army in 1836, and served in India with the 16th Lancers in the first Afghan campaign, under Lord Keane, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee. He also served at the battle of Maharajpore in

1843, and in the Punjab campaign of 1846, including the Battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon. He is in the receipt of a reward for distinguished services.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. PAYN, C.B., has been selected to proceed to Cyprus to assume the command of the European brigade at the station. General Payn served with the 53rd Regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the affair of Buddiwal and actions of Aliwal and Sobraon (medal and clasp), Punjab campaign of 1849, including the battle of Goojerat (medal with clasp), campaign of 1851-52 against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier. Served in the Crimea in command of a regiment of the Turkish contingent, and was present with that force from June 1855 until its disbandment in May, 1856 (Brevet of Major, Turkish medal, and Fourth Class of the Medjidie). Served in the Indian campaign of 1857-58, including the actions of November 26, 27, and 28 at Cawnpore under General Windham, battle of Cawnpore on December 6, and pursuit of the Gwalior contingent to Serai Ghat, action of Khodagunge, and entry into Futtehghur, affair of Shumshabad, storm and capture of Meangunge, in command of the left attack, siege and capture of Lucknow, and affair of Koorsie; commanded the 53rd throughout the hot weather campaign and passage of the Goomtee and occupation of Sultanpore, present with the regiment at the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad on November 25, action of Toolsepoore, and minor affairs (mentioned five times in despatches, Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, C.B., medal with clasp). He entered the army May 27, 1842, and became Major-General December 3, 1876.

CAPTAIN H. J. T. HILDYARD, 71st Highland Light Infantry, accompanies Major-General Payn, C.B., to Cyprus as Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant G. Bourke, Royal Artillery, as Aide-de-Camp. The former passed from the Staff College in December last.

THE sentence of the court-martial held at Naini Tal on the 12th ult. upon Lieut. Elliott, of the 13th Hussars, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. Lieut. Elliott was found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, in forcing his way into the room of Lieut. Lane and assaulting him. The original cause of quarrel arose out of a game of polo, wherein, it must be said, Lieut. Lane employed grossly provoking and insulting language. The whole affair reflects but little credit on the two officers and gentlemen concerned, and we gladly record in full the terms of the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, confirming the sentence—viz., that Lieut. Elliott be reduced to the bottom of the list of lieutenants of the army and of his regiment, and be severely and publicly reprimanded:—"The sentence is extremely lenient. Admitting that Lieut. Elliott received provocation from being coarsely addressed, the Court had evidence that the manner in which he resented it was by language still more objectionable, and that when he actually used violence, sufficient time had elapsed to allay any excitement which might have arisen out of the original provocation. The Commander-in-Chief expects officers to possess sufficient self-control to enjoy strife and contest in manly games without loss of temper, and without lowering themselves by the use of foul language, or by resort to personal violence."

A MOST important question of Constitutional law was, according to the *Times* Telegram, decided in the Allahabad High Court on the 19th inst. Certain villages in the Bareilly and Moradabad districts were ceded by the Crown to the Nawab of Rampore, as a reward for his services during the Mutiny. In 1876 a suit was brought by a great banker, Luchmee Narain, to recover money due on a bond by which these villages had been hypothecated. The plaintiff, in reply to a plea of jurisdiction set up by the defendant, disputed the validity of the cession, on the ground that the Crown had no power to cede territory without the legislative sanction of Parliament. The Court decided that the cession was valid, and pronounced judgment as follows:—

We find the Crown competent to cede territory in the Indian dominions without the intervention of Parliament, and simply with the advice and through the agency of responsible Ministers. In the present case it has been shown that the cession of territory to the Nawab of Rampore was effected by the Government of India, that it was accepted by the Secretary of State as fulfilling the instructions conveyed to the Government of India,

and that it was approved by her Majesty's Government. We have, then, sufficient evidence of the cession by the Crown, and when it is proved that this cession has been made it is not for this Court to inquire whether in this particular instance the exercise of the Royal prerogative was called for. It has been argued that the Crown could not of its own motion cede territory because it could not release the inhabitants of the ceded territory from their allegiance. Allegiance, however, is correlative with protection, and when the Crown withdrew its rule from a particular territory, and, consequently, no longer afforded protection to the inhabitants of that district, they were free to renew their allegiance to their former Sovereign or transfer it to the Sovereign succeeding to that ceded territory. The allegiance might be transferred by tacit as well as by express submission, and tacit submission might be inferred from the inhabitants remaining under the dominion of the succeeding Sovereign and fulfilling the obligations of subjects.

ANOTHER instance of the readiness of the native feudatories to rally to the standard of their Suzerain has been given. The Puttiala and Kapurthala States have placed their troops and resources at the disposal of Government, with reference to the Malta Expedition and the state of affairs in Europe. The Kapurthala Durbar had intended to make the proposal some time ago; but the Superintendent, Mr. Mackworth Young, did not at once report the wish, because the State being under the superintendence of a European officer, and the Rajah being a minor, he thought that possibly the movement might be misinterpreted.

THE telegraph has anticipated our Indian papers in supplying the following account of a recent interesting ceremony, for which we thank the *Times*:—

A public dárbar was lately held at Baroda in order to present to the Maharanee Jumnaibai the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. On his arrival at the Palace the Agent of the Governor-General was conducted to the entrance of the hall, where he was met and received by the Gaikwar. An Imperial salute of thirty-one guns was then fired. The Maharanee was seated in a room near the grand dárbar-hall, separated from the latter by a thin gauze partition. The Gaikwar conducted the Agent of the Governor-General into the room of the Maharanee. After the interchange of a few words the Agent presented the insignia of the Order, together with a letter from the Viceroy. The daughter of the Agent next attached the insignia to the Maharanee's dress. The Imperial salute and *feu de joie* were then fired. The Maharanee thereafter stood up and endeavoured to express her gratitude for the honour conferred on her, but was so overcome by emotion that she was compelled to resume her seat. The Gaikwar and the Agent then betook themselves to the dárbar-hall, where the Royal notification of the appointment of the Maharanee to the Order was read. The dárbar was on the point of breaking up when the son of the Maharanee surprised everybody by standing up, and, with perfect self-possession, delivering the following speech:—

"This is, indeed, a proud day for us. The decoration which has been presented to my beloved and respected mother will always be cherished as a precious possession. The marks of favour and consideration which we have received during the last three years have brought us nearer to that throne which is the magnificent seat of power, justice, and benevolence. Her most gracious Majesty the Empress will always command our deep gratitude and devotion."

WITH reference to the question of granting dowries on marriage to female political pensioners, the Government of India is said to be of opinion that as such grants do not at present follow any rule, it is expedient that some definite system should be prescribed for the purpose. The Punjab Government, in a case, has recently decided on the analogy of the rule contained in section 119 (e) of the Civil Pension Code, that a dowry, equal to five years' pension, should be granted, at the discretion of the local Government, to female pensioners on the occasion of their marriages. As the above decision appears to Government to be sound in principle, the Governor-General in Council, therefore, thinks that the same rule may conveniently be extended to the other Presidencies.

A MOST unwarrantable hoax is reported as having occurred at Matheran, which has caused great perplexity to Sir Richard Temple and his law advisers. It seems that at the close of the season a young lady and gentleman strolled into the church when the harmonium and other properties were being removed. Feminine instinct led the lady to the Marriage Register, and the spirit of mischief prompted the gentleman to fill up two forms, in spite of the remonstrance of his companion, with the names of two couples, well known in the station society. The unlawful, almost sacrilegious act of inscribing the fictitious marriages was speedily completed—the news soon spread, and the male perpetrator of the hoax had to fly, so had the two unconsciously-married fair ones—the former from fear of the wrath of the male victim, the latter from the chaff of their friends. Then came the question

how were the records to be erased—and the *Times of India* says that, after appealing vainly to the Superintendent and the Ecclesiastical authorities, the question was referred to the Governor, when it came out that [the unhappy hoaxers had rendered themselves liable to seven years' penal servitude for tampering with a marriage register. Further, that there was no provision existing to authorise any one erasing or destroying the entries, and the *Times of India* declares that his Excellency "has been five days drawing up a Government Resolution, and does not much care about signing it." The real perpetrator of the stupid hoax deserves his unpleasant predicament, but it seems too absurd that the couples who have been affected by the forgery cannot obtain easy redress.

THE *Times* Correspondent states that a new association, styled the National Mahomedan Association, has been recently formed at Calcutta for the promotion of literary culture and the protection of Mahomedan interests. This is a wise and energetic attempt on the part of the Mahomedans to regain by legal and constitutional means the positions of trust and consequence they once held under the English Government. The chief promoter of this movement is Sayad Amir Ali, a member of the Council and a magistrate of Calcutta, a farseeing and enlightened citizen. We shall await with interest the proceedings of this Association, and wish it success.

THE correspondent of the *Madras Times* reports a meeting held at Mysor on the 19th ult. for the purpose of establishing a Lying-in Hospital. The Chief Commissioner presided over the meeting, which was attended by the leading members of the European and Native community. The Commissioner announced that the Maharajah would contribute Rs. 5,000, the Municipality an equal sum, and he promised on behalf of the Mysor Government to give an equivalent amount to that raised by private subscriptions. The promised funds amounted to Rs. 22,000.

A VERY large meeting of the native merchants and native members of the mercantile community in general of Calcutta was held at the Town Hall on the 24th ult., for the purpose of protesting against the imposition of the License Tax; Babu Harrak Chan Golek Chand in the chair. It was first moved by Babu Maddan Mohuh Bhatto, seconded by Babu Keshub Chand Bhatto, and carried, "That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting that the realisation of an excessive amount of taxation from the people of this country will lead to a general famine all over the same, and that since in almost all parts of India famine at present prevails to some extent or other, the diminution of taxes and not the imposition of a fresh tax will alleviate the distress of the people." It was next moved by Babu Gopimohan Rai, seconded by Haji Nur Muhammad, and carried, "That it is further the opinion of this meeting that a poor country like India cannot bear the charges arising from inordinately high salaries granted to Government officers, and that retrenchments are possible in almost all departments of the State, the Home charges being susceptible of considerable reduction. The third resolution was to the effect "That this meeting believes that the incidence of the newly-imposed License Tax does not fall fairly and equally upon all classes of the people. That bearing in view the circumstances that the prices of the necessities of life are every day increasing, and considering that it is a long-standing custom of the people of this country to live in joint families, and the consequent dependence of a many upon a few, the meeting further believe that it is scarcely possible even for persons earning incomes over Rs. 100 to live from hand to mouth. They therefore regret that while persons whose incomes barely exceed Rs. 100 have been rendered amenable to the License Tax, a comparatively affluent class, the high salaried officers of Government, have been exempted from taxation." A committee was formed for the purpose of presenting a petition to Government with reference to the subject matter of the resolutions. The meeting then came to a close with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE AMEER OF CABUL has summoned to his capital the representative men of the Frontier tribes, as he did last year. This time, it is said, the men are unwilling to go.

THE annual distribution of prizes took place yesterday at the Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, near Egham. Sir

Louis Mallet took the chair, and Lord Napier of Magdala distributed the prizes. Full details will appear in our next issue.

IN a despatch recently received by the Government of India the Secretary of State expresses the sense of her Majesty's Government of the excellence of the samples of raw products sent from India, and in particular of the exhaustive collection of woods and forest produce prepared with much care and expedition by the Inspector-General of Forests in India. In consequence of private liberality and the ready co-operation of many of the Royal Commissioners and other private individuals, the charge imposed on the revenues of India has been very small in comparison with that of former International Exhibitions in Europe. The exhibition of the articles sent from Kashmir, though not transmitted through officers of the Government, is of such interest as to merit an expression of the Secretary of State's approbation of the public spirit displayed by his Highness the Maharajah in its preparation. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has expressed to the staff of the British section the high sense entertained by her Majesty's Government of the value of the services rendered by them in the arrangement of the Indian Court, and Colonel Pearson has been especially thanked for his assistance in the proper display of the forest collection. This collection will be given, when the Exhibition is over, to the Nancy Forest School officers. It was found possible at the same time to send somewhat smaller collections to various societies and institutions in England and on the Continent, and also to Washington, United States. Possibly, some markets may be found for the Indian woods that have been hitherto unused. In view of this, a consignment of selected woods has been sent to Messrs. Churchill and Sim, of London. The Inspector-General of Forests points out that, out of about 2,000 kinds of wood grown in India hardly 100 are known to the trade. Many of the unknown kinds are beautiful and useful.

THE *Himalaya* arrived at Larnaca on July 22 with Sir Garnet Wolseley, who issued his proclamation as High Commissioner on the next day. It set forth the Queen's great interest in the prosperity of the inhabitants, and promised that measures will be devised to promote commerce and agriculture, and the blessings of freedom and justice. While regard will be had for the moral and material welfare of the people, attention will be paid to their wishes respecting ancient customs as far as is consistent with civilisation and liberty, which must always be upheld by those who govern in her Majesty's name. The proclamation, which was in English, Turkish, and Greek, was welcomed with cheers. Addresses of welcome and confidence were received from the Greeks and Turks. Lord John Hay and the Duke of Edinburgh were present. Sir Garnet Wolseley has, says the *Daily News*, provisionally settled the leading principles of his programme of arrangements. The Land question presents the greatest possible complications. It is to be dealt with by the nomination of a mixed commission of English and Turkish officials. The President, Mr. Baring, and two English officers will peregrinate the island for the purpose of obtaining information of the various tenures and ownerships, for the guidance of the commission. It is anticipated that extensive claims will be made with respect to the Crown lands, the ownership of which rests in the Sultan, in contradistinction to the State lands, the ownership of which passes to English care. Sir Garnet Wolseley himself will make a tour to inspect the capacities of the island and the openings for improvement. He means to divide the island into five districts—Larnaka, Baffo, Krysocha, Nikosia, and Famagosta—administered each by a British Commissioner, in conjunction with a British magistrate. The Commissioners will probably be—Larnaka, Watson; Baffo, Lampson; Krysocha, Hobeck; Nikosia, Biddulph; Famagosta, Swaine. The magistrates will consist of members of the Consular Service, skilled linguists, whom Sir Austen Layard has been asked to despatch from Constantinople."

THE Cyprus squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord John Hay, consists of the *Minotaur*, *Invincible*, *Raleigh*, *Black Prince*, *Monarch*, *Pallas*, *Bittern*, *Foxhound*, and the despatch-vessel *Salamis*. The *Defence* has remained behind at Syra in company with the *Cquette*. Letters for the Cyprus division of the Mediterranean Fleet should be addressed to



"Beyrout, for Cyprus," and they will be forwarded by the British postmaster at Beyrout. Until a regular British postal service be organised between Cyprus and Brindisi, letters, &c., may be sent by the steamers of the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste, which reach Larnaka on alternate Tuesdays, *via* Rhodes and Beyrout. The postage is 2½d., not exceeding half-an-ounce for letters, and 1d. on newspapers not over four ounces. There will be a mail, *via* Marseilles and Malta, next Tuesday, July 30. The Austrian Lloyd's steamers leave Trieste every Saturday afternoon, but the island and coasting steamers used only to go once a fortnight to Larnaka.

CORRECT information as to the tenure of land in Cyprus is given by a most competent authority, Mr. J. L. Haddon, formerly Engineer-in-Chief for Syria:—

The Mussulman law vests the freehold of land in Cyprus in the head of the State, and no subject can hold landed property in his own right. Land tenure is dependent upon cultivating or otherwise making productive the property in occupation, and all holdings neglected for three years lapse *ipso facto* to the State. The tax of 10 per cent. on the produce is thus virtually a rental, the non-payment of which is punished by ejectment. The greater part of Cyprus is thus Crown land, seeing that not one-third is under cultivation.

We understand that Mrs. A. Batson Joyner is engaged on a work on "Cyprus, its History and Present Condition." The book is adapted from the German of Herr Franz von Löher, and gives all the facts acquired by the German traveller in his wanderings through Cyprus during the last year. Additional information derived from other sources will be added to make the work a complete *repertoire* of knowledge on the subject, illustrated by an accurate map. Messrs. Allen and Co. expect to publish "Cyprus, Past and Present," early in August.

## Odds and Ends.

MR. E. B. COWELL, M.A., late Professor of the Presidency College, now Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, has instructed his attorney in Berhampore to endorse his Government Securities to the amount of Rs. 1,500 in favour of the Director of Public Instruction as a Trust Fund, the interest of which is to be applied monthly for a scholarship in the Sanskrit College for proficiency in Sanskrit.

IN consequence of the death of the late Governor-General of Goa, the *Friend of India* hears that there is to be no Fine Arts Exhibition at Goa this year, as was originally intended. The opening of the tomb of St. Francis Xavier on the 3rd of December next, for the veneration of the Faithful, has also been postponed to next year, at the request of his Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East.

MR. TOYNSBEE, an experienced civilian, has been specially deputed to collect statistics in Bengal for the Famine Commission.

AJAB KHAN, recently sentenced to death by the Chief Court of the Punjab, was hanged at Lahor on June 27.

THERE is some talk on the Bombay side about the Grand Arsenal being removed from Bombay to the fort at Ahmednuggur, which is known to be one of the largest and strongest in the Deccan, and is situated in a convenient spot, distant from both the camp and city.

THE death of Sir Cowasjee Jehanger is reported. His charities in Bombay are stated to have amounted to a half a million.

THE gross realisations under the Licence Act in the North-West Provinces during 1877 were 851,526 rupees, the net produce 793,069 rupees.

IT appears that the recent outbreak of cholera in the Moulmein Jail was owing to the impure state of the water in some of the wells in the jail.

THE Supreme Government have authorised the grant of permanent advances in cash to officers of the Postal department, who are required to sell postage stamps.

THE Parsee Victoria Theatrical Company who have been amusing the good people of Rangoon for the past few months have realised a gross sum of rupees 30,000.

LAST year the number of patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylum at Lahor was 101, the majority of whom were Mohammedans; and the chief cause of insanity was from ganja. The total number of patients during the year was 376.

A ROGUE elephant is now roving about the Thatchamala Hill in Travancore. The Government have offered the tusks of the animal as a reward to any one who kills it.

THE Landhura case, in which one Ragbar Sing represented himself as heir to the Landhura raj, and which has been going on in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Meerut for months, has ended in the plaintiff's claim being dismissed, and he is to be now prosecuted for perjury.

A TEA plantation in Rackwane, Ceylon, named the Barra property,

is now able to send to market one thousand pounds weight of good Pekoe tea monthly, which meets with a ready sale in Ceylon.

SOME of the natives of Madras intend to start a monthly journal, to be styled the *Indian Friend*.

THE Puna Soldiers' Exhibition bids fair, according to the *Englistman*, to be a success this season.

THE annual Soldiers' Exhibition in Bengal will be held this year at Meean Meer, commencing on the 1st of November.

GOVERNMENT has recently decided that specimens of counterfeit coins shall be systematically kept in the Calcutta Mint.

THE official liquidation of the Punjab Bank has notified a dividend of 60 per cent., to be paid after July 1.

A LETTER from Akyab, dated the 17th ult. says:—"Cholera is raging here. Mrs. Tisbury died on the 5th in a few hours. Captain Garriga, a pilot, died on the 9th in about four hours, and natives die like rotten sheep; cholera is also in the jail."

THE six 12-ton guns for Madras were sent off from Bombay on the 24th ult. to that city by rail. The ordinary goods waggons of the G.I.P. Company do not carry more than eight tons, but Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent, altered some of the waggons in stock at a total cost of only Rs. 50 to carry the guns to Madras.

## BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND—ANNUITIES.

Eight annuities for 1878 being available from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund from Jan. 1, 1879, subscribers who shall have completed seventeen years' service on or before Oct. 31 next are invited to apply for the same. Applications should be addressed to the Examiner of Fund Accounts, superscribed "Application for Annuity," and be accompanied by an affidavit, in form below, of the applicant's age, both documents being forwarded so as to reach the office of the Examiner before Nov. 1 next, on which day the annuities will be assigned to applicants according to seniority of standing on the Gradation List of the Service.

Resignation of the service and payment of the half value of the annuity assigned must be effected before the date of commencement of the annuity. If the subscriber to whom an annuity has been assigned defers his resignation beyond March 31 next ensuing, he will be required to pay as a fine the amount of one year's annuity, viz., Rs. 3,000, and will forfeit his right to the said annuity.

The constituted attorneys of subscribers absent from India are authorised to apply and act on behalf of their principals in respect to the afore-said annuities.

The annuities declared in November last were allotted to the eight senior applicants named as follows:—Deputy Surgeons-General J. P. Walker, M.D., retired; J. T. C. Ross. Surgeons-Major H. F. Williams; G. O. Baillie, M.D., F. N. Macnamara, M.D., A. Young, G. H. Daly, M.D., N. J. Grant, R. Moir, M.D., T. Duka, M.D., H. M. Greenhow, T. B. Farncombe, F. J. Earle, A. R. Waghorn, M.D., J. B. Collison, J. B. King, B. Kendall, retired.

\* Declaration to have stamp of the value of Rupee 1 affixed to it.  
(Form.) "I, A. B., at present of (residence and office), in the Medical Service of Her Majesty on the Bengal Establishment, and a Subscriber to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I was born on  
Taken and declared this            day of            before me,  
"Justice of the Peace."

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Col. John Leonard Muller, formerly of the Staff, at Weymouth, July 1. Capt. Charles Hay Coghlan, late of the 101st Regt., in London, July 22. Lieut. A. F. McKellar, R.H.A., at Kirkee, June 27. Major J. S. John Munro, H.B.M. Consul, at Montevideo, June 13. Lieut. Col. V. F. O. Mayne, Madras Staff Corps, and Deputy Commissioner of Akola, West Berar, June 24. Lieut. A. W. Heath, R.A., at Woolwich, July 19. Riding Master J. Daley, R.A., at Meerut, June 26.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. Hangerford Doid, Jackson, R.A., at Srinagar, Kashmir, June 9, aged 45. Henry Blockman, Esq., M.A., Principal of the Madrasah College, at Calcutta, July 13. A. Anderson, Esq., Uncommissioned Indian Civil Service, late of Futehgarh, North-Western Provinces, at 25, Edgemoor-road, Lee, Kent, July 21, aged 43. Mr. R. F. Welford, of the Electric Telegraph Department, at Allahabad, June 22. C. H. Wells, Esq., at Agra, May 29. Major General W. S. Row, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, at Brighton, July 16, aged 53. Thomas Oldham, Esq., F.R.S., formerly Director General of the Geological Survey of India, at 18, Hill-top-road, Rugby, July 17. Rev. H. D. James Mull, M.A., retired chaplain in H.M.'s Bengal Establishment, at Hambleton, July. Major Nelson, R.A., at Ferozepore, June 28. Mr. Thomas Beck, of the Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, at Mussorie, June 22. Mr. C. F. Musket, C.E., at Punjab Waterworks, June 29. Major R. W. Glasse, Bengal Retired List, at Calcutta, June 10. Capt. S. J. Daulton, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, D.P.W., late 1st Batt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, at Puchmarhi, Central Provinces, June 27.

MADRAS.—Mr. W. R. Kershaw, R.A. Inspector of Schools of the 1st Division, in June. Surg. H. Webster, late of the Madras Army, at Canberwell, July 24. Col. Carter, C.B., Royal (late Madras) Artillery, June 25. Major Cosmo Gordon, Madras Staff Corps, at Eatham, Kent, July 19.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Archibald Norman Makellar, Royal Horse Artillery, at Kirkee, June 27, aged 31. Rev. D. H. Cotes, assistant chaplain, at Kurrachee, Sindh [suddenly], July 10. Major General J. S. Gell, Bombay Infantry, July 16.

ROYAL NAVY.—Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., at Bath, July 24. Admiral T. A. Helyar, at Stoke, Devonshire, July 23. Capt. Sir George Biddlecombe, R.N., C.B., at 64, Granville Park, Lewisham, aged 70. Commander Crane, R.N., at Norwich, July 29, in his 83rd year. Lieut. Col. W. F. Read, late of the Madras Staff Corps, July 4, aged 55.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—A Lady and child, Mr. B. Cursetjee, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, and Lieut. Studd.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Mr. A. Porrovalle, Mr. Pollen, Mr. J. Fulford, Mr. J. W. Aulton, Mr. Halsey, and Mr. F. Guterston.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. William Fuickh, Mr. J. Burgess, and Mr. S. de Brabant.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, July 27, 1878.

TO OUR READERS.

THE recent changes in the Asiatic relations of England necessarily affect our Indian interests. The extended field of our national influence and colonisation has already become an object of especial attention on the part of the public. With Indian troops quartered in Cyprus, and probable Indian communications connecting Asia Minor and Bombay, ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL may be expected to furnish its readers with the most recent intelligence from the Levant. We have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now being perfected for insuring a regular supply of trustworthy news, both from Cyprus and Constantinople, in the form of letters from our own correspondents. We hope that this extension of our field of view will not be imagined to interfere in any way with the fullest regard being paid to those topics to which this journal has been devoted for nearly forty years.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MOTION.

THE result of the debate on Tuesday evening is attributed by several of our contemporaries to the unwillingness, common to both sides of the House, to censure the Government of India. The whole proceeding, however, appears to have been of a most perfunctory character. The attacks which have been made upon the Vernacular Press Act, even as amended by Lord Cranbrook's despatch, have charged it with being an ill-conceived piece of unconstitutional legislation, hurried through with indecent haste, to meet imaginary dangers. An appeal to the House of Commons against such a measure should have indeed called forth the utmost powers of attack and defence of the Opposition and the Government. The motion of Mr. Gladstone in no degree impugned the essential merits of the Act. The studiously mild exposition of the history of the Press and of the superficial objections to this Act, which restrains certain abuses of the liberty of the Press, well prefaced the very gentle palliative of the motion. It was hardly worth while, save for one public result and another private purpose, to hold the tournament with blunted lances, in which no knight even suffered a fall, save Mr. O'Donnell. The public result attained is one, however, which in all cases is useful, in the assurance to our Indian fellow-subjects that due hearing shall be given to complaints of real or fancied injuries addressed to

the Imperial Parliament. In the present case this is closely bound up with the private purpose, which is honourable to the member of Greenwich, in the discharge of his duty to his clients to the best of his ability. In April last a meeting was held at Calcutta to protest against the Vernacular Press Act. It has been described in the *brochure* issued by its promoters as perhaps the most numerously attended meeting ever held in Calcutta, about five thousand persons having been present. At this meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a petition to the House of Commons, and it was resolved that "The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, whose earnest and eloquent advocacy of the cause of suffering humanity, of progressive civilisation and freedom of speech, has made his name dear to all lovers of progress, be respectfully solicited to present this petition to Parliament." We have not space to dwell on the arguments of the somewhat wordy and turgid petition. The prayer of the petitioners is that the House of Commons may take such measures as may ensure the repeal of the Act, which they stigmatise as objectionable and unnecessary. The arguments employed by the petitioners reproduced themselves in the debate, but we hardly think that the object of the petitioners was attained by a motion to report from time to time the cases in which this law should have been put into operation. The clients denounce the law as intolerable from every point of view; it is uncalled for; it is based on wrong information; it is "calculated to arrest the development of Oriental literature and to deal a serious blow to the cause of good government and native progress in India." The advocate to whom the cause is committed does not propose to repeal or amend the law, but only to see how it works. As the Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out, the results of the working of the Act will be in due course reported and laid before Parliament in an Indian Blue-book, which hardly any one will open. The argument that the patron of the Vernacular Press is indisposed to wait one to two years for the information was a fair parry; but we submit that if a peccant editor be punished he need not wait so long to make his woes known. The difference between the already attainable, and the desired palliative, is, as pointed out by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, the difference "twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee." The fact is, that however much all parties may dislike the Act, and may abhor in any way being obliged to control the utterances of the Press, it is consciously, or unconsciously, felt to have been a necessity. The measure may have been clumsily contrived or not; it may or it may not have been an error to run it through at express speed without halting at the usual debating stations. It has forced itself upon the minds of most who think upon the subject, that some remedy had to be applied. We do not think that attention has been sufficiently drawn to one or two points in a general way, the subject is by this time trite, and the arguments, *pro* and *con*, worn out with handling. Still, we would point out that with regard to the question of haste, the requirement for an immediate weapon had to be considered.

It is urged there was no crisis in India to justify such haste; it is now admitted by all that during those spring months there was imminent danger of a war. We learn, further, that the Power which would have been our adversary in that war was preparing means for a hostile demonstration near to, if not on, our North-Western frontiers. At such a time it would have been scarcely deemed statesmanlike to neglect the danger of allowing such doctrines as these to be disseminated. "England has become enervated from too much addiction to luxury, and is not willing to encounter Russia in the field." The Bombay paper, from which this is quoted, prophesies the downfall of the Imperial *regime* inaugurated at Delhi. Another journal charges England with having showed "thorough effeminateness from the beginning of the war," and among other dicta of the same tendency pro-

pheries that as soon as victorious Russia gains a footing in India "The English will have no other alternative than to flee for their lives." These words may be held not to be incitements to sedition; but, such utterances unblamed and unchecked, would unquestionably be deemed to be endorsed by the silent acquiescence of the ruling Power. We confess to have been surprised at the arguments adopted from the Calcutta Petition, that the existing law provided sufficient means for suppression of such incendiary stuff; it is rubbish, no doubt, but a dirty and neglected heap of cotton waste may engender a conflagration that destroys the mill. To call for the transportation or imprisonment of the obscure and impecunious writer or publisher of the treasonable rubbish would be held to be too severe. Each case would be a subject for discussion, a ground for appeal, and we may say a separate topic for an Irish debate.

It is admitted that the Madras Press is wholly free from the charges which have been brought against portions of the Bengal, Bombay, and Upper Indian Native Press. The seditious utterances of the Bengal and Bombay Press are more cautiously worded than those of the outspoken Indor journal. The most indulgent critic must find instigations to revolt, in the publication of a rumour which has seriously affected the Money Market, that Nana Sahib was about to invade India with a Russian army and re-establish the suzerainty of the Peishwar, and reconstitute the feudatory kingdoms of Satara, Baroda, &c." The same paper adumbrates the relative power of England and India by a dream of "a deer holding in his power a lion and a tiger." Perhaps we may find an excuse for such seditious dreams, when we find that the same paper makes a point out of the declarations of some English statesmen, that the preservation of our Indian Empire is not of great importance to us, and declares that "this is illustrated by the fable of the fox and the grapes." There is one important part of the measure which has been challenged because no evidence has been given of its necessity. We allude to that directed against the offences of extortion and intimidation. It is not possible to produce names and cases of native officials who have been thus dealt with; such information must necessarily be confidential and secret; the official statements are strong on this point. A native deputy magistrate, at an isolated post, may have to suffer from the wanton fabrications of an unprincipled scribe. He may expect the necessary consequence of a call for explanation from his superior. The system which is declared to have grown up of publishing such scandalous attacks on native officials is well characterised as a most "exquisite and certain process of torture;" independently of the new law, the remedy would often, if not always, be worse than the disease. Oriental habits naturally dictate the ready means of silencing the backbiter by backsheesh. Actual proof of the growth and power of such a system is given in the petition of Akbar Khan, Populzai of Cabul, and the advertisement of the "Maharajah," which requested each of the chief Princes of India to subscribe Rs. 5,000, and the Rajahs or Nawabs Rs. 2,000, to the capital of the projected paper. The possibility of such a swindle being successful, and of funds being subscribed to the account at the Agra, Lahor, and Delhi Banks, could only have been based on the known terrorism practised by native editors on native chiefs. We are not afraid that over-sensitive or self-conscious English officials will abuse the powers of the Act. As an enabling Act, which may, or may not be put in force, it will be a test of the wisdom and fitness of local authorities; but we may be sure, that any abuse will be rigidly inquired into and corrected. It will not need a formal report to the House of Commons, the Chief Government of India will take cognisance of the application and working of the Act. There may be times of trouble before us, but we do not anticipate a period of repressive tyranny; and our loyal fellow-subjects in India may see that the evils they

seem to dread as likely to result from the Vernacular Press Act, are only imaginary. The spread of education, the growth of Oriental literature, and the wholesome criticism of public men and measures will flourish better, when the ill-weeds and thorns of sedition, or calumny, shall have been cleared away by the operation of this law.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*Mohammed, Buddha, and Christ.* Four Lectures on Natural and Revealed Religion. By Marcus Dods, D.D. London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1878.

Two or three centuries ago a narrative of the life and teaching of the founder of Islam would have met with a far different reception from the British public than that accorded to it by the critics and commentators of the present day. Nor do we speak a single opinion only when we maintain that it is no slackness in Christian progress, but rather a keener appreciation of the truth of Christianity which has caused this change. Let us hope that the principle advocated is the extension of charity; taking for an argument that the Samaritan may have done his portion of good to sick humanity, as well as the Levite; and that the Gentile is not to be discarded because his rearing has been in the highways. We do not affirm that the result of patent investigation will support the conclusions arrived at by the mere determined apologists of a religion which numbers more than 40,000,000 of our Indian subjects; the question is merely that of right to a fair hearing.

Under Elizabeth and James the First, as in the time of the Crusades, no expression was strong enough to condemn the would-be Prophet and his precepts; in his case even personal appearance was held up to detestation almost as much as personal character and influence. We read of Mohammed in Purchas:—"He was of meane stature, large sinewes, browne colour, broad face, with a cut lip, and had one of his fore-teeth stricken out in one expedition, and in another his face wounded. He had a great head, thinne hair, long shankes, not proportionable to his head. He was of few words, but deceitfull; covetous, and withall prodigall (but of other men's goods) and"—but we need not continue the quotation further than to note that the climax of reprobation is hardly reached when it is declared that on his death the earth was "poysoned with . . . his carcase." As regards the doctrine inculcated in a later chapter, it is added:—"Were it not for sensualistic ignorance and the sword, these Alcoran fables would soon vanish." Now, however, as we have said, men think and write very differently on the subject; within the last few years Mr. Bosworth Smith has published a remarkable volume of lectures, illustrating especially the fairer side of Islam; and the book before us continues the theme in a spirit of liberal criticism. Dr. Dods is certainly making every possible allowance for Mohammed when he states his belief that, situated as he was, he had no need to wait for "what he could distinctly recognise as a revelation," on each occasion of addressing himself authoritatively to the outer world. "He had to speak and act on the spot for the present emergency . . ." But it is presumed that his disciples did not so understand the case, nor did he so mean them to understand it. It may be that the best excuse for his proceeding is to be found in comparing the moral atmosphere in which he lived with the standard of morality set up by Western civilisation of the nineteenth century.

We are glad to see that our author does not fall into the common error of supposing that the art of painting or representing the human face or figure is condemned by Mohammedans at large. Speaking of the restriction in this respect, as an "Iconoclastic austerity," he rightly says that it "long ago gave way; and while the statues of men are still forbidden, other works of art are allowed, except in the mosques." Persia might have been cited as a notable example of the encouragement given to painting and even the progress of photography. The *ustad*, or *artiste*, amid portrait painters, possesses an enviable local reputation in Ispahan and elsewhere; and the professional photographer has not only appeared at the capital to exercise his calling, but a prince of the Blood Royal does not

scorn to study the use of chemicals and preparation of negatives, in order to reproduce men's forms and features after the approved fashion of the period. To those acquainted with but a twentieth part of the numerous photographs which have been thrown off in Persia during the last eight or ten years a recent statement in one or two papers that the Shah was about to introduce the practice into his country on return from Europe must have been indeed surprising.

In reviewing the Mohammedan laws and customs, especially in the matter of alms-giving and marriage, Dr. Dods would have done well to have referred to the useful account by Dr. Herklots of the rites and ceremonies of Indian Moslems, compiled from the Hindustani of one *Jiafar Sharif*, an intelligent native of the Dakhan. It would be there seen what deviations from the severe tenets of Western countries, are permitted to our own subjects of this faith, and how the practice of their religion generally has become modified by the leaven of idol-worship, so prevalent among those with whom they are inevitably associated. As to the conclusion drawn on the whole question, we have not a word of objection to urge. Mohammedanism is defined to be an anachronism. It may be that it is, though the receptive character of the Arab mind, to which it was more immediately addressed, may not have undergone any perceptible change for centuries. There is certainly much to be said on behalf of the view that had Mohammed "not proclaimed his own religion as final, it might have been a blessing of the most extensive kind to the world." We quote the remainder of the paragraph :—

Doctrinally and morally it is a half-way house between Heathenism and Christianity, but practically it can never serve as such, because it claims to be itself an advance upon Christianity, and final. It is this claim that has choked it throughout. The dead hand of the short-sighted author of the Koran is on the throat of every Mohammedan nation. And it is this claim which stultifies it in the view of any one who has studied other religions. It bears the marks of immaturity on every part of it. It proves itself to be a religion only for the childhood of a race, by its minute prescriptions, its detailed precepts, its observances, its appeals to fear. It does not even recognise that there is a higher religion, that the only true religion is a religion of liberty and of the spirit.

Mohammedanism is the subject of two of the four lectures published by Dr. Dods, or of the larger half of the whole book under notice. The third lecture is on Buddhism, of which he supplies an intelligent though necessarily incomplete sketch. Had not Professor Max Müller treated the same subject and described the same prominent figure in his admirable review of the rise of the widely-spread philosophy, it would have had a still greater attraction. In the last lecture describing "the perfect religion," a full preference is given to Christianity over all other forms of faith and worship; and the reasons expressed are clear and sufficient. The following passage, though not propounding a new theory, presents an interesting theme in new and not infelicitous language :—

A despotism is not the absolutely best form of government, but it is undeniably the best for nations at a certain stage of political development. But the benefit of its adoption by any people will be shown especially in the success with which it trains them to acknowledge and adopt some higher and more perfect form of Government. A milk diet is very poor food for the adult, but it is the only food which an infant can receive or find any nourishment in. Its suitableness for the infant, however, may be measured precisely by its success in fitting him to long for and utilise the food of the adult. The government of one race by another, as in our Indian Empire, is not an ideal political condition, but probably a large proportion of the subject race would acknowledge that self-government had become impossible to them, or, at all events, that their subjection brings them advantages superior to any they could otherwise have attained. If, however, these advantages do not fit them for self-government, if familiarity with our customs, laws, literature, government, and history, does not lift them above the condition in which we found them, and make them capable of the highest forms of national life, it may be questioned, and it will be doubted, whether, after all, their present condition of subjection has even been relatively the best. In like manner it may be granted that Islam was more akin to the Arabs of the seventh century than Christianity, and did good which Christianity had not done, but it is the reproach of Islam that it has not trained its adherents to the reception of Christianity.

We cordially recommend this instructive volume to the careful perusal of those who have not hitherto contemplated Mohammedanism and Buddhism by the light of books, and as religions or systems affecting the welfare of millions. It is written in perspicuous English and in a liberal spirit. Without being strictly exhaustive, it selects the more salient and relevant heads of discussion, and makes the most of allotted limits.

F. J. G.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE CRIME OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Drunkenness is the common crime of the British Army, "shooting" of the native; but we are not at all certain if the one crime has not almost as much to do with intoxicating things as the other. The Sepoy is a jealous animal, and on occasion a sullen animal, and his characteristic crime has been committed often enough in mere fits of jealousy and misapprehension of the motives of his officers, but he is also very sensitive—temperate as he usually is—to the pernicious influences of *bang* and such-like things; and when he is *bang*ed up to assassination he is, in our opinion, only to be regarded as a Malay run *amok*, or a tiger whom it is proper to extinguish or efface without tedious and dubious forms of trial. There was the Beloochee at Hyderabad (Scinde) the other day, who deliberately shot over a dozen innocent persons because the woman he had in keeping was suspected by him of infidelity. We do not know if what Shakespeare calls "the extremity of love" or the extremity of *bang* made that individual temporarily insane, but we are very sure that whatever influence was at the root of his insanity, he in common sense rendered himself liable to the fate of a mad dog, and at the hands of the first person with a rifle who came across him. However, that is not the ordinary procedure when sepoys take to "shooting." An effort is made to take the murderer alive, and to bring him to court-martial, and in that effort valuable lives, as those of Lieutenant Sinclair and his men, are exposed to extreme jeopardy for no other reason that we know of but to satisfy traditional ideas of routine. If one of these "shooting" military miscreants can be caught alive without risk, well and good, but in that case let there be a drum-head court-martial upon him on the spot, and let the Court's sentence be carried into execution within the hour on the responsibility of the Commanding Officer of the individual's regiment. If there is any risk whatever in taking the assassin; if he should take up a position, as this Beloochee did, under cover to resist capture, let him be shot there and then by the party sent to capture him. Some very strong measures are absolutely necessary to stamp out this crime of "shooting" to which the Native army is unfortunately becoming addicted, and now that the sepoys have breech-loading rifles the necessity is greater than ever. There have been several cases of "shooting" in the Bengal army of late; there is this horrible instance in the Bombay Army just quoted; and it was only the other day that some men in a Madras regiment stationed at Bangalore threatened in anonymous letters to shoot their officers on account of, as they thought, errors in the regimental system of promotion. We should say, judging from all these examples, that the ill-conditioned sepoy looks to his rifle to avenge him of grievances real or imaginary, and the sooner such a dangerous and unmilitary spirit is stamped out of the native army once and for all, the better it will be for the service and its discipline. Courts-martial have little moral effect upon a crime of this kind unless they are drum-head or summary courts-martial. The regular courts-martial with their tedious procedure and many legal technicalities, must appear to sepoys to offer many loopholes of escape from the proper penalty of their crimes, and we fancy that there can be nothing effective to stop this idiosyncrasy of shooting but justice, swift, sharp and decisive, such as military marauders were accustomed to under their own native regime. Under native discipline the soldier who attempted the life of his officer would be hacked and hewn to pieces on the spot. We, more humane but much less discreet, endeavour to take the criminal alive at the risk of the lives of all his officers, in order to subject him to a formal and lengthy trial by court-martial, from whose meshes he might very easily escape were he clever enough to discover any legal flaw in the written proceedings. There can be no doubt that whatever may be the advantages of the breech-loading rifle in war, it is a most dangerous weapon to place in the hands of one of these homicidally inclined sepoys. In the ancient cases of "shooting," of which many a churchyard in India can recall a memory, the assassin was at a disadvantage and appreciated, even in his madness, his risk. It took time to load his musket, and he could scarcely load it without attracting observation. If he succeeded, and aimed at an officer, or at any one against whom he entertained a grudge, he was just as likely to miss his mark as to hit it. The musket once discharged he was easily captured. Unless he used his bayonet he was for a time helpless; but things are very different now. The breech-loading rifle can be loaded without exciting any attention. Few sepoys could miss with it at fifteen or twenty yards distance. It can be loaded over and over again with great rapidity, and half a dozen men might easily lose their lives before one resolute man, bent upon homicide, need surrender. New rules are wanted to meet these new weapons, and there is one that commends itself to the sense of every one—that the sepoy who "shoots" should be shot immediately. He should be made to understand that there can be no more law or mercy for him than is accorded a Malay run *amok*, a mad dog, a cobra, tiger, or any other dangerous and ferocious animal; and if to this comprehension was added a more reasonable plan of education for the Native army than exists there at present, we



might hope to hear the end of what is becoming a very noticeable crime in that service. As a rule, the sepoy of the Native armies of India are brutally ignorant; so ignorant, indeed, that the very habits and customs of their own English officers are as much unknown to them, and as much a matter of foul or ridiculous speculation as those speculative tracts of unknown country the old geographers used to describe on their maps with the words, "Here be cannibals and bears." Nothing will tend to remove that gross ignorance, and consequent barbarism, but the establishment of good schools in Native regiments, wherein the men can read the lore of civilisation and profit by it. But in the meantime, and before those schools are established which will render the Native army an intelligent army, it is very evident that stringent measures must be put in force to stamp out "shooting" or assassination. Otherwise the crime will, as such crimes do, extend, to the great discredit of the Native service, and cause the loss of many valuable lives.—*Athenæum and Daily News*, June 21.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, June 21.—Now that a war in Europe is being classed amongst events not likely to happen, the chances in favour of a Camp of Exercise for the troops of Northern India become daily stronger. There is money set apart for the purpose in the military budget, which solves the main difficulty; but I believe only the broadest outlines have as yet been sketched at head-quarters, and not even a theatre of war selected on which our soldiers shall figure. Hassan Abdal—the scene of so many bloodless victories and defeats in 1872—is prominently mentioned as a favourable rendezvous, in whose neighbourhood food, fodder, and water are in abundance. Its central position enables us to tap the large neighbouring garrisons of Peshawar, Kohat, and Rawal Pindi of their best troops without endangering the public peace by withdrawing them to a dangerous distance from the strategical points they have to guard. It is calculated that a force of twelve batteries of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, and twenty-two of infantry will be available for the camp at Hassan, by utilising the troops on the march in the course of the annual reliefs. But the camp will probably not assume such large dimensions unless the summer harvest prove unusually good, in which case the villagers will doubtless be pleased to get rid of their surplus grain and grass at remunerative rates. About carriage there will be no difficulty, as the broad-gauge line to Jhelum (to be opened in a few weeks) will help regiments coming from a distance; while the enormous army of mules, camels, and kahars now eating the bread of idleness at Rawal Pindi will improve rather than deteriorate by a little muscular exercise. As your readers may wish to know what regiments are likely to share in the glories of the coming manoeuvres, I give you a list, tolerably accurate, of those from which the selection will be made, provided, of course, a locality be chosen north of the Jhelum. In artillery we shall have D-A, F-A, I-A, H-C, and I-C; with E-3, G-3, D-4, 11-9th; and Nos. 1, 2, and 4 Frontier Mountain Batteries. There will be of cavalry the 9th Lancers, 10th and (possibly) the 13th Hussars; the 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 19th Bengal Cavalry, with the Guides and 5th Punjab Cavalry. The available British infantry regiments are the 2nd Battalions 8th and 9th, the 1st Battalions 17th and 25th, the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, and the 72nd and 81st Regiments; and Native Infantry the 7th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 27th, and 29th, with a frontier force contingent of the Guides; 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th P. I., and the 5th Goorkhas. This gives an efficient force of about eighteen thousand men, forming three strong divisions, assembled without any very great strain on our resources on the extreme northern border of the Empire. The divisional commands will probably go to Major-Generals F. F. Maude, v.c., c.b., Sir S. J. Browne, v.c., k.c.b., and the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, c.b.; while foremost for cavalry brigades are mentioned Brigadier J. I. Murray, c.b., and Colonels W. Fane, c.b., and J. Miller (13th Hussars). There is a larger field to select from for the infantry commands, but the foremost favourites are decidedly Brigadiers C. C. G. Ross and W. Gordon, and Colonels A. H. Cobb, J. A. Ruddell, J. B. Thelwall, c.b., and T. Doran, c.b. Of course the services of some of these officers may not be available next cold weather, and probably in a few instances the popular and the official selection will be found not in accord.—In the matter of local intelligence there is little to chronicle beyond the usual daily stage of gaiety we have to run through as a duty to our neighbours and ourselves. "Walpole" has been represented on three nights to crammed houses—a success which no other piece has ever secured in Simla; a success well deserved by its own merits, and by the care and intelligence with which it was interpreted and put upon the stage. As a reflector of public opinion here, I must note that Captain Liddell's exertions to bring about the triumph which "Walpole" has achieved are highly appreciated by everybody. His energy has converted a building which, until this year, resembled a barn into a really comfortable theatre—with private boxes, a good gallery, and stalls one can sit in without getting cramps in both legs. For orchestra, we have the Vice-

roy's string-band,—composed of veritable artists from France and Germany. The scenery is almost all new, and excellent of its kind; while success is secured by careful selection from amongst the many ambitious candidates for distinction, and numerous rehearsals and attention to small details sufficient to satisfy Marie Wilton herself could we but welcome that charming actress out here to witness a performance at the Simla Gaiety Theatre. On Friday and Monday next we are to have "Withered Leaves" and "Musical Box and Cox." "Withered Leaves" is a pretty piece in one act, which some will recollect having seen at Calcutta last cold weather. Amongst other luxuries, we are promised a fall of real water on the stage (laid on direct from Combermere Bridge); and the hero of the piece is to catch a live trout in the said real waterfall. Then, in "Musical Box and Cox," the traditional Mrs. Bouncer is not to appear; but in her place her husband, a bluff yeoman with a fine mellow voice proceeding from his boots. "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," in which Rogers and Clarke made their fortunes years ago at the Strand, is in rehearsal, and promises interest from the fact that two fair *débütantes* have consented to appear therein as leading characters. No signs as yet of the rains, and the heat is rapidly becoming intolerable.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

BURDWAN POLICE.—The preliminary inquiry into the alleged police oppression case at Burdwan has terminated, after occupying the Court for nine days. The inspector and two of his men have been committed for trial at the next Sessions; they reserved their defence.

THE MORADABAD SCANDAL.—Our readers will recollect a discreditable military *fracas*, as mentioned in our last issue, as having occurred at Moradabad. We learn from the *Times of India* that the colonel who laid violent hands on the station staff-officer has been ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to send in his papers.

DISTRESS IN KASHMIR.—Melancholy accounts, says the *Times of India*, have reached us of the distress in Kashmir. The road to Srinaggur swarms with half-starved and dying wretches unable to obtain food. In addition to past causes of a want of grain in the valleys, it is said that thousands of caterpillars have made their appearance among the corn-fields, and are destroying the green ears of the expected crop.

BENARES SCHOOL.—Some years ago a proposal was made for adding a Professor of Physical Science to the staff of the Benares College; but, from want of funds, the affair was allowed to hang over, and until recently nothing was done. It has now been settled that the school department shall be separated from the College and formed into an independent zilla school, and the money thereby saved will go to pay the Professor's salary. We believe the Secretary of State has already been asked to send out a properly qualified man for the work; and, before long, we may hope to see the classes fairly established.

THE extensive forests lying north of the town of Dinagepore, as far onward as Nepal, of which the notorious Pran Vaga jungle formed a considerable portion, are so infested with tigers that people rarely venture into them even in the day time. The Government having sanctioned Rs. 5,500 for the purpose, a large part of the jungle has been already cut down, and the work is being pushed on to completion. So wretchedly is this part of the country deficient in proper communications, that all this wood, which must be of considerable value, lies rotting on the ground.—*Times of India*.

ASSAULT ON A EUROPEAN.—Mr. Crawford, manager of the Orai factory at Mozufferpore, was attacked on the 2nd June by a number of ryots belonging to Babuagaon, a village near the factory. He was ploughing some lands which have been in the possession of the factory for forty years, when the villagers assaulted him. A special posse of police-constables have been located on the spot to prevent disturbances in future, for the District Superintendent of the Police remarks that this assault is not the first of its kind that has occurred in the neighbourhood in connection with the factory. We await with impatience further particulars of this case. There must be some hidden cause to provoke these frequent hostilities on the part of the ryots.—*Behar Herald*.

POSTAL INSURANCE FRAUDS.—According to the Rawal Pindi correspondent of the *Times of India*, the new postal insurance system is causing the postal officials no end of anxiety and annoyance, for it is found that the natives, not satisfied with the extra security insured to their property by the system, are employing their ingenuity to make some substantial profit out of it, which they effect in some such manner as this:—The contents of a parcel is described and registered as consisting of silver coin to the value of Rs. 50. On reaching its destination, however, it is found to contain only copper coins, which transformation the sender of course swears—notwithstanding that the outward appearance of the parcel shows no signs of having been tampered with—was the work of dishonest postal officials, and demands compensation. The dodge is said to have succeeded in some few instances, but the postal authorities are

directed to be on the *qui vive*. The vigilance of one of these officers has already been rewarded by the detection in this division of a native who made a false declaration as to the contents of a parcel offered for insurance.

**PUNJAB RAILWAYS.**—The Jullundur correspondent of the *Times of India* thinks it certain that before very long two light railways will be taken in hand in the Punjab, the one from Umballa to Kalka, and the other from this place through Hoshiarpur, crossing the Beas at Nowshera, and on to Pathankot, at the foot of the Dalhousie Hills. This latter line would run through very rich and populous districts, and would be taken in hand at once if it were necessary to start famine works on a large scale. We presume that these lines are two of the four projects which the *Times* telegram of the 31st announced as having been sanctioned by the Viceroy, and as involving an expenditure from two-and-three-quarters to ten millions, whether rupees or pounds not being stated.

**THE BISHOP'S TOUR.**—The following is the programme of the visitation tour of the Bishop of Calcutta, with the dates of arrival at each place:—Departed from Calcutta, June 24; arrived at Nynce Tal, June 28; Ranekhet, July 12; Almora, July 18; Nynce Tal, July 22; Agra, July 31; Jeypore, August 3; Ajmere, August 7; Agra, August 13; Morar, August 16; Jhansee, August 22; Saugor, August 29; Nursingpore (*via* Dumoh and Jubbulpore) September 5; Hoshungabad, September 7; Sehore, September 10; Hurda, September 13; Khundwah, September 14; Mhow, September 16; Indor, September 19; Khairwarra (*via* Rutlam, Neemuch Oodeypore), September 27; Mhow, October 5; Khundwah, October 7; Warora, October 9; Chanda, October 10; Nagpore, October 12; Kamptee, October 13; Raepore, October 19; Nagpore, October 24; Seonee, October 26; Puchmarree (*via* Chindwara and Betul, if weather permits), October 31; Jubbulpore, November 2; Sutna, November 6; Nowgong, November 9; Banda, November 13; Calcutta, November 17, or perhaps Buxar, November 16; Arrah, November 18; Assensole, November 20; Calcutta, November 23.

**THE SOOI PLATEAU, BENGAL.**—The Sooi plateau is a tract of land some 5,500 to 6,000 feet high, not far from Lohoo Ghat on the Nepal border, but within Kumaon territory. It seems that there is enough land here, and of a very suitable character, to form a cantonment for, we are afraid to say, how many English soldiers, at any rate some thousands. The land is the property of the Government, and little of it, if any, is under cultivation; moreover, from its unusually level character also, it is well adapted for military purposes. Would it not be well to have this site reported upon? It has already been proposed as a cantonment; but the fears, it is said, of causing alarm amongst the Nepaulese authorities, together with some objection on the part of the Kumaon administrators, interfered to prevent its being so utilised. The want of more hill stations for our young unformed soldiers, who come in under the short service rules, is daily becoming more urgent. Everything should be done to mitigate the heavy blood-tax levied on us in the shape of the frequent deaths of our young lads stationed in the plains. If the Sooi plateau can be utilised, and if through its instrumentality we can save the lives of our men, why should not the idea be carried out?—*Pioneer*.

**A FAMILY OF DACOITS.**—The dacoits who were so signally routed in the Kotah State were led by one Bhoja, the man who escaped, with two others, on a stolen camel. Bhoja, like nearly all his gang, came from Shajehanpur, a Meena village in the British district of Gurgaon; this Shajehanpur being of all our Meena villages the most prolific in dacoits,—it has been so for generations. Bhoja is a Meena, and a proclaimed murderer; some years ago he killed a police constable of Gurgaon. Two of the dacoits also who were killed are said by the survivor to have been concerned in the murder of a police constable; this, however is not yet proved. The fathers of three of the dacoits killed, reside at present in the Andamans. Nihaba, who escaped with Bhoja, was his brother; in 1877 Nihaba was sentenced to transportation for life, but broke loose from Delhi Jail—when a large reward was offered by the Punjab Government for his recapture. Besides a brother, Bhoja had a nephew and two grand nephews in the gang; it was quite a family party. Bhoja and his brother were accompanied in their flight on the stolen camel by a third dacoit. The two brothers were too old and feeble to walk; and abstinence from his daily allowance of opium had weakened their companion. These three carried off Rs. 5,000 in silver; so the camel, already tired by a long journey, could hardly have gone very quickly. The party, too, must have been rather a conspicuous object; yet it passed several villages in safety, and quite escaped the observation of the police.—*Pioneer*.

**IMPORTED SPIRITS.**—The Lieutenant-Governor has prescribed certain rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, such spirit then being subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. For spirit brought into any port in the Bengal Presidency it is incumbent on the importer to satisfy the Collector of Customs that such spirit has been duly rendered unfit for human consumption before it can be admitted to the aforesaid rate of duty. If the importer be unable to satisfy the collector, the latter shall have the spirit examined, and, if necessary, rendered unfit for human consumption,

at the expense of the importer. The ingredient to be admixed with the spirit, to render it unfit for human consumption, is caoutchoucine, but if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Revenue that such ingredient will render the spirit unsuitable for the purpose for which it is required, special sanction may be obtained for the use of wood naphtha instead. The use of spirit methylated or caoutchoucined, according to these rules, is not permitted in the manufacture or preparation of tinctures, medicated spirits, hyponitrous ether, or other pharmaceutical preparations, or in the manufacture or preparation of any other article capable of being used as a beverage, or internally as a medicine, with the exception of sulphuric ether, chloroform, and chloral hydrate.—*Indian Daily News*.

**DANGERS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLING.**—The *Lucknow Times* calls attention to the death of a lady passenger on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, which was caused by heat-apoplexy. It would seem that this lady was an upper class passenger from Bareilly to Lucknow, and though the day happened to be one of the hottest of a very hot season, there was no cooling apparatus attached to the carriage—neither tatties nor punkhas being in working, and no attempt made by the line officers to provide these essentials. The lady being an invalid could do but little for herself in drawing attention to the hourly increasing heat of the carriage, and she would seem to have succumbed to the intensity of the heat about or soon after noon; anyhow, on the arrival of the train at a small station the unfortunate lady was found by the guard in a state of collapse on the floor of her carriage. Of course at a small roadside station there was no medical assistance to be had, although consciousness was partially restored by the efforts of the officials, who applied water douches with some effect; a telegram was then sent on to Lucknow to have the Company's medical officer on the Char Bagh platform when the train should arrive, but this message was so delayed in transit that it did not reach the Lucknow Station until *after* the train had reached. Mr. Cross, the station master, did all he could, and ultimately the lady was removed by her friends; she died early the following morning. Two or three questions here suggest themselves: (1st.) What were the station-masters at Bareilly and Shahjehanpore doing, that they allowed this carriage to pass on without the cooling apparatus being in working order? (2nd.) How came it about the telegram was delayed in transit, when it was known to be of the most emergent character, and the line should have been cleared for its despatch? (3rd.) Was there or was there not an inquest on the remains of this lady who fell a victim to railway neglect?

**A CAREER OF CRIME.**—The Lucknow forgery case has come to a close. The accused Maitra was found guilty on all three charges, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. This young man's attempt to get down to Bombay, on his romantic, though untruthful confession of the murder of a former sweetheart, has come to nothing. The Bombay and Lahor authorities cannot obtain the least confirmation of any of the facts spoken to by Maitra. Maitra's old commanding officer says Maitra was an incorrigible thief, and that his present trumped-up story shows him to be an incorrigible liar. Maitra is still young in years, though old in villainy; so we may hear of him again in years to come when he has worked out his present sentence. This young man is about twenty-four years of age, and five feet eight inches in height. When about fourteen years old he ran away from his father's house at Lahor, and enlisted as a muleteer in the levy then on its way to Abyssinia. During the short time he was in the muleteer corps he was constantly punished for thieving. On his way from Kurrachee to Multan he robbed Captain Basevi, R.A., of some Rs. 80. Shortly after his arrival at Multan he deserted, carrying off certain stolen property. On his return to Lahor, in the beginning of 1869, Maitra was employed in the Controller's Office as an accountant. Within a few weeks he was reduced for neglect of duty; whereupon he took French leave, and went off to seek "fresh woods and pastures new." He was next heard of as a standing member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Calcutta, and freely admitted to the "Love Feasts" and "Sacraments" of that communion. Having received letters of commendation from the American Missions in Calcutta, he came to Lucknow, where he forged Mr. Cunningham's name for Rs. 1,100; for which little accident he was undergoing three and-a-half years' imprisonment when he committed the daring and partially successful forgery which has since gained him so much notoriety. Under all these circumstances, I think we are justified in expecting to hear more of this young man before he attains even middle age.—*Pioneer*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 24. Str. Himalaya, Bombay; Star of Denmark, London.—25. Str. Comilla, Calcutta; str. Asia, Singapore; Lochsley, Melbourne.—26. City of Madrid, London; Nenuphar, Mauritius; St. Dignan, Madras.—27. Str. Naworth Castle, London; Lord Lyndhurst, London; Zuleika, Bombay; Star of Persia, London; Foyle, Table Bay; Rollo, Swan River.—28. Marie, Pondicherry.—9. Str. Duke of Devonshire, Norek; St. Ives, Mauritius.—30. Str. Sattara, Camorta; str. Moray, Hong Kong; str. Merkara, London; str. Khundalla, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

June 24. Str. Teviot; Genesk.—25. Str. Crusader; Mindora.—26. Str. Ooryia, Bengale.—27. Strs. Peshawur and Reliance; Cape Verde and Alexander Mackenzie.

—29. Schleswig Bride and Brenhilda.—29. Str. Robinia: City of Sparta, City of Amoy and City of Corinth.—30. Strs. Oriental, Commilla, and City of Carthage; Star of Bengal and A. L. Palmer.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 2, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 2 to 94 6
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 8
5 per Cent., 1859-8 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 2

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2.
	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 11-163.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1864) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865) ...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866) ...	111 8 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1870) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1872) ...	114 8 to 115 0
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1878) ...	102 8 to 103 8

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
	Ra. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	717 1/2 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1450 to —
Coal Company ...	1440	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	187 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	235 to 300
East India Tea Company ...	100	49 to 50
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	170 to 172 1/2
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	195 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Hewrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1150 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	481	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Lt. Pressing Company ...	500	205 to 210
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	108 to 107
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Swala Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 58

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 17 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

**NORTH WYNAAD, June 25.**—The Monsoon rains reached this district on the 15th ult., not, however, before it was wanted, since it was two days later than the latest period in the remembrance of the proverbial oldest inhabitant. The coffee trees after the long preceding drought sprang to the showers in March like a race horse at the touch of the spur, or an old war horse at the blast of the trumpet, but fell back again in April and May from the unusually fierce heat of the sun and want of sufficient moisture. Not that there was no rain in those months, but that the thunder clouds were so capricious and distributed their contents in such unequal proportions. Some of the estates registered as much as seven and eight inches during the period, whilst others, scarcely two or three miles distant, only had two or three, and some none at all. This, therefore, makes a great difference in the anticipated out-turn of crops from different places. For although all alike presented the grandest appearance of bud ever seen, the trees from want of the fructifying drops were unable to expand the blossom. Now, however, all have the appearance of glorious health and strength, and with the exception of fruit, for the coming season there is little difference to be seen. Some, of course, will be disappointed, as usual, but in this district the total will be above the average. Lucky, indeed, have the proprietors of those estates been who were able to apply irrigation. Few, if any, estates are without some sort of stream, and if they would economise their contents and apply the water by machinery, they would get their reward in cent. per cent. on the outlay. Yet it is no less strange than true that some people actually have streams ready to hand which might be applied without any expense, but see no advantage in using it. Those, however, who have availed themselves of even the smallest rivulets have their reward.—Numbers of poor emaciated objects are still to be seen on the public roads, wending their weary way towards Mysor. It can scarcely be expected that

they will ever reach their destination with the roads beyond the Wynaad frontier in such a state as to prohibit the passage of carts or horses. It was promised that these roads should be repaired, as it has been promised times out of number, and Major Moncrieff said he would give his attention to it. The bazaar merchants declare that the approaches to Wynaad from Mysor are purposely neglected, to prevent the export of grain, forgetting that this traffic is maintained solely for the supply of their own people in these parts, from whose labour the Mysor Government derives indirectly a large revenue. What, in fact, would have been the fate of Mysor with its dense population but for the millions of rupees transferred to it from the pockets of the English planters? Major Moncrieff has been justly lauded for his unceasing efforts to mitigate the horrors of the late famine. It is fervently hoped he will add to his well deserved reputation by improving the communications between the bullock of Wynaad and the impoverished State in which he takes so great an interest.—Whilst on this subject it may be as well to say that the simplification of the extradition arrangements promised by Lord Lytton have passed into oblivion, and consequently the course of justice is miserably obstructed. A case in point, showing the pernicious system carried on by means of existing treaties, is the great coffee robbery of the season. Three bandies loaded with coffee were despatched to the coast last March which never reached their destination. The indefatigable exertions of the proprietor and police succeeded in identifying and arresting the three bandy men in Mysor nearly two months since, but as it is currently reported they have not yet been brought back for trial, although warrants have been sent out by the magistrate, because the officials in Mysor have been so much occupied with the festivities of the Mysor marriage as to be unable to attend to business. It seems perfectly clear that had the promised "Coffee Stealing Act" been in operation, this audacious wholesale theft could not have taken place, and we would like to know why all public carriers should not be registered and licensed as in England. It would certainly be no hardship if all the bandies engaged in carrying coffee, rice or other commodities were compelled, under penalty of fine of eight annas, to have the name and address of their owners affixed to them, or if hired by contractors, as is usually the case in transporting coffee, then the name of the contractor should appear. But this Coffee Stealing Act appears also to have been consigned to the place of good intentions.—*Madras Atheneum* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**TELEGRAMS.**—The question having arisen as to whether the quotations of Consols in Reuter's telegrams can be transmitted over the Indian telegraph lines at Press rates—the rules regarding Press telegrams expressly forbidding the transmission of commercial telegrams at Press rates—the Government of India has decided that the quotations of Consols, being obviously sent as political news, may go at Press rates.

**FAMINE EXPENDITURE.**—Up to the 31st March, 1877, the Madras Government paid 183 lakhs of rupees on account of famine relief operations. Of this sum 1 1/2 lakhs were spent upon batta to imperial and provincial establishments, 1 1/2 lakhs on account of special officers and establishments, 67 1/2 lakhs on purchase and carriage of grain, 11 lakhs on gratuitous relief, a large sum was spent upon miscellaneous works, and about a crore had been sanctioned for the execution of public works in the districts, a good portion being spent upon roads.—*Times of India*.

**GRAIN ROBBERIES.**—The Great Indian Peninsula is not the only railway on which grain was stolen in large quantities during the famine, for we learn from a Madras contemporary that charges of grain-stealing have been preferred against a gang of permanent-way men employed on the Nizam's State Railway. An investigation is being carried on by the police, and it is considered probable that certain station-masters will be brought to book, as there is strong presumptive evidence implicating them.—*Times of India*.

**INFLAMMABLE OILS.**—The Madras Government, according to the *Madras Times*, have been making a move in the right direction in regard to the safe stowage of inflammable oils in this city, and have requested the opinions of some of the local tradesmen in the matter. The Government have also addressed the authorities of the Madras and South Indian Railways in this Presidency for an expression of their opinions in reference to this matter. The Railway Companies are large consumers of kerosine oil, and import the oil on their own account, and some time ago the Madras Railway, in view of putting a stop to petty thefts of their oil, were desirous of colouring it.

**LOCUSTS.**—Locusts are still doing mischief in Madras. There seems to be no end to their depredations; and now they have begun already to increase and multiply. Mr. Webster, Collector of Coimbatore, sends in a full and interesting report; he had seen a regular cyclose of locusts "with small bodies darting in and out of the centre, in the most confused manner." He recommended that information about locusts should be sought from America. Mr. Webster fears that the Madras locusts may find a breeding retreat in the grassy hills of the Western Ghats; "and if they once establish a permanent breeding-place there, this and the adjacent districts will inevitably suffer most severely."

**CHINCHONA PLANTATIONS.**—The Acting Commissioner of the Nilgiris has officially reported on the Government chinchona plantations for the year 1876-77, and it appears that owing to the successful sales of bark in the London market the financial results of the year were a net profit of Rs. 50,827. The increased demand on the part of the planters of the Nilgiris and in the Wynad for chinchona plants and seeds is regarded as a satisfactory feature in the report. The account sale for 165 bales of chinchona bark lately shipped from these plantations to England shows that the Doda-betta natural crown fetched 6s. 3d. and 6s. 4d. per lb.; the mossed crown from 6s. 2d. to 8s. 5d., renewed crown from 10s. to 10s. 4d., and the branched crown 10s. 6d. and 5s. per lb.

**THE JUDGES AND THE VACATION.**—The manner, says the *Madras Mail*, in which all the Judges have deserted Madras during this vacation has excited a good deal of criticism in our neighbourhood. In former days arrangements were always made under which one Judge remained in Madras, or, at all events, sat in the Court once a week to receive applications, grant orders for decrees, and similarly important matters. When the Court was closed for this vacation, notice was given that a Judge would sit on the 3rd instant. None, however, attended, and nothing could be done; but notice was given that there would be a sitting on the 17th ult.; but on that day, as on the previous occasion, no Judge was in attendance, for in fact they were all in Ootacamund. It is rumoured that their Lordships cannot decide among themselves which of them ought properly to come to Madras. In the meantime, public convenience and interests suffer, as there is no possibility of getting even the most emergent work attended to. We daresay the Judges will say that as their number has been reduced to four, and as they all have to work at high pressure during ten months of the year, it is unreasonable to ask them to forego their well-earned *otium cum dig.* on the hills. We do not want to deprive them of their vacation, but it ought to be possible so to arrange matters as to allow of one Judge being in Madras, while the other three are renewing their youth like so many eagles; and the Judge left below may have his revenge on the return of his learned brethren to the grindstone and 96 deg. in the shade.

**OPERATIONS OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—Mr. Price, the Collector, Chingleput District, and Mr. Ricketts, Salt Deputy Collector, have been at the Northern Salt Division (Ennore, Attiput, and Vullur) consulting with Colonel O'Connell, the Superintending Engineer, to arrange for the deepening of the salt channels and main canal for bringing all the salt (about seven lakhs of rupees' worth) now lying in the five Northern divisions. Having omitted to avail themselves of the very favourable opportunity to keep the Ennore bar open while it was flowing, the Engineering and the Salt Departments, we hear, are now endeavouring to do that, with what result is to be seen. This matter of keeping the bar open is of such importance that without water in the Canal the salt pans cannot be irrigated, and navigation as well will be stopped; it was the closing of the bar for the last two years that caused the loss to Government of some thirty or forty lakhs of rupees, and we know what scarcity and demand there was for salt all last year up to April, 1878. Although there is now in Madras about eight lakhs of Indian maunds of salt taken into store, still there is an equal quantity lying at the pans, which is about sixteen lakhs of rupees, a no small amount to trifle with. We hear that several contractors, such as Mr. Woolley, Mr. Cammiade, &c., have offered to keep open the bar throughout the year at about the cost of one or two lakhs, which, if done, would save Government the expenditure of sixty or seventy thousand rupees annually for clearing the main Canal. Why has this not been tried?—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 26, Mofassilite, Alcoa Bay.—27. Vimiera, Mauritius.—28. Northumberland, Moulmein; Latona, Mauritius; Harmonia, Boston.—29. Str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Chinsura, Bombay.—30. Str. Peshawur, Calcutta.—July 1. Str. Mecca, Rangoon; str. Australia, Southampton.

### DEPARTURES.

June 26, Deerfoot, London; Cyrene, London.—27. Str. Merkara, Calcutta.—28. Britomart, Singapore.—29. Latona, Coast.—30. Str. Peshawur, Southampton; str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Chinsura, Bombay.—July 1. Str. Pachumbra, Rangoon; Britannia, Coast.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 3, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ... .. 1s. 8 11-16d.  
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... .. 1s. 8 13-16d.  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... .. 1s. 8 15-16d.

" " at 3 months ... ..  
" " at sight ... ..

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. Holders ask 39 prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2, 7s. 6d. to £2, 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £2, 10s.; Skins, £4.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	...	4 prem.
4½ per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	1870	...	½ dis.
4 per cent. ...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	5½ to 6 dis.
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1851-55	...	
Ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1872	...	6½ to 5½ dis.

## Bombay.

The total fall of rain at Bombay was, at Colaba, up to midnight of July 3, 31 inches and 10 cents., and at Byculla up to six p.m. of the 4th it was 29 inches and 23 cents.

**SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.**—The quantity of cotton shipped during the month of June from Bombay to foreign ports, was 40,020,820 lbs., valued at Rs. 10,009,309.

**KATTYWAR.**—The Acting Political Agent of Kattywar reports that the rainy season has commenced propitiously in Kattywar. Partial showers fell in various parts from the 13th of June, but since the 22nd the fall has been general, and sowing operations have commenced in many talukas.

**BAHREIN.**—The Chief of the Island of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, who is under British protection, having been threatened with piratical attacks by the Arabs on the main land, our Resident at Basrah has applied for the protective presence of an English ship of war.

**MUNICIPAL REPORTS.**—The *Bombay Gazette* understands that with a view to securing uniformity with other reports of a similar character throughout India, the Secretary of State has requested that, should no sufficient reason exist to the contrary, the reports of the Bombay and Calcutta Municipalities may be in future made up for the official and not the calendar year.

**JAM OF NOWANUGUR.**—The Government of India, with the approval of the Home Government, has recognised as successor to the chiefship of Nowanuggur, in Kattywar, an infant son of the present Jam's first cousin, who has been selected by his Highness to supersede his own son, who was conditionally accepted as the heir in 1872, but disqualified himself for the succession by subsequent misconduct. The education of the newly-appointed heir is to be entrusted to the Political Agent, and he will become a student of the Rajkumar College when he is sufficiently advanced in years.—*Times of India*.

**TRIAL OF THE KHOJAH ASSASSIN.**—The religious fanatic, Killoo Khatao, on Saturday underwent his trial for the murder of Husson-bhoy Goolam Hoosein, *mookhee* of the Khoja sect. The prisoner's counsel argued that the act was the result of great provocation, but the evidence was not conclusive on this point, and the jury had no difficulty in finding the prisoner guilty of murder. Just before receiving sentence of death the accused made a statement, in which he said he had killed "only an infidel, a kafir, not a servant of God."—*Times of India*.

**PURCHASE OF THE SASSOON DOCK.**—When the Bombay Government decided to buy up the principal foreshore properties, an offer of twenty lakhs of rupees in four per cent. bonds was made to Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co. for the Sassoon Dock. This was refused, as the firm valued the property at twenty-five lakhs. Government, however, refused to make any advance on their original offer, which, it is understood, Messrs. Sassoon and Co., in view of the hopelessness of competition in the foreshore trade with Government, have decided to accept.—*Times of India*.

**SCHOOL OF ART.**—According to the Bombay correspondent of the *Englishman*, the Bombay School of Art, after fifteen years' duration in a dilapidated shed of wattle and dirt, has attained a local habitation almost worthy of its aesthetic and refining purposes. Most of the "properties" belonging to the institution have been transferred to the fine new "broad Gothic" building on the north of the Esplanade; and all is as smart for the working season as newly-coloured lofty rooms and Minton tiles can make the different studios and classrooms. A certain clever artistic and architectural officer of Engineers, not unknown in Calcutta, Major Mant, R.E., is to be installed as Superintendent when the new building is definitely occupied.

**CITY FLOODS.**—The great amount of rain-fall which there has been in Bombay since the monsoon burst has caused the usual flooding of the lower parts of the city, in Girgaum, Byculla, Khetwady-road, &c. Khetwady back-road and the many streets which branch off from those main thoroughfares are partly or wholly submerged; and the same state of things prevails in Camateepoor. Between Byculla and Worlee many acres of land are under water, presenting the appearance of huge lakes. No damage has, so far as we can learn, been occasioned by the heavy rains as yet, but considerable inconvenience must have been experienced by the inhabitants of Khetwady and other districts where the water has invaded some of the compounds, the depth being at places quite a foot.—*Times of India*.

**STATE OF GONDUL.**—The State of Gondul is shortly to follow in



the wake of Bhowngger and Morvee. Joint administration has contributed a great deal to the general prosperity of the two latter States. Why should Gondul, then, be not given this boon? At the request of the Ranees—mother of the minor Thakore Bhagwut Sinjee—the Government of Bombay now contemplates placing this thriving little State under the control of two joint managers, Major Scott and Mr. Jayashankar. Major Scott is a popular officer, and of great experience. Mr. Jayashankar, though a man of average ability, is well schooled in Kattywar politics, and has held responsible posts in Gondul and Morvee.

**THE VOLUNTEERS.**—Since the formation of a volunteer corps the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay have expressed a desire to be allowed to raise a corps among themselves. The local Government refused to grant the necessary permission, but nothing daunted, the Parsees have (through one of their number) appealed to the Viceroy. His Excellency, whilst appreciating their loyalty and public spirit, regrets that he is unable to grant their request. He suggests, however, that those who are competent to do so should join the European Volunteer Corps. This, doubtless, many of them would be willing to do were they sure that their applications for admission to the ranks would be accepted by the European officers of the corps; but as the rules of the corps would exclude non-Christians, this happy combination cannot well take place. Thus it will be seen that the Viceroy's reply to the Parsees has placed both them and the officers of the corps in rather an awkward dilemma.—*Times of India.*

**TRIAL OF MR. DEWEY.**—The trial of Mr. Dewey, the late goods agent of the G.I.P. Railway, was commenced at the Criminal Sessions before a special jury on July 1st. The accused, it will be recollected, was charged with having in August last received a bribe of Rs. 30 from one Anundjee Lalljee for allotting the said Anundjee Lalljee a certain number of waggons. Three counsel appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Gill. The principal witness examined was Anundjee Lalljee, who swore that in August last he and his master, Toolsidas Dhanjee, went to Carnac Bunder to hear the list of names read out of those who had waggons allotted to them. When he and his master found their names were not in the list they consulted together, and, according to their account, ran after Mr. Dewey, who was driving away in a buggy, and in presence of the buggywalla gave him Rs. 30, in return for which Mr. Dewey allotted him certain waggons. In cross-examination the witness admitted that when he was post-master at Burhanpore he had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, and in default thereof to suffer further imprisonment for four months, for having appropriated postage-money and for preparing documents incorrectly with fraudulent intent. He tried to qualify this statement by saying that he was tried by an assistant magistrate, but on further inquiry it transpired that he was sentenced by Captain J. E. Loch, who is an Assistant Commissioner and magistrate with full powers. He also admitted that he had never appealed against the conviction. The case terminated on the second day, when the accused was acquitted.—*Times of India.*

**PORT TRUST.**—According to the Bombay Port Trust Administration Report for 1877-78, the past year seems to have been a profitable one for the Commissioners, as after paying the Government of India the full amount of interest due, about eight and a half lakhs of rupees, they are able to show a surplus exceeding one lakh. The following table shows the estimated and the actual income and expenditure:—

	Estimate.	Actuals.	Difference.
Income .....	13,88,100	17,20,883	3,32,783
Expenditure .....	7,59,598	7,64,495	4,897

Difference ..... 6,28,502 ... 9,56,388 ... 3,27,886

According to the report "this great difference between the actual receipts and the budget estimates has been caused by the famine lasting on through a second year, which could not have been anticipated or taken into account when the budget was framed. The greater part of the increase is in the bunder revenue, due to very large imports of grain and of State railway materials, but the receipts from port dues and pilotage are also considerably above the estimate, the result of the abnormal number of vessels conveying the grain and railway materials into the port. The revenue from the bunders has been Rs. 12,71,291 against an estimate of Rs. 10,61,175, and from the harbour properties the receipts have been Rs. 3,94,284, against an estimate of Rs. 2,83,100. On the bunder there has also been a saving on expenditure, the outlay having been Rs. 2,81,036, instead of Rs. 3,16,898, but on the harbour properties the expenditure has been Rs. 13,176, in excess of the estimate, as the pilots' share of pilotage fees has, of course, been larger than was anticipated.—*Times of India.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

June 29. Str. Puttialla, Kurrachee.—29. Str. Henry Bolekow, London.—30. Str. Humbert, Middlesbro; Timour, Liverpool.—July 1. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Castello, Calcutta; H.M.'s Spartan, Aden; Africa, Calcutta.—2. Str. Pekin, Southampton; Prince Radolph, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Pekin.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Spens, Lieut. and Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sweeney, Major Crawford, Major Parsons, Major Tucker, Mrs. Hackney, Mrs. Daniell, Mr. Tatlow, Mr. Cox, Mr. Davies, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Newith, and Sergt.-Major Clarke. From BRINDISI.—Colonel Goodfellow, Mr. Kielby, Mr. Auley, Mr. Pratt, Dr. McConnell, Captain Grigg, Mr. Coles, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Miles, Mr. Finlayson, Rev. J. D. Ostrehan, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Hain, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Tipping, and Mr. Palmer. From SUZZ.—Mrs. Gelfert and child.

### DEPARTURES.

June 29. Pegasus, Fanning Island; Gensbok, Zanzibar; str. Mirzapore, Southampton.—29. Loch Ranza, Anjee; Allegiance, Browse Island; Hope, Mauritius; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Chanda, Coasts and Calcutta.—July 1. Str. Assyria, Genoa; Glendinowrig, Callao; Garabaldi, Astoria; Valley Forge, Astoria; Aberfoyle, Browse Island.—2. Rajput, Liverpool; Galloway, Rangoon; Dochra, Batavia.—3. Blair Drummond, Calcutta; Cannanore, St. Francisco; Lillian, Callao; Africa, Zanzibar; Erin's Isle, Callao; str. City of Baltimore, Hong Kong; str. Calcutta, Persian Gulf; str. John Howard, Dunkirk; H.M.S. Teazer, Persian Gulf.—4. Fluellin, Tuticoria; Thomas Hillyard, Newcastle; str. Olympia, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Mirzapore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Gallagher and five children. For BRINDISI.—Mr. G. W. Llewellyn, and Mr. Gallwey. For GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Albuquerque. For ADEN.—Farrier Major Fraser and family.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—A Lady and child, Mr. B. Cursejee, Capt. Murphy, Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, and Lieut. Studd. For BRINDISI.—Mr. F. R. Mallet, Mr. A. Borrowdale, Mr. Pollon, Mr. J. Fulford, Mr. J. W. Anson, Mr. Halsey, and Mr. F. Guterstoh. For VENICE.—Mr. William Fuick, Mr. J. Burgess, and Mr. S. de Brabant.

## Commercial.

Bombay, July 5, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16 3/4 d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 27-32d. Credit
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 29-32d. Dts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	132 rd.
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 85
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	600
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 700
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	680
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 190
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 500
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 960
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	100
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	...	288
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	950
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	725
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	735 rd.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	...	...	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 57-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	"
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	"
" " " 1842-43	...	...	" 94 1/2
" " " 1854-55	...	...	"
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	" 96 1/2
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	" 103 1/2
Gold Leaf	...	...	per Rupee 18-9-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	" 18-10-6
Ditto Pekin	...	...	" 18-7-0

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	each Rs. 11-11-6
Spanish Dollars	...	...	per 100 230
Mexican Dollars	...	...	do. 223
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	do. 220
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	107-11-0
Sycee Silver	...	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

**PALÆOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.**—Part III. of the Oriental Series of Fac-similes issued by this Society, under the editorship of Dr. W. Wright, Professor of Arabic at Cambridge, will contain a fine collection of Sanscrit, Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, and Coptic plates. The Sanscrit portion consists of three plates, taken from dated MSS. brought from Nepal. The first is a part of the Ashtasahasrika, dated A.D. 1015; the second the Saravali of Kalyanavarman, A.D. 1286; and the third a specimen of the Kalachakra-tantra, A.D. 1446. These fac-similes add considerably to the stock of dated Sanscrit texts.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, June 29.)

- BARKER, J.**, 2nd class engr., is transfd. from the I.G.S. *Semiramis* to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, v. Mr. J. Murphy, dismissed.
- BARRETT, W.**, 2nd class engr., lent tempy. to the I.G.S. *Abyssinia*, is to revert to his substantive app. as 2nd class engr. of the I.G.S. *Dulbousie*.
- BEAMISH—MAZUCHELLI.**—The Rev. S. H. Beamish and the Rev. F. F. Mazuchelli, senior chaplains on the Bengal Estab., have been perm. by the Secy. of State to retire from the service, the former from Feb. 23 last, and the latter from the 28th inst.
- BLAIR, B.**, 2nd class engr., is transfd. from the I.G.S. *May Frere* to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, v. Mr. A. P. Niven, deceased, with effect from May 3.
- BROWN, J.**, to be a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob., and posted to the I.G.S. *Quangtung*, v. Mr. A. Mennie, resigned.
- DUNCAN, G. S.**, to be a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob., and posted to the I.G.S. *Semiramis* for gen. duty.
- DUNCAN—LEYCESTER.**—The following transfers have been made by the supt. engr., Northern Dist., Indus Valley State Railway:—Mr. P. Duncan, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank), from the Ghotki to the Indus div. Mr. E. Leycester, asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Ghotki to the Indus div.
- FLOKHART, Mr. A.**, 3rd class engr., to act as 2nd class engr. of the I. G. S. Sir William Peel, from date of joining, v. Mr. P. J. Delany, resigned.
- FORBES, Major J. G.**, R.E., supt. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation, temp. transfd. to the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, from June 13.
- JANSETTEE, M.**, 1st class engr. Marine Dept., attached to the Factory, Bombay Dockyard, is posted to the I. G. S. *Abyssinia*, v. Mr. B. Read, promoted.
- MURPHY, J.**, 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, attached to the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is dismissed the service from March 11.
- RAMSAY, Lieut. H. L.**, junior attaché Foreign dept., is app. to offic. tempy. as senior attaché Foreign dept., from June 14.
- RODRIGUES, D. R.**, 2nd class engr. Marine dept., is transfd. from the I.G.S. *Semiramis* to the I.G.S. *May Frere*, v. Mr. Blair, from May 3.
- SWINNERTON, W. A. R.**, engr. apprentice, Hyderabad, is prom. to the rank of asst. engr., 3rd grade, from June 1.
- TENNANT, Col. J. F.**, R.E., supt. engr., 3rd grade, Mil. Works Branch, ceased to belong to the P.W.D. from Feb. 17.

#### POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS—BURMAH.

The Gazette of India, June 22, contains the following officiating appointments in British Burmah:—

- Capt. W. G. Hughes to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd grade, from June 1, v. Mr. J. K. Macrae, prom.
- Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John to offic. as dep. comr. of the 4th grade.
- Mr. G. D. Burges, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st grade.
- Mr. G. L. Weidemann, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd grade.
- Mr. F. C. Copleston, C.S., to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade.
- Mr. F. W. Fox, C.S., offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade from Oct. 17 last to Jan. 25.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 19.)

- Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson is prom. to the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. colls., v. Mr. F. W. J. Rees.
- Mr. E. H. Ruddock is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson.
- Mr. Ruddock will continue to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls.
- Mr. F. E. Pargiter, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Chittagong, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Deca dist.
- Mr. J. C. Price is app. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls., from April 1 last; Mr. Price will continue to act as settlement officer of Midnapore.
- Mr. B. Rattray, dist. supt. of police, Maldah, is transferred to Beerbhoom.
- Mr. H. Munroe, asst. supt. of police, Shahabad, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. H. G. Irvine.
- Major R. M. Skinner, dist. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, is transfd. to Shahabad.
- Mr. H. Munro, offic. dist. supt. of police, Shahabad, is app. to be asst. supt. of police of that dist., and is posted to Sa-sseram from the date on which he is relieved of his present acting appointment by Major R. M. Skinner.
- Mr. F. A. Dawson, asst. supt. of police, Mozufferpore, is app. to act

tempy. as dist. supt. of police of that dist., from the date on which he received charge of the office from Major R. M. Skinner.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. supt. of police, Pooree, is app. to the charge of the police in the Gurjat Mehals, Cuttack.

Mr. F. Graves, offic. dist. supt. of police, Cuttack, is app. to have tempy. charge of the police in the Gurjat Mehals, in addition to his own duties, till relieved by Mr. H. A. Coombs.

Mr. F. A. Dawson is transfd. to Pooree as an asst. supt. of police, on being relieved of his present tempy. app. as offic. dist. supt. of police, Mozufferpore.

Mr. Dawson is app. to have charge of the dist. police of Pooree.

Major R. P. Davis, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bhagulpore, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dist. supt. of police, from April 14, v. Major W. W. Hume, on leave.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, dist. supt. of police, Rajshahye, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of dist. supt. of police, from April 22.

Mr. J. Patch, dist. supt. of police, is app. to act in the 3rd grade of dist. supt. of police, from April 25th last, v. Mr. W. W. Daly, on furl.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, dist. supt. of police, Manbhoom, is app. to act in the 3rd grade of dist. supt. of police, v. Major R. P. Davis.

Mr. H. A. Coombs, dist. supt. of police, Gurjat Mehals, Cuttack, is app. to act in the 3rd grade of dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Bamber.

Mr. A. V. Knyvett, dist. supt. of police, Chumparun, is app. to act in the 4th grade of dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Patch.

Mr. H. G. Wilkins, dist. supt. of police, Julpigoree, is app. to act in the 4th grade of dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Cornish.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, dist. supt. of police, is app. to act in the 4th grade of dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Coombs.

Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, offic. asst. supt. of police, Patna, is transfd. to Dacca.

Mr. D. J. Poole, dist. supt. of police, Gurjat Mehals, Cuttack, is app. to be an asst. supt. of police of the 1st grade, and is posted to Pubna.

Mr. C. M. Jerdon, sub. dep. opium agent, Gya, is app. to act as sub. dep. opium agent of Tirhoot, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Drake.

Mr. H. F. Campbell, sub. dep. opium agent, Fattchpur, is allowed leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. J. Lloyd, offic. sub. dep. opium agent, Tirhoot, is app. to act as sub. dep. opium agent, Fattchpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. F. Campbell.

Mr. J. C. McDonnell, dep. consrvr. of forests, Darjeeling div., resumed charge of his duties on the 19th ultimo, on his return from the leave granted to him.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 22.)

Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag., Muttra, to be a justice of the peace for the N.W. Provinces.

From April 17, the date on which Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, dist. supt. of police, 1st grade, proc. on leave:—Major E. M. Woodcock, dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to offic. in the 1st grade; Major F. N. M. Maynard, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade; and Mr. D. Cargill, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade.

From April 17, v. Major F. N. M. Maynard, offic. dist. supt. of police, 2nd grade, on special duty:—Mr. R. C. A. Hamilton, dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. T. Brown, asst. engr., 1st grade, Fattchpur dist., Allahabad Provincial div., is posted to the charge of the Basti dist., Benares Provincial div.

The following tempy. proms. are made in the Engr. Estab., Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., N.W.P., consequent on the departure on furl. of the officers named, and from the dates specified, v. Mr. R. E. Forrest, supt. engr., 2nd grade (tempy.), from May 20.

To Supt. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Capt. F. J. Home, R.E., supt. engr., 3rd grade (tempy.).

To Supt. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Capt. C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade.

To Exec. Engr., 1st Grade.—Capt. G. F. L. Marshall, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

To Exec. Engr., 2nd Grade.—Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., 3rd grade.

To Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Mr. C. T. Evans, exec. engr., 4th grade.

To Exec. Engr., 4th Grade.—Lieut. E. W. Creswell, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade.

To Asst. Engr., 1st Grade.—Mr. C. Perrin, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

To the tempy. vacancy held by Lieut. J. Clibborn, exec. engr., 4th grade (tempy.), from May 20.

To Exec. Engr., 4th Grade.—Mr. W. Willcocks, asst. engr., 1st grade.

To the tempy. vacancy held by Mr. C. G. Palmer, exec. engr., 3rd grade (tempy.), from May 21.

To Exec. Engr., 3rd Grade.—Mr. N. A. Graydon, exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. H. Marsh, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, June 20.)

Mr. E. S. Stevens to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, substantively, *pro tem.*, in the 4th grade of the 1st class.

Provisional sanction having been given to the app. of a dist. supt. of police on special duty at the headqrs. of the Punjab Govt., his Honour the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to app. Mr. J. T. Christie to his office.

The following proms. are made substantively for such time as Mr. Christie may be employed on special duty:—

Mr. Hammond, asst. dist. supt. of police, 1st class, to be a dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.

Mr. D. E. McCracken, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of asst. and dist. supts. of police.

Mr. Hastings, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Mr. Lemarchand, from the 4th to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of asst. dist. supts. of police.

Messrs. Stevens and Bamfield to be asst. dist. supts. of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade.

Mr. Bamfield to be an asst. dist. supt. of police in the 4th grade of the 1st class, substantively, *pro tem.*

Mr. Bean to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, substantively, *pro tem.*, in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class.

Mr. Homan to be an asst. dist. supt. of police, substantively, *pro tem.*, in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class.

Mr. Broome, asst. dist. supt. of police, temp. posted to Montgomery, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jhelum, v. Mr. Christie.

The services of Mr. E. S. Stevens, asst. dist. supt. of police, on famine duty in Madras, have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., and is posted to Lahor.

Mr. C. G. W. Hastings, asst. dist. supt. for police, Peshawar, is recalled to duty, and is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Kohat.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, June 15.)

Apothecary A. D. Cooper, at present in med. charge of the station of Samaguting, is, on public grounds, transfd. to the Garo Hills dist., and is posted to the headqrs. station of Tara.

The civil surg. of Cachar is invested with the powers of an inspr. of labourers under Section 104 of Act VII. of 1873, to be exercised in the dist. of Cachar.

Col. A. K. Comber, dep. comr., 1st grade, Nowgong, is transfd. to the dist. of Darrang, and is placed in charge of that dist. during the abs. of Lieut. col. J. F. Sherer, dep. comr., 2nd grade, Darrang, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., supernum. dep. comr., 3rd grade, to offic. in the 2nd grade of dep. comrs.

Capt. H. J. Peet, offic. dep. comr., 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade of dep. comrs.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, C.S., offic. asst. comr., first grade, to offic. in the 4th grade of dep. comrs., and is placed in charge of the dist. of Nowgong.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, inspr. of police, Garo Hills, is placed in charge of the office of the dist. supt. of police, Nowgong.

Messrs. F. V. Harward and J. K. Hunter to be hony. mags. in the dist. of Nowgong, and are invested with the powers of a mag. of the 3rd class.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, June 29.)

DANIELL, Major L. C. de L., Bengal staff corps, reported his arrival at Fort William on May 28.

EVANS, Capt. H. M., having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of major, from June 20.

HOLDSWORTH.—The services of Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal inf., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

JEROME—APPLETON.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the R.E. are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D.:—Lieuts. H. J. W. Jerome and H. Appleton.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. col. and (Brevet col.) H. C., C.B., is perm. to retire from the service, from June 26, on ordinary pension £156, value of annuity £6,890, to be paid in England.

ORB, Lieut. C. J., 1st batt. 14th foot, 3rd inf., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer, on prob.

PRIDEAUX—PEACOCK.—The apps., substantive *pro tem.*, of Capt. W. F. Prideaux and Brevet major H. P. Peacock are coufd. from June 12, the date on which Col. J. A. Wright succeeded to col.'s allowances.

SHONE, Lieut. W. T., R.E., asst. engr. Mily works, is appt. to offic. as exec. engr., Ferozepore div., Mily Works, during absence of Lieut. Laughtarne, R.E.

WALCOTT, Major E. Y., and Major A. McL. Stewart, Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to rank of Lieut. Col. from June 20.

WORTHY—CLIFFORD—GIBBS—WOODRUFFE.—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified. Capt. F. P. Worthy, June 12; Capt. R. M. Clifford, and Capt. G. R. Gibbs, June 25; Capt. C. L. Woodruffe, June 28.

### STATE RAILWAYS.

The undermentioned officers are temp. transfd. from the Western System of State Railways to the N.W. Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment:—

Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Messrs. L. H. C. Armstrong, exec. engr., 4th grade; M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., 4th grade; R. H. Froude, exec. engr., 4th grade; E. Johnston, exec. engr., 4th grade; W. C. Hennessey, exec. engr., 4th grade; J. R. Scott, assist. engr., 1st grade; T. E. Curry, assist. engr., 2nd grade; C. A. Younghusband, assist. engr., 2nd grade; J. A. Greenwood, assist. engr., 3rd grade.

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The following appointments are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Batt.).—Surg. major G. Farrell, med. officer, 2nd Punjab cav., to be med. officer, v. Surg. major J. R. Johnson, deceased.

2nd Punjab Cav.—Surg. major G. C. Ross, med. officer, 4th Punjab cav., to be med. officer, v. Surg. major Farrell; but to continue to offic. as civil

surg., Karnal:—Surg. C. J. McCartie, M.D., attached to the 2nd Punjab inf., to offic. as med. officer during the absence of Surg. major Ross.

4th Punjab Cav.—Surg. A. McGregor, offic. med. officer, is confirmed in that app. v. Surg. major Ross.

Mr. T. W. Rawlins, C.S., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be major, v. A. M. Saunders, resigned.

Sub. Lieut. E. Hart, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be lieut., dated 25th January, 1876; and Sub. Lieut. C. W. Clark to be lieut., dated 15th June, 1877.

### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., are admitted to the colonel's allowance from June 12:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. E. M. Ryan.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. A. Wright.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the dates specified:—

Major W. Musgrave, from June 11.

Major H. R. B. Worsley, from June 13.

Major E. B. C. Wilcox, from June 13.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major from the date specified:—

Capt. M. Clementi, from June 11.

Capt. E. R. Conolly, from June 12.

Capt. C. H. Palmer, from June 12.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col., by brevet, from the date specified:—

Lieut. col. R. S. Simonds, Bengal staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. T. E. Webster, Bengal staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. W. S. Drever, Madras staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. J. M. Graham, Bengal staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. A. G. Plomer, Bombay staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. R. R. Wallace, Bombay staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. J. Clements, Bombay staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. E. A. Green, Bombay staff corps, from June 11.

Lieut. col. O. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps, from July 12.

Lieut. col. J. D. Hall, Bombay staff corps, from June 12.

Lieut. col. T. Waddington, Bombay staff corps, from June 12.

### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following apps. and proms. are being made in the Mily. Accounts Dept. from June 14, v. Col. E. T. Fasken, mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, who vacates on succeeding to the col.'s allowance:—

Permanent.—Col. G. J. D. Liay to be mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, and Col. C. Armstrong, offic. mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be mily. accountants, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Temporary.—Lieut. col. J. P. Martin to offic. as mily. accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, v. Col. Hay, and during the absence on furl. of Col. H. A. Cockburn.

Major C. J. Durand to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, v. Lieut. col. Martin.

Lieut. F. F. R. Burgess to offic. as mily. accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Major Durand.

Major C. T. P. Luxmore to offic. as mily. accountant, 3rd class, v. Lieut. Burgess.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, June 20.)

BARRETT, Lieut. A. L., supernum. on the estab., 42nd N.I., to be wing officer to 43rd N.I., on prob., v. Lieut. A. Montanaro, whose app. is cancelled.

BLOOD, Capt. B., R.E., having completed his tour of Indian service, will, on being relieved of his present duties, proceed, via Bombay to England, and report himself on arrival to the Dep. Adt. Gen. R.E., Horse Guards.

BURNABY.—Regtl. order coufd., dated May 24, directing Lieut. R. B. Burnaby to continue to offic. as adjt. 70th foot, in addition to his duties as interp.

BUNBURY.—Jubbulpore station order coufd., dated June 6, directing Col. A. C. Bunbury, Bengal staff corps, to assume com. of the station, with effect from the 8th idem, during the absence of Major gen. commanding on inspection duty.

CREAK—WELCHMAN—MONTRESSOR.—Regtl. order coufd. as a special case, dated May 31, making the following apps. in 7th Bengal cav., with effect from the 21st idem, v. Col. F. C. J. Brownlow (since dec.) on leave on m.c.:—Capt. H. C. Creak, squad. comdr., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squad. officer, to offic. as 2nd in com., in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. E. H. H. Montressor, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

DRURY, Lieut. F. M., 1-3rd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 38th N.I., on prob., dated May 31.

GORDON, Lieut. J. C. F., squad. officer 6th Bengal cav., to be adjt., in succession to Capt. H. A. Fletcher, whose tenure of app. is expired.

HAMILTON—SIMPSON—ADAMSON—CAZALET.—Regtl. order coufd., dated May 20, making the following apps. in the 4th Bengal cav.:—Capt. W. R. Hamilton, squad. officer, on return to duty, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Lieut. col. E. H. C. Simpson, on furl.; Capt. D. Adamson, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Major F. P. W. Freeman; and Lieut. W. H. Cazalet to revert to his app. of offic. squad. officer, on prob.

**HAUGHTON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated May 20, app. Lieut. J. Haughton, wing officer, on return from famine relief duty, Madras, to offic. as qmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. W. J. Hingston, wing officer and qmr., offic. as adjt.

**HAYES.**—The app. of Capt. M. H. Hayes, wing officer, as qmr. 35th N.I., in addition to his other duties, is cancelled.

**HOGGE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 1, app. Lieut. J. W. Hogge, wing officer 14th N.I., on return from furl., to offic. as qmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, offic. as adjt.

**HUGHES—ANGELO.**—Meen Meer brigade order, dated June 5, directing Col. R. J. Hughes, 63rd regt., to assume command of the station, v. Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A. Dated June 7, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume command of the station on his return from leave.

**LOWRY.**—Murree station order confd., dated May 28, directing Capt. A. G. Lowry, 2-8th foot, to assume com. of the depot, consequent on the departure of Lieut. col. T. Rowland, 1-5th foot, for Chakrata.

**NEWTON,** Lieut. J. W. M., R.A., a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 22nd N.I., on prob., dated June 6.

**REAY,** Lieut. C. T., a prob. for the Bengal staff corps, is perm. to resign his probatry. appt. of offic. wing officer 38th N.I., and to rejoin his own corps, the 63rd foot.

**REAY—GOLDNEY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 6, making the following app. consequent on the arrival of Major M. P. Moriarty:—Lieut. C. T. Reay, offic. wing officer, 38th N.I., on prob., to offic. as qmr., in addition to his other duties, Lieut. T. H. Goldney having reverted to his substantive app. of adjt.

**TOWNSHEND—MOSE.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—Lieut. F. R. D. Townshend to be capt., 2-9th regt., from the 22nd May. Capt. L. N. Mose to be major, 67th regt., from March 26.

**WEARE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Feb. 28, app. Lieut. H. O. Weare to act as qmr., 2-9th foot, from 1st idem, v. Qmr. T. Sterrett, on leave to England.

**WEBB—HEWETT.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 3, making the following apps. in 3rd Bengal cav., from May 27:—Lieut. H. N. Webb, squad. officer, on return from priv. leave, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Major G. L. K. Hewett, Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, offic. squad. officer, on prob., to offic. as squad. comdr., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. G. W. Willock, on furl., no other officer being available.

#### COMMITTEE OF PAYMASTERSHIP.

Regtl. order confd., dated June 9, app. the following committee of paymastership to 6th dragoon guards (carabiniers), consequent on the death of Paymr. and Hon. Capt. G. E. Earle:—

Capt. H. Burnley, president.

Cpts. H. C. G. Montgomery and W. C. Calver, members.

Capt. H. C. G. Montgomery will offic. as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

#### ORDERS CONFIRMED.

Regtl. order confd., dated May 7, making the following appts. in 24th N.I., v. Col. G. N. Cave, on sick leave:—

Lieut. col. F. B. Norman, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt.

Capt. E. Stedman, wing comr., to offic. as 2nd in com.

Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comr., no capt. being available in the regt.

Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, until the return to regtl. duty of Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons.

Dated May 18, making the following appts.:—

Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, wing officer and qmr., on return from famine relief duty, to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein.

Lieut. H. R. Murrett, wing officer, to continue to offic. as qmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons.

#### MEDICAL.

**BARCLAY.**—The services of Surg. A. Barclay, in med. charge 2nd regt. Central India Horse, are replaced at the disposal of the Mil. Dept. from the date on which he makes over charge of his duties.

**HIND,** Surg. major G. L., to offic., with temp. rank, as dep. surg. gen., Lucknow Circle, as a temp. arrangement, from the date on which he assumed charge of the duties of the office, v. Offic. dep. surg. gen. T. B. Reid, app. supt. surg. major, Presy. Circle.

**MULLEN.**—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentioned gentleman to be a surg. in H.M.'s Indian Military Forces in the Presy. of Bengal; he is accordingly admitted into the service:—Surg. J. F. Mullen, m.d., arrived at Fort William May 25.

**TINCLER.**—The C. in C. in India is pleased to accept the resignation of the service of Surg. B. M. Tincler, attached to the 81st regt.

**TOWNSEND.**—The services of Surg. major S. C. Townsend are placed at the disp. of the famine commission.

**THE INDIAN ARMS ACT.**—The *Gazette of India*, June 2, notifies that the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct, under Section 2, of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," that the said Act shall come into force on Oct. 1.

**CONSULAR.**—The *Gazette of India* of June 15 notifies that, subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Allebe as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. Hintze as Consul for Austria and Hungary at Rangoon, and that the recognition by the Govt. of India of the appt. of Monsieur A. Drouin as in charge of the office of Consul gen. for France at Calcutta during the absence of Monsieur Eydin, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Government.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. D. P. Williams, chaplain of Muttra, priv. leave for six weeks, from June 3. Mr. W. B. Maxwell, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, Kamrup, priv. leave for three months, with effect from July 1, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., offic. dep. comr., Bhandara, priv. leave for three months, from July 28. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, M.C.S., senior attaché in the Foreign Dept., for six months, from June 14. Mr. H. A. W. Fanshawe, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., for two years, from March 3. Mr. H. M. Tubbs, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., for twelve months, from June 3. Mr. C. H. Croudace, exec. engr., 3rd grade (temp. rank), Western Rajputana State Railway, for eighteen months, from July 1.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. Conran, 68th foot, to Simla, from May 24 to Oct. 15. Major R. W. Sartorius, 6th Bengal cav., to Kasauli, from April 24 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. R. F. Trotter, 17th Bengal cav., to Dalhousie, from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. C. M. Fitzgerald, 21st N.I., to Madras, Calcutta, and Simla, from June 12 to Sept. 11. Surg. major K. J. Parr, from date of embarkation. Major (brevet lieut. col.) H. A. Little, Bengal staff corps, for six months on urgent private affairs. Capt. F. A. Wilson, Bengal staff corps, supernum. polit. agent of the 3rd class, Mysore, on private affairs for one year. Lieut. St. J. F. Michell, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer 16th Bengal cav., on private affairs for two years. Lieut. H. M. Temple, Bengal staff corps, for eight months. Major O. M. Graham, Bengal staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, for three months, from April 24. Lieut. J. Hudson, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for fourteen months, from July 15.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 25.)

**BENSON,** R. S., to act as ass. comr., Nilgiri Hills, during the employment of Mr. Grigg on other duty.

**BILDERBECK,** J. B., B.A., 1st asst. Provincial College, Rajahmundry, has passed the prescribed test in Tamil.

**CLARKE,** the Rev. D. G., B.A., acting chaplain, Vellore, on being relieved by the Rev. J. D. Ostrohan to act as chaplain, South Black Town, during the absence of the Rev. C. H. Deane on priv. leave.

**GRIBBLE,** J. D. B., sub. coll., South Arcot, has been permitted to return to duty by the Secy. of State for India.

**JOHNSON,** E. C., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag., Godavery, during the absence of Mr. Maclean on leave.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, June 25.)

**MAGNIAC,** Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. L., staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £6,008; to be paid in England.

**YOUNG—WROUGHTON.**—The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be major, having completed twenty-one years' service, Cpts. T. H. B. Young and F. J. Wroughton, from June 25.

#### MEDICAL.

**RATTON,** Surg. J. J. L., m.d., and M. C. zillah surg. and supt. of jail, Chittoor, acting surg., General Hospital, and professor of surgery in the Medical College, to act as surg., 2nd dist., Madras, from date of relief by Surg.-major Cockeril.

**STURMER,** Surg. A. J., acting surg., 2nd dist., Madras, to act as zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Chingleput, during the absence of Surg. Trimmell.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Rev. R. C. W. Raban, senior chaplain, Madras Ecclesiastical Service, for six months, in extension. Mr. C. D. Maclean, acting sub. coll., Godavery, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. E. Fox, head appraiser of Sea Customs, Madras, priv. leave for two months, from or after the 5th July. Surg. D. R. Thompson, m.d., surg., 1st dist., priv. leave for three months. Dr. H. Stanbrough, Coroner of Madras, priv. leave for two months, from July 8. Major F. Kilgour, supt. of police, Madras, priv. leave for two months. The Rev. C. H. Deane, chaplain, South Black Town, priv. leave for two months. Mr. H. B. Hutchings, asst. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for two months, from the 20th June.

**THE MADRAS DEFENCES.**—The Government have acknowledged the services of the Madras Defences Committees in the following order:—"The committees appointed to report on certain points connected with the Coast defences and those at Madras having completed their labours, his Grace the Governor in Council desires to offer the thanks of Government to the president and members, Colonel Cadell, R.A., Colonel O'Connell, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Cochrane, v.c., Her Majesty's 43rd foot, Lieutenant Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant, Madras, and Major Ross Thompson, R.E., for the very thorough, expeditious, and satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the important duty entrusted to them, and for the clear and complete reports submitted on the subject, which have greatly facilitated its disposal. The committees will be dissolved from the date of receipt of this order."



## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 20.)

BARRETT, A., assumed charge of the office of acting professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College on June 10.  
MONTEATH, J., assumed charge of the office of asst. judge and sessions judge at Poona and asst. for Sirdars in the Deccan on June 21.  
PRESCOTT, H., 2nd class insp. of police, Nasik, acted as dist. supt. of police, Nasik, in the 5th grade, from May 2 to May 21, both days inclusive.  
RAVENSCROFT, Hon. E. W., C.S.I., resumed charge of his duties as chief secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial, General, and Separate Depts. on the 18th inst.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 4.)

BLATHWAYT, C. G., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Satara, and polit. agent and dist. registrar, Satara, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Moore.  
COLES, C. E., is appt. to act as dist. supt. of police in the Broach dist.  
LARKEN, A. L. P., received charge of the office of asst. judge and sessions judge of Ahmedabad on June 21.  
MIDDLETON, J. K., to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Belgauin.  
MILLS, T., is app. to act as dep. comr. of police, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Vincent, on leave.  
MOSCARDI, E. H., supernum. asst. coll. in the dist. of Ahmedabad, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Ahmedabad.  
WEBB, W., barrister-at-law, is app. to act as presy. mag. in the place of the Hon. D. Framjee, C.S.I., during his absence on leave. Mr. Webb received charge on the 1st inst.  
WORDSWORTH—MACMILLAN.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. on June 12:—Mr. W. Wordsworth, principal, Elphinstone College, to be professor of history and polit. economy in that college. Mr. M. Macmillan to be professor of logic and moral philosophy in the Elphinstone College.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms. from May 12, v. Major Mathew, proceeded on furl.:—  
Major A. R. Seton, R.E., to be exec. engr., 1st grade.  
Capt. R. T. Frere, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.  
Mr. P. Reynolds to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.  
Mr. W. H. White to be exec. engr., 4th grade.  
Lieut. W. J. Lister, R.E., to be asst. engr., 1st grade.  
Capt. W. H. Haydon, R.E., to be exec. engr., 2nd grade (temp.), from May 15, v. Mr. Molecey, proceeded on furl.  
The following temp. proms. to have effect from May 20, v. Col. Finch, proceeded on furl.:—  
Mr. J. E. Whiting to be exec. engr., 1st grade.  
Mr. H. M. Thompson to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.  
Mr. J. Young to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.  
Mr. K. Dessai to be exec. engr., 4th grade.  
Mr. W. Ashdown to be asst. engr., 1st grade.  
Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Satara, from Major B. Mathew, R.E., on May 11.  
Major A. T. Mander, R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Khandesh, from Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., on June 17.

#### MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

The following app. is made:—

With reference to G.G.O. No. 24 of 1876, Mr. E. L. Pryce, 3rd officer of the Indian Govt. steam vessel *Dalhousie*, offic. as 2nd officer of that vessel from April 1, 1876, until the transfer of Mr. Robertson as 2nd officer from the steam vessel *May Fere* by G.G.O. No. 43 of 1876.

Mr. J. Clark, acting suptg. engr. B.I.S.N. Company is app. a member of the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency to masters, mates, and engr. of foreign-going or home-trade ships during the absence of Mr. A. Johnstone, on leave.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, June 21.)

GILLINGHAM—BOYCE.—The following proms. in the Ordnance Dept. are made:—Sub cond. W. Gillingham to be acting cond., and Store sergt. A. Boyce to be acting sub cond., from the 14th inst., in succession to Sub cond. (acting cond.) W. Mace, app. to act as head clerk in the Bombay Arsenal Office.

MOORE—CULLEN.—The undermentioned officers, who were temp. employed in the Commissariat Dept., on duty in connection with the expedition to Malta, performed those duties in addition to their own:—Lieut. Moore, 2-7th foot; Lieut. Cullen, 66th foot; Lieut. Harrison, 9th N.I.; Lieut. Baker, R.A., Capt. Simpson and Capt. Becke, 21st N.I.

PELLY.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., staff corps, six months, urgent private affairs.

POWER, Sub cond. N., unattached list, is remanded from his present grade to the rank he held at the time of his transfer to the Ordnance Dept.

SETON.—The following extract from Garrison Orders by Major R. Bythell, offic. comd. Asigarh, dated June 15, is confirmed:—Major W. S. Seton, offic. fort adjt., performed the duties of exec. Commissariat officer at Asigarh from April 25 to May 14, 1878, both days inclusive.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service to be major from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps—Capt. (Brevet lieut. col.) G. F. Beville, 27th June.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the staff corps, to be capt. from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps—Lieut. H. F. Smith, 26th June.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant General's Office*, Poona, June 26.)

ASLETT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 1, directing Lieut. Aslett, offic. wing officer 16th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Capt. Watson, offic. as canton. mag., Nusseerabad.

CARRUTHERS.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 8, directing Capt. Carruthers, adjt., to perform the duties of qrmr., in addition to his own as a tempy. measure, no other officer being available, v. Lieut. Aslett transfd. to the 11th regt. N.I.

MAYNE.—With reference to the regtl. order, 3rd cav., confd. in G.O.C. No. 233, dated May 24, the app. of Capt. Mayne to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., was in addition to his own duties.

MELLIS.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 8, directing Capt. Mellis, comdg. No. 4 company sappers and miners, to offic. as 2nd in com. with effect from May 6, as a tempy. measure.

TREVOR—COUSSMAKER.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified:—Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E., June 18; Capt. M. F. Coussmaker, staff corps, asst. supt. Mysore Revenue Survey, June 14.

(*Head Quarters*, Poona, July 23.)

BALY, Lieut. H. J., has been transfd. from II baty. 1st brig. to C baty. 2nd brig. R.A.

COX.—The leave of abs. granted to Sub lieut E. C. Cox, 14th N.I., is cancelled.

DOING.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on June 27:—Major A. J. Doing, staff corps.

LECHMERE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 17, directing Capt. Lechmere to resume his duties as qrmr. 20th N.I., continuing to offic. as wing comdr. in addition.

LECKIE, Capt. F. W. V., wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Tandy, whose tenure of that app. has expired, and until a qualified subalt. is available, dated June 13.

PRINGLE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 7, directing Lieut. Pringle, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as adjt. 2nd cav., in addition to his own, during the absence of Capt. Fagan, at garrison instruction.

SMITH, Capt. H. F., to retain the adjty. of 30th N.I., on prom., until a qualified subalt. is available, dated June 26.

VIBART—REAY—NUTHALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 24, directing Major Vibart, offic. wing comdr. 6th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. Reay, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr., and Lieut. Nuthall, wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, from June 23, in succession to Lieut. col. Elder, on n.c.

#### MEDICAL.

BARREN—PARKER.—Surgs. W. A. Barren and J. Parker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dep. sanitary comr., Konkan registration dist., on June 19, after office hours.  
OLIVER, Vet. surg. W., R.A., Belgauin, is directed to proceed to Ahmednagar, for duty with N baty. 1st brig. R.A.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. A. Davidson, asst. supt., Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnagiri, priv. leave for three months, from July 1, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. G. C. Parker, acting dep. consvr. and master attendant of the port, from the date of return to duty of Mr. H. Morland.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. B. C. Ellis, No. 18 baty. 8th brigade R.A., to Khundalla and Poona, from June 6 to July 31, on private affairs. Capt. M. Murphy, 2-15th foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, from Aug. 14 to Nov. 14, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Col. T. G. Coles, staff corps, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs in India. Surg. major J. Mackay, to Ootacamund, from July 15 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. col. F. Brine, R.E., exec. engr., P.W.D., Bengal, in anticipation. Surg. G. W. R. Hay, M.D., port surg., Aden, for fifteen months.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

July 23.

3rd Hussars.—Lieut. W. C. Owen has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps; Supernum. Lieut. A. J. R. Van Cortlandt, who has resigned his app. as a prob. for the Indian staff corps, to be lieut., v. T. H. M. Kelly, retired.

2nd Foot.—Sub Lieut. H. Elston has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

5th Foot.—Second Lieut. D. S. Stewart, from the 1st foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. F. Way, prom.

6th Foot.—Qrmr. T. P. Geoghegan, from the 25th foot, to be qrmr., v. J. B. Tippetts, who exchanges.

8th Foot.—Second Lieut. J. B. Edwards, from the 13th foot, to be 2nd lieut., v. H. Seaton, deceased.

11th Foot.—Paymr. and Hon. Major R. R. Robinson retires on retired pay.

15th Foot.—Second Lieut. B. M. Hamilton to be lieut., v. J. R. Sandwith, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

18th Foot.—Second Lieut. A. M. Boisragon, from the 107th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. C. Stockley, prom.

25th Foot.—Capt. and Brevet major J. Harger to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. A. S. Cameron, v.c., seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. J. H. S. D. Hogarth to be capt., v. Brevet Major J. Harger; Qrmr. J. B. Tippetts, from the 6th foot, to be qrmr., v. T. P. Geoghegan, who exch.

34th Foot.—Second Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, from the 39th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. H. Lowe, prom.

40th Foot.—The app. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. H. F. Turnbull is antedated to April 24.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

51st Foot.—Lieut. A. G. B. Ternan has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

54th Foot.—Lieut. H. M. Bruce retires from the service.

62nd Foot.—Lieut. R. Hayne to be capt., v. Brevet Major J. L. Kelly, prom.; Lieut. W. B. Williams to be capt., v. T. J. FitzSimon, retired on a pension; Lieut. J. F. Inglis to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. Goding, deceased.

67th Foot.—The app. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. R. F. Atkinson is antedated to March 2.

71st Foot.—Capt. and Brevet Major M. W. Hyslop, from half-pay, late 93rd foot, to be capt., v. C. L. Harvey, seconded for special service at the Cape of Good Hope.

72nd Foot.—Lieut. L. Sunderland, from the Bedford Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. S. D. Gordon, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

109th Foot.—Supernum. Major and Brevet Lieut. col. A. Schmid to be lieut. col., v. Brevet Col. A. A. P. Browne, retired on half-pay.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. major P. F. Newland retires upon tempy. half-pay.

Surg. G. Duncan, half-pay, resigns his commission.

Surg. G. Ryan retires upon tempy. half-pay.

#### ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having resigned their commissions as combatant officers to be paymrs., with the hony. rank of capt. in the army, dated April 1, such antedate not to carry back pay:—

Brevet major E. A. Raymond, from capt., half-pay, late 67th foot.

Brevet major J. M. McNair, from capt., half-pay, late 16th lancers.

Brevet major E. Boyle, from capt., 96th foot.

Capt. D. C. O. Spiller, from 22nd foot.

Capt. J. Pyne, from 19th foot.

Capt. J. L. Hewson, from 73rd foot.

Capt. D. Beaumont, from half-pay, late 80th foot.

Capt. H. W. Bateman, from 31st foot.

Capt. E. E. Coote, from 58th foot.

Capt. H. M. Compigne, from 100th foot.

Capt. J. H. Jackson, from half-pay, late 63rd foot.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. M. Boyd, Bombay staff corps, to be col.

Paymr. and hony. major R. R. Robinson, 11th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. on retirement.

Capt. and hony. major A. Ellis, barrack master, royal marine light inf., to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. on retirement.

Dep. surg. gen. Sir A. D. Home, K.C.B., v.c., to have the local rank of surg. gen. whilst serving as principal med. officer at Cyprus.

Senior apothecary L. L. Dyce, retired list, Madras Medical Establishment, to have the hony. and local rank of surg. in the East Indies.

The restriction as regards "local" rank conferred on Hony. surg. major Deane, of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, is removed.

#### MEMORANDA.

Major and brevet lieut. col. W. J. Earle, half-pay, late 17th foot, retires from the service receiving the value of his commission.

Lieut. col. R. Maunsell, half-pay, late depot batt., retires from the service receiving the value of his commission.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, JULY 10.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admission to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.—Lieut. C. F. S. Alban, 1st batt. 2nd foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—At Rawalpindi, June 23, wife of Rev. W. F. Armstrong, daughter.

BAKER—At Bogra, June 24, wife of Dr. R. A. Barker, son.

BURGE—At Madras, June 23, wife of Lieut. col. R. S. Burge, Madras staff corps, son.

BUTTS—At Kazanli, Punjab, June 25, wife of Capt. Butts, 18th (the Royal Irish) regt., daughter.

DAVIDSON—At Abbottabad, June 25, wife of Capt. J. Davidson, asst. adjt. gen. Punjab frontier force, daughter.

FOX—At Bombay, June 30, wife of Charles E. Fox, daughter.

GILMORE—At Ghazipur, June 21, wife of W. N. Gilmore, sub engr., P.W.D., daughter.

GRAHAM—At Lucknow, June 25, wife of Capt. T. Graham, R.A., son.

HECQUET—At Morhur, June 26, wife of M. S. N. Hecquet, daughter.

LEGGATT—At Chicacole, June 25, wife of George R. Leggatt, exec. engr., P.W.D., daughter.

MACMAHON—At Kolkapore, May 19, wife of G. F. W. MacMahon, 3rd B.L.I., daughter.

MOORE—At Calcutta, June 23, wife of Rev. C. G. Moore, daughter.

MURIEL—At Lucknow, June 11, wife of Col. G. W. Muriel, 73rd Perthshire regt., daughter.

NIVEN—At Kirkee, July 1, wife of Dr. Niven, surg. major, Bombay army, son.

REES—At Berhampore, June 23, wife of F. W. J. Rees, C.S., son.

ROBERTS—At Calcutta, June 23, wife of Morom G. Roberts, son.

ROSS—At Satara, June 28, wife of Surg. major C. G. H. Ross, H.M.'s 4th rifles, daughter.

ROSS—At Sabzabad, June 6, wife of Lieut. col. E. C. Ross, polit. resident, son.

SELOUS—At Bara Banki, June 27, wife of Surg. major Selous, daughter.

SIM—At Dharmasala, Punjab, July 20, wife of G. H. Sim, R.E., daughter.

SPEDDING—At Chicacole, Madras Presy., July 12, wife of T. B. Spedding, C.S., son.

SULLEN—At Mooltan, June 10, wife of S. Sullen, son.

#### MARRIAGES.

FORBES—WENDEN.—At Bombay, June 13, John F. Forbes, M.A., to Edith P. Wenden.

FRENCH—SAMPSON.—At Madras, June 27, H. T. French, to Elizabeth A. widow of the late W. F. Gordon, of the O.B.C., and daughter of the late Apothecary G. Sampson.

HEMMING—MAUDE.—At Rawalpindi, June 6, F. W. Hemming, Lieut. 4th (Queen's Own) hussars, to Ada Cecil, daughter of Major gen. F. F. Maude, C.B., v.c., comdg. the Rawalpindi div.

HOBSON—RIVETT.—At Hazaribagh, June 20, G. deC. Hobson, to Olivia, daughter of the late J. Rivett.

MARTIN—HEATH.—At Secunderabad, April 17, E. T. C. N. Martin, lieut. 43rd L.I., son of Thomas W. Martin, col. late royal fus., and 32nd L.I., to Florence, M., daughter of G. J. D. Heath, col. M.S.C.

SHIELDS—MANWELL.—At Calcutta, June 15, T. G. Shields, equestrian Wilson's Great World Circus, to Annie M., youngest daughter of F. Manwell.

STAD—HARRIS.—At Rawalpindi, June 18, Alfred J. Stead, capt. 11th regt. B.I., to Nora E., daughter of Lieut. col. Harris, 11th regt. B.I.

TWEEDIE—LANE.—At Hazaribagh, June 24, T. W. Tweedie, of Dhanwar, to Edith, second daughter of W. Lane, late depy. supt. of Revenue Surveys.

#### DEATHS.

APPLEBY—At Agra, June 22, S. C., child of John Appleby, aged 4.

BLOEKMAN—At Calcutta, July 13, H. Bloekman, M.A., principal of the Madrassah College, aged 40.

BOWERS—At Bhaugulpore, June 19, T. W. Bowers, indigo planter, aged 44.

BRIDGER—At Nowgong, June 20, Elsie G. C., child of the late Captain Capron Bridger, aged 12.

CLARKE—At Allahabad, June 24, Henry W., son of Mr. Joshua Clarke, of dentition, aged 1 year.

DALEY—At Meerut, June 26, J. Daley, riding-master R.A., aged 54.

DUNLOP—At Pachmarhi, C.P., June 27, Samuel J., Captain, Bengal staff corps, exec. engr., D.P.W., late 1st batt. Royal Welch Fusiliers, aged 33.

EVANS—At Agra, June 19, Edith Florence, wife of H. F. Evans, B.C.S., aged 26.

FAIRLAND—At Lucknow, May 28, Mabel A., daughter of Dr. Fairland, staff surg., aged 6.

FERENCE-MULLEN—At Ulwar, June 28, Harry, son of Dr. Fire and Mullen.

GIBBONS—On board the *Dorunda* to England, May 25, Diana M., wife of W. Gibbons, of Calcutta.

GLASSE—At Calcutta, June 10, Major R. W. Glasse, Bengal retired list, aged 47.

GOODSIR—At Madras, June 25, Minnie A. W., wife of W. G. Goodsir, overseer, Mysor P.W.D.

GRAHAM—At Madras, June 20, G. Graham.

GRAY—At Tezpoore, June 17, Herbert E. C., son of Lieut. M. A. Gray, asst. comr., aged 4 months.

HILL—At Gopalpoore, June 21, Richard H. Hill, son of H. B. Hill, of Larkfield, Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford, Ireland, aged 32.

JACKSON—At Srinugur, Cashmir, June 9, Lieut. col. Hungerford Deedes Jackson, R.A., aged 45.

KING—At Lucknow, June 23, Walter T. King, son of T. King, Commissariat dept., Allahabad, aged 16.

MAKELLAR—At Kirkee, June 27, A. F. Makeller, lieut. R.H.A., aged 70.

MEPPEN—At Madras, June 20, Camilla E., wife of G. H. A. Meppen.

MUSHET—At Tulsi Water Works, June 29, G. F. Mushet, C.E., aged 22.

NELSON—At Ferozepore, June 28, Capt. and local major G. G. Nelson, R.A., aged 39.

SAVAGE—At Shanghai, China, May 29, H. K. G. Savage.

TRUMP—At Murree, June 17, Lucy, wife of Bandmaster T. Trump, H.M.'s 81st regt., aged 21.

TULLOCH—At Mussoorie, June 23, Francis L., wife of Major A. Tulloch, 2nd in com. 26th P.N.I.

WELLS—At Agra, May 29, C. H. Wells, aged 25.

WOOD—At Ghazipur, June 22, Mary, wife of J. Wood, Opium Dept., aged 51.

WRIGHT—At Mooltan, June 23, A. B. Wright, major 70th regt., aged 37.

## Home.

### INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY (LIMITED).

The first ordinary general meeting of the above Agency was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Friday, the 19th; Major General Saxton in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting having been read by the Secretary (Mr. Lambart Cowan), the following report of the Committee of Management was then read:—

"The Committee of Management had to report that that was the first general meeting of the Agency which was held as required by the Act of Parliament. The affairs of the Agency were progressing satisfactorily. Of the 5,000 shares offered to the English public, 3,561 had been allotted; other shares had been applied for, but were not yet allotted. The price list was in an advanced state of preparation, and would shortly be extensively circulated in India, Burmah, and Ceylon, when the shares reserved for allotment in India would be offered by advertisement. The Committee of Management hoped that business from India would soon commence."

The Chairman briefly advised the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Major Francois MacKenzie.

Mr. William Drew (managing director) stated that he should like to inform the shareholders that the Agency had already done some little business, a gentleman who was going to India having been their customer. He had gone round with him, and he had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the quality and price of goods offered by the Agency. He had had prepared a statement of the result of the first week's trading, and the profit secured was satisfactory. He did not think it would be desirable to read out the figures, but any shareholder was welcome to look over the same.

Major Francis Henry Vanderzee said that he would like to know the exact position of the Company and the expense already incurred.

Mr. Macguire (assistant manager of the Delhi and London Bank) remarked the present was not the meeting to render any statement of accounts of the Agency.

Mr. Drew, in endorsing that statement, said that at the same time all the books of the Agency were open for the inspection of the shareholder at any time.

Mr. Leslie (Messrs. Leslie, Straith and Co.) stated that no accounts were required to be presented that day, the meeting being simply called in accordance with the articles of association, and if everything was not done as the Companies Act required, they might depend upon it that that circumstance would be duly taken notice of by some one. It was impossible at that early stage of the existence of the Agency to publish a statement of the assets and liabilities, or any other account, until business was in full operation.

Mr. Ann suggested that they should proceed with the adoption of the report.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman stated that the next business of the meeting was the election of directors for the ensuing year, and it was proposed that the Committee of Management, with the addition of the name of Dr. Stocker, should be the directors of the Company.

Mr. Macguire said he begged to move, "That Major-General Saxon, Major-General T. W. Mercer, Major-General T. W. Holland, L. Cowan, Esq., Dr. Matthew Kane, F.R.C.S., Major Francois MacKenzie, W. Drew, Esq., and Dr. Stocker should be directors of the Agency for the ensuing year."

Mr. F. Fisher seconded the resolution.

Major Vanderzee said that before that resolution was put to the meeting he would like to know if Dr. Stocker had any connection with India, and to draw the attention of the meeting that in electing Mr. Cowan—to whom they were much indebted for his valuable services as secretary—to a seat on the Board, that he would either have to resign his position as secretary, or receive no remuneration from that position.

The Chairman begged to remind the last speaker that in accordance with the articles of association it was not necessary that any gentleman should be connected with India to render him eligible as a director. Indeed, he thought it was to the advantage of the Agency that the Board should not be entirely composed of gentlemen connected with India. He was not aware whether Dr. Stocker was connected with India, or not, but that gentleman was present, and would no doubt answer for himself.

Dr. Stocker said that as his name had been so prominently brought before the meeting he might at once state that he was not connected with India, neither had he been there.

Mr. Drew stated that he held the position of Managing Director for life, provided he well conducted himself, and he had no doubt of doing that, and he was not entitled to any fees as an ordinary director. With regard to the Secretary being also a director he had no doubt that that gentleman would be enabled to reconcile the two positions without going contrary to the terms of the articles of association.

Mr. Cowan remarked that at present the office of Secretary was

an unpaid one, but the time might arise when he might feel disposed to resign the position of director, and only hold the office of secretary.

The resolution was then unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman: That terminates the business of the general meeting, and we now resolve ourselves into an extraordinary general meeting, for the purpose of making certain alterations and additions to the Articles of Association.

The notice calling the meeting was then read by the Secretary, Mr. Cowan, who stated that it was proposed to substitute another article for No. 44 in the Articles of Association. He would read that article as it at present stood. It referred to the votes of members, and was as follows:—

"Every member shall have one vote for every share up to ten; he shall have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the first ten shares up to one hundred, and an additional vote for every ten shares beyond the first hundred shares."

Mr. James Mote (solicitor to the Company), stated that it was proposed to substitute for that article:—"Every member holding from one to ten shares shall be entitled to one vote, and to an additional vote for every additional five shares." The effect being to increase the number of the votes of the members.

The resolution was moved by Mr. Macguire, seconded by Mr. Syed Abdur Rahman, and unanimously passed.

Mr. Cowan stated that the next resolution referred to an addition to article 52, which referred to qualification of directors.

Mr. Mote said it was proposed to make the following addition:—"The qualification for each director (elected for the first time) subsequent to the first general meeting) shall be two hundred shares."

Mr. Ann proposed and Mr. Leslie seconded the resolution.

Mr. Macguire said that he rather objected to that resolution, for his idea was that fixing the qualification at two hundred shares for a director they might find out that it would turn out to be a difficulty to get good men to assist them, if they extended the liability, so as to speak, beyond one hundred shares. Anyone might feel disposed to hold £100 in shares, whilst they might not be disposed to have £200 invested. He moved as an amendment, "That the qualification of the directors be one hundred shares."

Captain Hazelgrove seconded the amendment.

Mr. Drew said he was stating a fact when he said that not one, but fifty gentlemen could be got to join the board with that qualification. Indeed, they had about sixty applications from gentlemen who were desirous of coming on its direction, so that no difficulty would be experienced in getting directors if required; in fact, fifty would come in at once if they could, and in one case, not only was the gentleman offering himself disposed to take two hundred shares, but one thousand shares if required. The raising of the qualification would be of advantage to them in making their selection.

Mr. Leslie stated that he considered £200 as the right sum as the qualification of a director.

The amendment was put to the meeting, and lost, and the original resolution agreed to.

Mr. Cowan: The next resolution refers to Article 54, which reads as follows:—"The future remuneration of the directors and for services performed previously to the first general meeting shall be determined by the Company in general meeting."

Mr. Mote: In lieu of which it was proposed that the following Article shall be substituted:—"The net profits of the trading of the Agency shall be divided in the following manner:—Managing director, as per his agreement, 10 per cent.; shareholders, 50 per cent.; board of directors, 25 per cent.; reserve, 10 per cent.; bonus to customers, 5 per cent.; provided that the board of directors shall receive no remuneration until the shareholders have received a dividend of 5 per centum."

This resolution was proposed by Mr. Macguire, seconded by Mr. Syed Abdur Rahman, and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of Major Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Macguire, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. Drew trusted that the shareholders would subscribe for the balance of shares to be placed in this country and not allow them to get into outside hands, believing as he did that they had a very bright future before them.

The Chairman announced that it would be necessary to confirm the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, and for that object an extraordinary general meeting would be held on the 7th August, at the offices of the Company.

The proceedings then terminated.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

On July 18 this committee again met, Lord George Hamilton in the chair, and examined Colonel George T. Chesney, R.E., President of the Royal College of Engineers, Cooper's Hill.

Colonel Chesney said he gave evidence on the operations of the Public Works Department in India as a public works officer of some years' service. His connection with the department commenced soon after he arrived in India as a subaltern engineer officer in 1856. Having performed various duties under the department for a time, he became in 1865 Inspector-General of Public Works

Accounts at Calcutta, and in 1869 Superintendent of Irrigation Works. In 1870 he was called home, and was appointed President of the Royal College of Civil Engineers, then recently opened. He (Colonel Chesney) had read the evidence given before the committee by General Dickens on the old and new modes of keeping the public works accounts, and recognised in the reform in keeping those accounts a desirable object. It was very necessary that the guaranteed railway accounts should be separated from the other public works accounts, and this had been accomplished.

The witness, in reply to questions put by Lord George Hamilton (the chairman), said he advocated the extension of irrigation works on a liberal and expansive scale. But we should proceed cautiously with projects so comprehensive. As regarded general expenditure on irrigation works, he considered the "forecasts," by which the Government were now guided in making grants for irrigation purposes, an expedient ensuring safety in applying the expenditure. He thought that whatever money was spent, whether on irrigation or railways, it should be in association with some form of sinking fund, and he submitted a plan of creating a "sinking fund." He (Colonel Chesney) believed it would be necessary in future to control expenditure on public works by means of a council, commission, or trust. The commission should be entrusted with the power of making advances to municipalities desirous of constructing local works, but being deficient in the requisite funds.

The witness was next examined by the chairman to ascertain whether the Public Works Department was suitably supplied with employees by the engineering schools in England and India, and the witness gave evidence from which it appeared that while he would keep up and even extend the scientific and educational advantages of Cooper's Hill to students, he would much depend on the Indian colleges (such as Roorkee) for native recruits to the Public Works Department. Indeed, he had a plan for supplying the department with subordinate servants from the class of native students to the exclusion of the European subordinates.

The witness was proceeding to explain his mode of feeding the Public Works Department with student engineers of the Native class, when the committee adjourned.

The Committee again assembled on July 25, and examined two more witnesses; Sir G. Campbell in the chair.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fischer, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, was the first witness called.

Col. Fischer, after stating his various employments over a period of years as an Engineer officer attached to the Public Works Department, detailed his experience of the irrigation works on the Godavery river, and in Bellary, which works he had been ordered to survey. As far back as in 1855-6 he had surveyed the Godavery works, the Government having views towards their extension. He found Sir Arthur Cotton's projects had only been in part completed, but that the works constructed were of so excellent a character as to well warrant their continuation, and consequently in his (witness's) report to Government on the state of the Godavery system, he recommended the adoption of the further projects of Sir A. Cotton. This was the result of a careful survey of the works. The Government accordingly sanctioned the extensions, guided by Sir Arthur Cotton's plans, supplemented by a scheme of his (witness's) own for constructing certain dams and reservoirs. Unfortunately, however, the works, although commenced, were stopped by the breaking out of the great mutiny of 1857.

The next survey witness undertook was of the reservoir or tank system of Bellary in the Madras Presidency in 1859. The result of his survey of these works was that he recommended to Government the repair of a selection of the older tanks, and the construction of a number of new reservoirs, including one or two works on a large scale, the latter being designed to irrigate from 80,000 to 156,000 acres in the Bellary district. These projects, although sanctioned by the Madras Government, had not been carried out. The mutiny of 1857 interfered so greatly with the execution of public works in all parts of India, that the Government found themselves compelled to temporarily abandon them, partly on account of the changed condition of the country, partly from financial reasons. But in Bellary, where the tank system prevails as a means of irrigation, many new reservoirs have been made, and many old tanks have been repaired before and since the mutiny. The newer works are called the Government reservoirs, in contradistinction to the old tanks used by the natives before the Government came in to assist irrigation with a superior class of works. The witness enumerated in detail the number and condition of the old tanks, which had been repaired, restored, and put in working order. Some new reservoirs, sanctioned by Government, but not as yet commenced, were projects devised by witness. A large expenditure had been made on tank repairs and in keeping them in working order. There remained still much to be done in these tank districts in the way of improved irrigation.

Colonel Fischer next reviewed the irrigation system of the Central Provinces. The result of his inquiries in the districts of the Upper Godavery was that he could not recommend new works in that direction. The country was, indeed, extremely unhealthy from climatic causes that he had to abandon his inquiries, having been attacked with fever while travelling. Such projects and plans of

irrigation as he had submitted to Government for the Central Provinces were abandoned on account of the unhealthiness of the country, and from financial considerations.

Reverting to Bellary, the witness described a new reservoir or dam he had designed, on the Toombudra, capable of irrigating one million acres, but the project had been abandoned for financial reasons.

After some further evidence of a general character regarding the irrigation of the Madras districts, the examination of Colonel Fischer terminated.

A. M. Rendel, Esq., consulting engineer to the Department of Indian Railways and Irrigation Works, India Office, was the next witness examined. He was giving evidence to show the rise and progress of the Indian railways, and their present position and prospects, when the committee adjourned.

#### CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

The following, in the order of merit, are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1876, who, after two years' training in this country, have passed the final examination:—

E. Lawrence, Bombay; C. P. Caspersz, Bengal Lower Provinces; D. J. Macpherson, Bengal Lower Provinces; E. N. Baker, Bengal Lower Provinces; H. F. T. Maguire, Bengal Lower Provinces; W. H. L. Impey, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; A. H. Collins, Bengal Lower Provinces; L. W. King, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; A. Meredith, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; J. C. Seaton, Madras; E. W. Collin, Bengal Lower Provinces; A. M. W. Shakespear, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; G. R. Irwin, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; W. W. Drew, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; J. A. Crawford, Bombay; G. M. Williams, Madras; H. Bradley, Madras; P. Gray, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; C. L. M. Eales, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; W. Nethersole, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; E. L. Cypell, North-West Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh; W. T. Hall, Bengal Lower Provinces; H. Sankey, Bengal Lower Provinces; H. A. Sim, Madras; C. H. Mounsey, Madras; E. Gray, Bombay; H. S. Otter, Madras; J. N. Atkinson, Madras; A. Porteous, Bengal Lower Provinces; A. Dingwall, Bengal Lower Provinces.

#### Miscellaneous.

THE "ORDER OF THE GARTER."—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the vacant Garter upon the Marquis of Salisbury.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.—Major General Charles J. Foster, C.B., will fill the vacancy in the Indian Council caused by the appointment of Sir Garnet Wolseley as Administrator of Cyprus.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India were received on July 24 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £283,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8-131d.; and to Bombay, £16,500, at an average rate of 1s. 8-125d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 8½d. will receive about 14 per cent. all above that price in full.

THE PIONEER RAILWAY.—On Tuesday last his Excellency Musurus Pacha spent some hours in critically examining Mr. Haddan's system of steam caravans, designed by the inventor to open up rough countries like Asia Minor and to act as test lines for grand undertakings like the Euphrates Valley Railway. Sir F. Goldsmid and his Excellency discussed the best point of departure for this line, and the Gulf of Ayas, as proposed by Captain Cameron and Mr. Haddan, was acquiesced in as by far the best. Colonel Alcock, Mr. Rutson, Sir George Campbell, M.P., and others were also present.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—The objects prepared by Messrs. Osler, of Birmingham and London, for exhibition at Paris surpass their memorable achievement of 1851. They abundantly sustain the reputation of the Birmingham as well as of the English glass trade by their present display of table glass of all kinds, table decorations in glass, lamps and glass chandeliers, which are remarkable for their elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of engraving and cutting. One magnificent chandelier is a veritable triumph of glass work. The difficulties which have been encountered and overcome in a work of such massive proportions, combined with the most careful attention to the elaboration of the minutest details, can only be justly estimated and appreciated by those who know something of glass making. A superb chair of state, intended for an Eastern sovereign or prince, is another rich and striking object in the collection. The framework is of cut glass, the back and seat being covered with crimson velvet, and it is as strong and solid as if it were made of wood or metal.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday in the society's rooms, Great George-street, Westminster, under the chairmanship of Mr. E. B. Eastwick, C.B. The report submitted by the council stated that they had continued to carry out the objects for which the Association was instituted—viz., the independent and disinterested advocacy and promotion of the public interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India. For ten years the council have been engaged, not unsuccessfully, in the important work they have undertaken, and during that time much useful information regarding Indian



subjects has been diffused through the land by various agencies ; and the Association has proved a valuable medium of communication for the Princes and people of India with the Parliament and people at home. The report was adopted, and the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel re-elected president for the ensuing year. As council, a number of distinguished Anglo-Indians were elected, including Sir Charles Wingfield, K.C.S.I., Mr. Denison, M.P., Mr. Leith, M.P., General Sir G. Malcolm, K.C.B., Sir George Balfour, M.P., General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., and General Sir LeGrand Jacob, C.B., &c.

**MERCANTILE FAILURE.**—IN RE G. M. KIELL.—This debtor, George Middleton Kiell, described as a merchant, underwriter, and insurance broker, of St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate, and Kensington Park-gardens, has presented a petition for liquidation. Mr. Linklater, on behalf of the debtor, and with the concurrence of creditors whose debts amounted to £90,000 and upwards, applied that Mr. C. F. Kemp should be appointed receiver and manager of the business. The evidence in support of the application showed that the debtor had been in business since the year 1858, but, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Hazard and Caldecott, the well-known wool-brokers, he had been compelled to suspend payment, with liabilities not exceeding £200,000. The more important part of the debtor's business as a merchant consisted in the execution of "indents" and consignments of merchandise to India, China, the Cape, and elsewhere, and great care was necessary in their management ; and large quantities of produce and remittances in money and bills were daily coming in. It further appeared that the premiums in connection with the underwriting and insurance branches of the business were payable, and it was necessary the goodwill should be preserved and the property protected. His Honour granted the application.

**THE LATE DR. OLDHAM.**—The death is announced of Dr. Thomas Oldham, who was from its origination in 1850 till 1876 at the head of the Geological Survey of India. It was under his direction that the official geological survey was commenced, first under the Hon. East India Company, and afterwards as part of the Government public service ; and until his retirement from ill-health he had the control of the issue of the official geological maps, as portion by portion the work was completed, and the issue of the memoirs explanatory of the maps. In 1861, eleven years after the survey was commenced, he originated the publication of the folio-sized "Paleontologia Indica," which consisted of plates, with descriptive letter-press, illustrating the fossils of the country, and the work has progressed steadily in fasciculi as an official publication printed by command of the Governor-General of India. Dr. Oldham was born in Dublin in May, 1816, and after education at a private school, entered at Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of sixteen. After taking his B.A., he studied in 1837-8 at the engineering school of Edinburgh, and attended Jameson's lectures on geology and mineralogy. Returning to Ireland in 1839, he became chief geological assistant to Major-General Portlock, then at the head of the survey of Ireland, and he helped in the preparation of the well-known report on Londonderry, Tyrone, &c., published in 1843. After being for a while curator and assistant-secretary of the Geological Society of Dublin, he held for a year the professorship of engineering, and in 1845 succeeded the late Professor John Phillips as Professor of Geology. He was then appointed local director of the geological survey of Ireland, and the Geological Society of Dublin elected him its president. After the various experiences thus gained, in 1850 he was appointed to organise the geological survey of India. There were many unexpected difficulties to contend with, but during the sixteen years of his office these were more or less overcome. While in India he became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and was four times president. Besides being elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1848, he received the Royal medal of the Society in 1875. Dr. Oldham was also a fellow of the Geological Society since 1843, was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and an honorary LL.D. The Emperor of Austria conferred on him a medal in recognition of his work. The papers he wrote, apart from his official work, were not numerous. Among his paleontological researches and discoveries, the "Oldhamia" will be always associated with his name. He died at Rugby July 17.

## India in Parliament.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, July 22.**—THE RECENT FAMINE.—Lord NAPIER and ETRICK, in calling attention to the despatch of the Secretary for India on the subject of the recent famine in Western and Southern India, described the nature of the calamity and the measures adopted for its relief. He asked the Government whether they intend to lay on the table any estimate of the number of persons who have perished by hunger, or by its immediate consequences, in the Presidency of Madras and in Mysor, for he had heard that in one district of the latter State one-third of the population had disappeared, and that the highways and byways were full of human bones. —Lord CRANBROOK maintained that there was no desire on the part of the Government to conceal the truth with regard to the famine in India. It was true that there was at first a failure in

respect to measures of relief in Mysor, but that fault was put an end to ; and though he admitted it was a great pity that the Government should not be in a position to meet distress such as had occurred, yet it should be recollected that the distress came on suddenly. Though he was unable to give an accurate return of the deaths which had occurred, he was ready to lay on the table the same information as the Government possessed. The famine had been a terrible calamity, but by the latest accounts it appeared that the number of persons applying for relief was daily diminishing.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, July 22.**—REVENUE OF CYPRUS.—Answering a question from Mr. PULESTON as to the disposal of the surplus revenue or tribute of Cyprus, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the amount of it had not yet been ascertained, but whether it would be paid over or treated as a matter of account between the two Governments was not yet settled.

**INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.**—On the motion of Colonel STANLEY, it was resolved to appoint a select committee to inquire into the cost of the movement of Indian troops to Malta, &c.—In answer to Mr. E. JENKINS, Colonel STANLEY said that the Indian troops stationed there would be on the same footing as while they were at Malta, and they would not be added to the permanent strength of the British army, nor would the Indian army be recruited to fill up their places.—In answer to Mr. MUNTZ, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the British troops at Cyprus would be under the Mutiny Act, which extended to all her Majesty's troops everywhere, with the exception of the Indian army, which had a Mutiny Act of its own. Cyprus, he added, was not a Crown colony. Upon which Sir W. HARCOURT gave notice that he would ask under what law the Administrator is to govern the civil and immigrant population.

**HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, July 23.**—CYPRUS.—Lord CAMPERDOWN put some questions to the Government respecting the finances of the island of Cyprus, and expressed an opinion that this country would, under the agreement to assume the government of that island, be taking on herself the responsibility of a large expenditure. —Lord SALISBURY said that the object of the agreement with the Porte was that in case there should be a surplus of revenue in Cyprus that surplus should go to the Porte. At present there were no details on the subject which the Government could lay on the Table.—Lord GRANVILLE complained that throughout the proceedings the Government had adopted a system of secrecy, and he really doubted whether they had any detailed information respecting Cyprus previous to the cession of the island.—Lord HAMMOND wished to know whether Lord Salisbury had taken any pains to ascertain the actual expense of the Turkish administration of Cyprus, and he asked how this country was to maintain the cost of the naval and military establishments there.—Lord BEACONSFIELD stated, in reply to the charge, that the Government had maintained a system of secrecy in respect to the occupation of Cyprus, that the fact was that the negotiation was a secret transaction, and therefore could not be divulged ; but whenever the question came on for discussion ; he should be prepared to give valid reasons for that secrecy.—Lord CARDWELL commented on the fact that no assurance had been given of the cessation of the system of slavery in Cyprus, and after some remarks from the LORD CHANCELLOR and other peers, the subject dropped.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 23.**—CYPRUS.—In answer to a question from Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that, under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, any power or jurisdiction which the Queen possessed by Treaty out of her dominions would be exercised in as ample a manner as if she had acquired it by cession or conquest. In a ceded or conquered country which had laws of its own those laws would remain until altered, unless they appeared to be contrary to natural justice. British subjects in Cyprus would have justice administered to them according to their own laws, and the natives of Cyprus passing into other parts of the dominions of the Sultan would be treated as Turkish subjects. While the Government of Cyprus continued to be administered by her Majesty, she would have the right to make such laws and ordinances as seemed necessary, but Cyprus would not become part of her Majesty's possessions in any other sense than as an island occupied and administered by her Majesty according to the terms of the Convention.

**INDIAN VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.**—On Tuesday, Mr. GLADSTONE, in calling attention to the Indian Vernacular Press Act, complained, first of all, of the rapidity with which Lord Salisbury had sanctioned the suspension of a fundamental law of India, and after an historical retrospect of the rise of the liberty of the Press in India, proceeded to examine the composition of the Legislative Council by which the Act was passed, pointing out that not one of them had the smallest practical acquaintance of the working of free institutions. Discussing next the Act itself, and the circumstances under which it was passed, he condemned the haste and secrecy of the proceedings, the distinction drawn between the Vernacular and the Anglo-Indian Press, the mixing up of private libels with seditious writings, and the removal of the Press prosecutions from the ordinary tribunals to the Executive. No proof had been given that the present law had been tried and

found wanting, and going through the extracts cited as proofs of the disaffection and disloyalty of the Vernacular Press, he expressed his amazement at the marked asperity of view which could treat them as dangerous or disloyal to British rule. He regarded them rather as trash and rubbish unworthy of the fuss which had been made over them, and agreed with the Duke of Buckingham that these Vernacular papers are useful indications of the undercurrent of Indian opinion. Lord Cranbrook's despatch, though he approved of it as far as it went, would not be accepted as sufficient; and not wishing to bring about the recall of Lord Lytton or to discredit the Indian Government, he contented himself with moving an address, praying that all proceedings taken under the Act may be laid before Parliament from time to time.—Mr. O'DONNELL moved as an amendment a string of resolutions, in which he condemned Lord Lytton for improperly obtaining the sanction of the Home Government to the Act, declared the extracts furnished in justification of the Act to be garbled and falsified, and deplored the insulting tone used towards the people and languages of India. He regarded the Gagging Act as one-sided and inopportune.—Mr. GOSSETT advised the Government to accept the resolution as the best mode of minimising the evil result of a policy which, perhaps, they would not like to reverse.—Sir G. CAMPBELL also thought the resolution innocent and reasonable, because all the proceedings must be published in the *Gazette*. As to the merits of the policy there was much to be said on both sides, and he still wavered much between them. It involved the great question whether our Government in India should continue to be despotic or whether it would be possible to graft free institutions upon it. When first he went to India he was much impressed with the importance of maintaining the *prestige* of the Government by preserving its unfettered power of action; but towards the close of his career he was inclined to think, when the period of transition was passed, that we might introduce free institutions. Though he disapproved this particular Act, he allowed that something must be done to check the licence of the Indian Press, and he suggested a more summary and speedy method of punishing the minor Press offences.—Mr. SMOLLETT, while censuring the precipitation with which the Act was passed, contended that it was absolutely necessary for the security of our Indian Empire.—Mr. EVANS, relying on recent experience of India, agreed with Mr. Gladstone that too much stress had been laid on these extracts, and though anxious to support the Indian Government, he saw no harm in agreeing to the resolution.—Mr. ONSLOW, on the other hand, thought the resolution would do harm.—Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE expressed his astonishment that the Government should regard as seditious the foolish rubbish of which the articles cited mostly consisted.—Mr. F. GATHORNE-HARDY showed at length that all the Indian authorities—in the Council at home, in the Council at Calcutta, as well as those engaged in the actual administration of India—were of opinion that something should be done, and the majority of them approved this Act.—Mr. FAWCETT laid special stress on the manner in which the Act was passed, which he insisted had forced the hand of the Secretary of State and deprived him practically of all discretion. From Lord Cranbrook's despatch he inferred that he disapproved the Act, though neither he nor his Council could take any step which might result in Lord Lytton's resignation. The modification which Lord Cranbrook had made would not really mitigate the severity of the Act.—Mr. E. STANHOPE traced the original necessity for dealing with the Indian Press at this particular time to the agitation created in India by the Eastern Question, and, with regard to the extracts referred to, pointed out that it was impossible to judge of their effect on the people of India by English opinion. As to the distinction between the Vernacular and the English Press, there was no reason why the latter, which, generally speaking, was well conducted, should be so treated. The Governor-General hoped that there would be no necessity for putting the Act into operation, and it would not be put into operation anywhere without his consent; and since it had been passed there had been a marked absence of a seditious tone in the Native Press. There was ample security for publicity, and notably the annual report which was made of the progress of India; but to pass this motion would be to weaken the hands of the Indian Executive.—Sir H. JAMES reviewed the circumstances under which the Act was passed, contending that the plea of urgency was fictitious, and that Lord Salisbury had no excuse for not consulting his Council, and expatiated on the ill effects which would be produced in India by this harsh and hurried legislation.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER held that Sir H. James was mistaken both as to his facts and his law. The necessity for passing the Act was to be regretted, and there was no doubt that it would be put into operation with caution; but to concede Mr. Gladstone's demand would be an interference with the administration of India, fraught with most dangerous consequences both in itself and as a precedent. At the same time he promised that the Indian Government should be instructed to keep the Secretary of State fully informed of the proceedings under the Act, and they should be included in the Annual Reports.—Mr. GLADSTONE replied, and, a division being taken on his motion, it was negatived by 208 to 152. Mr. O'Donnell's amendment then became the substantive question, and on its being put Sir A. GORDON and Mr. BIGGAR took

the opportunity of explaining that they had voted with the majority by mistake.—Mr. SULLIVAN moved the adjournment of the debate, complaining of the "strategy" of the Government in voting with the "Noes;" but the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that, meaning to oppose both motion and amendment, they had taken the correct course. Some controversy followed on this point, but ultimately, the motion for adjournment having been negatived, Mr. O'Donnell's amendment was also negatived without a division.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons in the transport and employment of Indian native troops abroad consists of Sir George Campbell, Sir John Hay, Mr. Childers, Sir Henry Have-lock, Mr. Campbell-Bannermann, Colonel Arbuthnot, Mr. Marten, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, Mr. Richard Power, Colonel Hayter, Lord Burghley, Sir Henry Wilmot, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Fawcett, and Lord Eustace Cecil.

## India Office.

July 26, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. H. E. Watson (Uncov.), H. H. Tubb (Uncov.), H. Johnson (Uncov.), H. L. Dampier, and W. J. B. Mackenzie (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—H. E. M. James.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. C. C. C. Barber, R.E.; Lieut. H. M. Temple, Staff Corps; Col. C. Thompson, Staff Corps; Surg. major E. A. Birch, Med. Dept.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. E. F. Fasken, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. gen. W. F. Marriott, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. A. W. Brind (Uncov.), 2 mos., special; M. McLeod (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; C. W. Moore, 2 mos., furl.; S. V. Phipps (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; C. Innes (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; E. Marsden (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; H. W. Alexander, 2 mos., s.c.; R. G. Currie, 1 mo. furl.; R. D. Alexander, 1 mo., furl.; J. R. Wells, Pilot, 2 mos., s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. C. J. Crosthwaite, 1 mo., s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Thuey (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. R. L. Montgomery, Staff Corps, 1 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. N. Swanston, Staff Corps, 6 weeks; Major A. O'H. Clay, Staff Corps, 5 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Surg. major D. E. Hughes, Med. Dept., 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. W. Shanks (Uncov.), H. Storey (Uncov.), W. Lamb, A. W. Cruickshank, R. F. Guise (Uncov.), R. Lea (Uncov.), A. H. Harington, and S. C. Holbrow (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Sub Condr. J. Townsend, Commissariat Dept.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. T. H. Baber, Inf.; Dep. Surg. gen. W. W. Williamson, Med. Dept.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

JONES—The wife of Douglas Jones, R.A., of a daughter, at Notting-hill, July 21.

KIRKMAN—On 21st July, at Endon, Staffordshire, the wife of J. Miller Kirkman, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., of a son.

TREVOR—The wife of Major Francis R. Trevor, M.S.C., of a daughter, at 3, Chepstow-place, W., July 21.

### MARRIAGES.

CAREY—BELL.—Arthur Edward Carey, to Blanche Amelia Bell, at Guernsey.

CLARKE—KELLNER.—George D'Arcy, son of Capt. George H. Clarke, R.N., to Caroline, daughter of George W. Kellner, c.s.i., at Bayswater, July 18.

HOUGH—CHAMBERS.—Edwin L. Hough, to Emma Josephine, daughter of Lieut. Col. Chambers, of Oxford, Retired List of H.M.'s Bengal Army at Oxford, July 9.

LAVIE—HOCKIN.—William, son of the late Col. Tudor Lavie, M.A., to Maria S. Hockin, at Beckenham, Kent, July 18.

### DEATHS.

ANDERSON—Andrew Anderson, Unconvenanted I.C.S. (late of Futtehgarh, N.W.P.), at Lee, Kent, July, aged 43.

BAVINGTON—Jane, widow of John Bavington, sometime of the H.E.I.C.S., at Edinburgh, July 20.

COGLAN—Capt. Chas. Hay Coghlan, late of the 101st Regt., son of Gen. Sir W. G. Coghlan, K.C.B., R.A., in London, July 22.

GELL—Major Gen. John S. Gell, late Comdt. Bombay Garrison, at Down-derry, Cornwall, July 16, aged 58.  
 GORDON—Cosmo Gordon, Major M.S.C., at Eltham, Kent, July 19, aged 40.  
 HAY—John F., son of the late John M. Hay, of the Bengal Medical Service, at Kilburn, July 23, aged 21.  
 HEATH—A. Wm. Heath, Lieut. R.A., son of Lieut. Col. and Col. A. H. Heath, R.A., at Woolwich, July 19, aged 21.  
 HUTT—Eliza Maria, wife of B. Butt, late of B.C.S., at Geneva, July 16, aged 63.  
 JACKSON—On June 9, 1878, at Srinugui, Cashmir, Lieut. Col. Hungerford, Deedes Jackson, R.A., aged 45.  
 OLDHAM—Thomas Oldham, L.L.D., F.R.S., late Director Gen. of the Geological Survey of India, at Rugby, July 17.  
 ROW—Major Gen. W. S. Row, B.S.C., at Brighton, July 16, aged 54.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 19. Str. Lizzie, Calcutta.—20. Str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; Hengist, Rangoon.—21. Elwell, Rangoon.—22. Str. City of Cambridge, Calcutta.—23. Cardigan, Calcutta.—24. Clan Fergusson, Calcutta; str. Austin Friars, Bombay; Zio Pellegro, Rangoon; Concordia, Rangoon.—25. Str. Amarapora, Rangoon; Buckinghamshire, Rangoon; str. Mirzapore, East Indies; Earl of Zetland, Bombay; Dunbritton, Calcutta; Clwyd, Rangoon; James Service, Calcutta; Victoria, Akyab; Malika, Rangoon; Eastminster, Akyab.

### DEPARTURES.

July 18. Benlouch, Calcutta.—19. Glenburn, Calcutta; Cumberland, Bombay.—20. Str. Vixen, Bombay; Queenstown, Bombay; str. City of Venice, Calcutta.—21. Geraldine Paget, Calcutta.—25. Str. Malwa, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, July 25.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Inglis, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. V. Jackson, Mr. J. D. Sherry, and Mr. Armstrong. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. D. Palmer. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family. For CEYLON.—Mr. F. D. Lane. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lowe, Mr. W. Griffiths, Mr. Plows, and Dr. and Mrs. Hutcheson. For MADRAS.—Mr. A. P. Millar. For GIBRALTAR.—General Galloway.  
 Per str. —, July 25.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. J. Fraser, Capt. Babington, Mr. Smeaton, and Mr. W. H. Crowe. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Murray.  
 Per str. —, July 25.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Bretson, and Mr. Foxton. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. L. A. Manning.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Chetah, Jamaica to Calcutta, July 3.  
 Jean Mydom, for Singapore, June 8, 40 N., 14 W.  
 Mount Stuart, for Calcutta, July 14, off Minthead.  
 J.G.S.B., for Ceylon, June 19, 24 miles S., 26 W.  
 Frank Caryill, from Rangoon, June 27, 8 N., 25 W.  
 Marie Lucie, from Rangoon, June 30, 11 N., 25 W.  
 K.M.L.H., from Rangoon, July 16, 41 N., 34 W.

### CASUALTIES.

The Queenstown, from Liverpool to Bombay, put in to Holyhead July 22, her first mate having been stabbed by one of the seamen.  
 The s.s. Europa, from Bombay, &c., to Liverpool, has been in collision off Ferrol, and sunk. Passengers and crew saved.  
 Melbourne, July 24.—The James Service, from Calcutta for Melbourne, has been wrecked near Freemantle. It is feared that all on board are lost.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### AUGUST 1.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Latham, Lieut. C. H. Adamson, Mrs. Lutton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Major and Mrs. Macnaghten, and three children, Col. J. N. Colthurst, Mrs. N. Garland, and Mr. J. P. Casey.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodd, and Mr. and Miss Francis.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Sapoorjee Newajee, Mr. Dady, M. Limjic, and Mr. B. M. Pollucee.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. B. Smith, Lieut. Worledge, Lieut. Swire, and Mr. W. Morgan.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. A. A. Cassillis, and Lieut. R. F. O. Ford.

#### AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. and Mrs. Penn, Mr. C. P. Moreton, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. G. Tomkins, and Mr. Luis.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. R. White and child.  
 VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss M. McCartney.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Mr. Melville.  
 VENICE to YOKOHAMA.—Professor Ewing.  
 VENICE to CEYLON.—Mr. Wiggins.

#### AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thynne and family.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Henrici, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, Rev. B. Davis, Rev. J. and Mrs. Morison, and Major M. C. Morris.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dep. surg. gen. Williamson.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Culbard.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sherstone.

#### AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses Power, Miss Reynell, Mr. Zevenboom, and Mr. A. Malcock.  
 VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Renard.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay.  
 VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. C. Edwards.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Carter, and Col. Bruce.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Fraser.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. Endear, and Miss Endear.  
 VENICE to GALLE.—Mr. P. F. Hadow.

#### AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith, and Mr. W. Wedderburn.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, and Mr. J. T. Southey.

#### SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Santon, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mr. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lea, and Mrs. M. J. Arnott.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Forbes.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Sconco.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, and Mr. Hathornthwaite.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham.  
 VENICE to BRISBANE.—Rev. W. F. Gora.

SEPTEMBER 12.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, and Miss Davies.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Whist.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris.

#### SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kiaely and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, and Mr. Campbell.  
 BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, and Miss Jackson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor.  
 VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

#### SEPTEMBER 20.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, and Miss Handley.  
 BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, c.b., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, and Mr. G. Hall.  
 VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family.

#### OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. St. G. Tucker, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. Plant, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, and Miss Rose.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, and Col. Hilliard.  
 SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ffolliott, and Mrs. Raussell.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spaukie, Miss Spaukie, and Mrs. Lacey.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengus, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Sharpe, and Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Melver.

#### OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Cotton and child, Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, and Mr. and Mrs. Deedes.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, and Messrs. Thomas.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1830 ... ..	103½	to —
	India 4 per cent. ... ..	104½	to —
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1894 ... ..	101	to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	35s.	pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	37s.	pm.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	119 to 121
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	133 x.all
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	103	135 to 140
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	131½ to 133
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	123 to —
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	116 to 118
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 110
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	118 to 119
	Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	99	to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	100	116 to 118
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	116 to 118
20	Ditto ... ..	22. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	109 to 109 x.in.
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	106	to —
BANKS.			
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	12½ to 13
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	23½ to 23½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	23 to 29
25	Delhi and London ... ..	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	100 to 103
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	40 to 43
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 8
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to 8
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	2½ to 3½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17½ to —
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	54 to 59
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	£6. 5s.	3½ to 4
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	63 to 64
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to —
5	Do. New ... ..	4	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	— to —
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	107 to —
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	88.	1 to 1½
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	3½ to —
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	12½ to 12½
25	National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	5 to 7
	Badge Badge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	80	82 to 83
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	85 to 86
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	73 to 74

THE Government of India, in the Foreign Department, have sanctioned the presentation of Rs. 2,000 to the Turkish Consul-General at Bombay for services rendered to the Turkish Mission to Cabul while in India.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual	84½ 85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ... ..	Salos.	84½ 85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		85½ 86
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterl- ing taking	79½ 79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	79½ 79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	1,000 as equiva-	79½ 79½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	lent to	80½ 81
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	£100.	79½ 79½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..		87½ 88

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
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Madras ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16l.
Bombay ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16l.
Colombo ...	1s. 8d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16l.
Singapore ...	3s. 9d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10l.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10l.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2½d.	5s. 3d.	5s. 3½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..			52½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ... ..			59d. per ounce.

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For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug 1.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 2.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
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Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 23rd July, 1878.

WITH reference to the Advertisement from this Office, dated the 5th March last, the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that HOLDERS of INDIA FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES, who have given notice for their renewal for a further period of Six Years, at 4 per cent. per annum interest, are required to surrender their Debentures on or before the 9th August next, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

New Debentures, with Coupons attached, will be issued in lieu of those so deposited, on or after the 16th August next.

Debentures which are to be paid off on the 16th August must be left at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for Examination, three days previous to payment.

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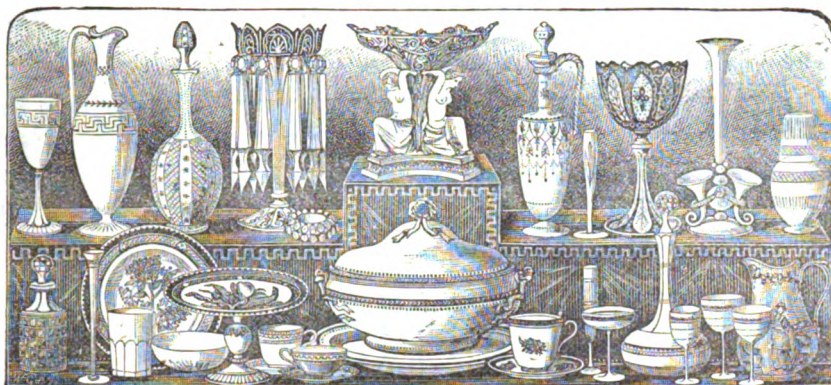


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BY  
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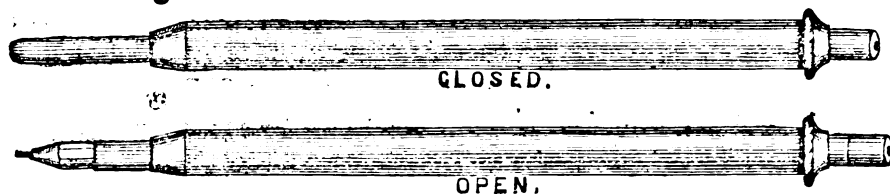
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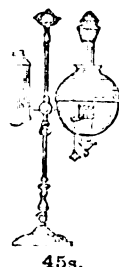
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 12; Aianabad and Madras, July 10; Calcutta, July 9.

THE *Times* telegram of the 28th ult. reported a good and general rainfall, and a tendency towards a fall in prices in the Presidency of Madras. The plague of locusts, however, is causing great anxiety, and energetic measures are being adopted for the extermination of these pests. Our advices show that prospects are much brighter than might be concluded from the wise precautions taken by the Madras Government.

ON the 3rd July the Madras Government telegraphed for leave to begin the South Coast Canal, and for twelve young Engineers. Sanction to the work has been given by the Government of India by wire, and twelve Engineers ordered to Madras. The Secretary of State has been asked to warn fifty junior Engineers on furlough to be ready to come out to famine work in case need arises. The *Madras Mail* remarks:—"It is well to be prepared for the worst, but the worst is not therefore inevitable." The whole of the Western Coast has had a splendid monsoon. In a great part of Mysor, Cuddapah, and Kurnool, the prospects are hopeful, and in Nellor and Bellary there has been an abatement of anxiety. The more southerly districts are still short of rain; and the Neilgherries have this year experienced the capriciousness of the monsoon. But the failure of rain has been but partial. The rivers are lower than usual for the time of year; cultivation is checked, and harvests are mostly light; but in most localities tanks are fairly well supplied with water, and forage is abundant. The local reports from Oudh give no room for complaint; indications are not lacking that the province will have all the moisture needed. Anxiety about the future was not dispelled in the North-West Province, and relief works were announced for Sattara; but it may be said that on the whole the south-west monsoon has fully established itself all over India.

THE Meteorological Telegram of July 10 recorded that the barometer had risen during the past twenty-four hours in

Northern India, especially at Jacobabad and Lahor. It was falling slowly in Southern India, Northan Bengal and Assam. Wind directions were abnormal in Northern India. North-easterly winds prevailed at Lucknow, Bareilly, Roorkee, Delhi; south-westerly winds at Calcutta and neighbourhood. Heavy rainfall continued in Upper India. Seventy-two tenths inch fall during day at Bareilly; thirty-six tenths Delhi; six tenths Roorkee; five tenths Lucknow. Fair rain in Behar and Benares division; two inches at Patna, thirteen tenths at Benares were registered. Light scattered showers in Bengal. Moderate rain in Bombay and Madras presidencies. Three-tenths fell at Masulipatam, Bellary, and Bangalor. Eighteen tenths fell at Ajmir and four tenths at Multan.

THE following is the report of the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 2nd July:—"More or less rain reported from all districts in Madras; the moonsoon continues to give good falls on the West Coast; and there has also been heavy rain in the Northern districts on the East Coast, upwards of five inches having fallen at Masulipatam; good showers are reported from the Ceded districts and Kurnool; in the Southern districts on the East Coast the fall has been light; prospects continue to improve slightly; prices are fluctuating. The total number on relief works is 137,621, and gratuitously relieved 74,130, more by 2,900 and 1,387 than last week. In Mysor there has been good rain, and prospects are improved; prices are rising in three districts, stationary elsewhere; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 22nd ultimo was 37,130, and gratuitously relieved 12,059, more by 1,815 and less by 493 than in the previous week. In Bombay very heavy rain has fallen in all the Coast districts from Kanara to Surat; in Northern Guzerat, parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country and Nasik the rainfall has been scanty, and some anxiety is felt; the river continues high in Sind, where prospects are good. There has been good rain throughout Berar, and sowings are progressing. In the Central Provinces general rain has fallen and sowings are going on; and prices are stationary in most districts. In Central India general rain is reported throughout Malwa, showers elsewhere. In Rajputana there has been very heavy rain in Jhallawar, and showers at all other reporting stations, except Harowtee; prospects seem good, except in Ulwur. In Bengal there has been good general rain; the fall was however light in Dacca, Midnapore, Burdwan, Sarun, Chumparun and Balasor; prospects are good. In Assam there has been steady rain, and the crops promise well. In Burmah also there has been general rain. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain is reported from Rohilkhand, and good falls throughout Oudh, except at Lucknow; at Benares and Mirzapore there has also been good rain, elsewhere the fall has been scanty, and more is much needed. In the Punjab light rain is reported only from Jullunder, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan, to which later accounts add Delhi.

THE death of the Hon James Alwis, the representative in the Legislative Assembly of the Singhalese community, and the senior Advocate of the Supreme Court, at the age of fifty-five, has cast a gloom over the community of Colombo, the deceased gentleman being held in high estimation by all classes of the people; he had distinguished himself by his learned works in Pali and Singhalese, whilst he also wrote many popular books and delivered frequent lectures in the English language.

WE regret to learn from the *Times of India* that Miss Temple, daughter of the Governor, has been compelled by illness to return to England. The same journal states that the object of Sir John's Strachey's visit to Europe is to consult an oculist. A year or two ago he underwent an operation, which benefited his sight, but for a time only. It is uncertain if he will return before the end of the year, as the length of his absence will depend on the opinions of the doctors.

THE Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* writes under date June 15 :—"Mr. Shaw, our Resident, has been with the Mingyee and officials several times in reference to the murder of Mr. Cooper, late Political Agent at Bhamo; but the upshot of the Burmese Government's decision in this matter is not known. The murderer is still at Bhamo under custody, and it is believed he will be sentenced to transportation for life to Mogoung or some outlawed station—which virtually amounts to a mild way of despatching a criminal to his final resting-place." The fire at Mandalay, mentioned in our last issue, has been extinguished, 4,750 houses having been destroyed, including those of several of the Queens and Princes. No lives were lost; the palace escaped.

AN important resolution of the Government of India, setting forth various schemes for relief works to be undertaken, if found necessary, in the North-West Provinces, was published on the 27th and telegraphed to the *Times* on the 28th ult. The task committed to the local Government is to provide in each locality a sufficient number of useful works which could be carried on for a longer or shorter period. The population exceeds forty millions, and it is estimated that the maximum time for which relief works need be contemplated is two hundred days. The work done by relief labourers would be paid at threefold the wages given in ordinary times. On this basis four schedules are prepared containing schemes for relief works, graduated according to the intensity of the distress. The first measure provides works for 1,770,795 at a cost of Rs. 277,02,253; the second involves an estimated expenditure of Rs. 254,47,566; the third contains additional works estimated at Rs. 84,79,926. The works comprised in the three schedules will employ 2,761,667. The fourth contains additional works estimated at Rs. 358,26,510. The total estimate provides for over nine per cent. of the whole population at an estimated expenditure of nine and-three quarter millions. Stress is laid on limiting the relief operations to the bare wants of the people, and upon, (1) exacting full work; (2) the location of the works at a distance from the centres of population; and (3) the restriction of relief wages to the average rate of subsistence. Unless such conditions were rigorously maintained, there would arise the twofold danger of the exhaustion of the resources and the pauperisation of the whole population. The Famine Commissioner will continue his sittings at Simla till the cold weather has set in; he will then visit various provinces and examine witnesses.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Calcutta that the navigation report for the first two months of the financial year, as compared with those of last year, gives the imports of merchandise at Rs. 685,74,614, against Rs. 661,61,108; treasure, at Rs. 149,80,293, against Rs. 235,70,621; the exports of merchandise at Rs. 1,194,69,524, against Rs. 1,377,50,081; and of treasure at Rs. 20,26,959, against Rs. 19,54,432. The gross import duty collected is Rs. 66,94,354, against Rs. 65,65,066; and the export duty Rs. 11,53,305, against Rs. 10,50,163.

COLONEL F. C. MAISEY has been placed on special duty with the Government of India, for the purpose of inquiring into the existing law on the subject of house property in cantonments. House proprietors, or people interested, are invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity to represent their grievances. It appears the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Advocate General at Calcutta, and the Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, are not in accord on the subject of recent decisions affecting immovable property in cantonments. Hence the necessity for new legislation, as soon as the way has been prepared by the preliminary inquiry referred to.

WE are informed by the *Pioneer* that those dangerous

fanatics known as the Wahabis (the Puritans of Islam) have been recently taking a leaf out of a well-known Scotch divine's book of prophecy. In a proclamation which has been posted in nearly every mosque in Northern India, the 11th July was fixed as the day on which the world was to come to an end. The story, as set forth in the manifesto, runs as follows:—A priest in the mosque at Medina has lately had a visit from the Prophet. The Prophet laments the degenerated condition of his followers, and attributes the recent short rainfalls and consequent scarcity to neglect of his precepts, and to the corruption and apathy of the judges who sit over his people. The Prophet, moreover, asserts that only seven Mussulmans have attained to Eternal Bliss since his own admission to Paradise. This state of things is so unsatisfactory that the Almighty has decided that the sun shall rise in the west instead of the east on the 11th of July; and on that day all who call themselves True Believers shall be struck with blindness, and dissolution follow immediately. "If there be a word of falsehood," adds the priest, "in what I have stated, let my face be blackened for ever." There were also rumours afloat at Simla, according to a correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, of certain seditious placards having been posted up in some native places of worship, containing a very cautiously worded earnest warning of impending danger to all the Faithful, that certain great events would occur during the month, notably a great earthquake, which would result in the Indian Capua being turned upside down, and exhorting all to watch and pray!

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council held on June 20 a Bill to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of wild elephants in British Burmah was brought in by the Hon. Mr. Thornton. The Local Government of British Burmah have stated that the destruction of wild elephants is so extensive and indiscriminate that if unchecked it must lead to their ultimate extinction. The ivory hunters of the Karens not only destroy males, but females also. It is important to preserve the herds of wild elephants in the Burmese forests for the supply needed, not only for military and other State purposes, but also for uses connected with the timber trade of British Burmah. Rules have been made limiting the destruction of wild elephants to cases of defence of life or crops, or by license from the district officers. The proposed law, based on the provisions of an enactment passed in 1873 for the Madras Presidency, which has been found to work well, will give legal sanction to the existing system.

THE recent annual distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Madras Medical College was rendered unusually interesting by the admission for the first time of lady doctors to full professional status. The Principal in his report highly commended them as having been "remarkable for their assiduity, regularity of attendance both at lectures and hospitals, for the keen interest they have taken in their studies, and for their strongly marked desire to attain proficiency in every branch of the work they have so nobly undertaken and brought to a successful issue, virtues which have had their reward not only in the high places they have taken both in the class and pass lists, but also in the remarkable fact that their proficiency has been seldom surpassed by the alumni of this College. During the past three years Mrs. Scharlieb has won prizes in the following subjects:—Surgery, Medicine, Ophthalmology, Hygiene and Chemistry; Miss White in Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry; Miss Beale in Chemistry; and at the final examination they have, out of a possible maximum of 890 secured the following marks:—Miss White, 738; Mrs. Scharlieb, 728; Miss Beale, 670; and Miss Mitchell, 580. We concur with the Principal in wishing "the lady-doctors every success in their professional work, especially in that large and unexplored field of labour, the women of India."

ATTENTION was recently called by the *Globe* to the movements of the Russian troops in Turkestan, as described in the Russian newspapers received by the last mail from Tashkant. They show plainly that Russia really entertained for a time the idea of making a military demonstration against India. There was no intention of undertaking a regular campaign against India. The three Corps d'Observation would be far too small in number to do more than encourage the Afghans, and perhaps take another slice from the Khanates.

There is room for fear lest General Kauffmann should find it necessary to employ his troops in some aggressive conquest. Khiva, not wholly annexed, Merv, the fruitful Khanates south of Fergu-hana, and Bokhara, are all tempting and convenient as a field wherein the Turkestan troops may gain glory and extend the boundaries of Holy Russia. As the communications between St. Petersburg and the commandant in Turkestan are now complete, it is to be hoped that General Kauffmann may be restrained from endangering the good relations now existing between England and Russia. This hope is confirmed by the *Standard's* recent information from Paris. A telegram received from St. Petersburg states that the armaments of Russia in Turkestan, which, it is said, were solely meant as a reply to the armaments of England, have been suspended.

AMONG the geographical obscurities of the Treaty, one of the darkest was the cession to Persia of Chotour, reported as one of the terms of the agreement between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury; but this is by the *Pioneer* explained as follows:—Chotour is the French spelling of Kútúr, the name of a town, valley, and river of Armenia, situated on the Turko-Persian frontier, about seventy miles due south of Bayazid. Being on the high road between the Turkish city of Van and the Persian fortress of Khoi, but nearer the latter, and on the same side of the mountains, its possession gave Turkey great facilities for the invasion of Persia. It was treacherously seized by the Turks about 1853, during the session of the Anglo-Russian commission for the settlement of the Turco-Persian frontier; and its retention, in spite of the remonstrances of England and Russia, had formed one of the main obstacles to that settlement. Its restoration to Persia by the good offices of Russia is a happy stroke of diplomacy, not only as tending to increase Russian influence at Teheran, which the nullification of the San Stefano Treaty will have rudely shaken, but as placing one of the keys to the shortest and best route between Georgia and the Tigris Valley in the hands of a possible ally.

SOME curious details of the progress of the Chinese in Kashgaria have been furnished in a translation from the *Turkestan Gazette*, published in the *Pioneer* of the 3rd inst. The commander of the Chinese forces in the district Urumchi, Lin Sho Daryn, who did nothing while Yakoob Beg was in power, no sooner heard of the latter's death than he commenced advancing on Kashgar, the capture of which city had long since been ordered by the Governor-General of the Provinces of Shan-si and Kan su, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces appertaining to the "new line"—as the Chinese name the north-western section of their Empire, comprising East Turkestan and the region formerly known as South Zungaria. On the 17th December, 1877, Lin Sho occupied the capital Kashgar,—an event which created a strong panic throughout Jityshahr. The Begs of the different towns, and other persons who had some influence under Yakoob Beg's régime, fled in all directions. Soon, however, most of these fugitives bethought themselves of something better. Abdul Rahman of Yangishahr addressed a letter to Lin Sho, offering his services to the Chinese Government, and his offer was accepted by the Chinese authorities, and Niaz Beg of Khotan surrendered himself voluntarily to the Chinese General, who presented him with a coral bead, and appointed him the head of all the Mussulman commandants placed over the seven towns of Jityshahr to reside at Yarkand. Tadjí, Hakim Beg of Kashgar under the old régime of the Chinese, has been reinstalled in the same city. Other dignitaries, having received various presents, were placed under the surveillance of Hassan Janbai (Aksokol of Kashgar), without whose permission they are forbidden to absent themselves. Yakoob Beg's son, Ishankul, who did not succeed in escaping before the Chinese entered Kashgar, is being treated with great respect by General Lin Sho; the Prince, his two wives, and about seven or eight servants, occupy free quarters at Yangishahr, and Lin Sho supplies their household with all necessaries. Further, General Lin Sho visited Yakoob Beg's grave, over which he is said to have pronounced the following words:—"Thy services, Yakoob Beg, have been ever dear to our Boghdo-Khan," i.e., the sacred Khan of the Mongols, which title has descended from Zenghiz to the Emperor of China. Lin Sho added "God saved thee from ruin, he sent thee death," and then having sacrificed sheep in honour of

Yakoob's memory, departed, leaving strict orders that the grave was to be respected. The Chinese are now said to have about 12,000 men distributed throughout Kashgar, and commanded by General Lin Sho, upon whom the title of Tum Tan (higher than that of Tsen Tsium) has been conferred. The majority of the troops carry pikes (lances); of European-made firearms, they have at most 1,500. Mohamad Khan (a Sart), the bearer of a letter from Lin Sho (to the Governor-General of Turkestan), was verbally instructed by the former to reassure all Kirgiz and Russian merchants, telling them that they need have no fear of the Chinese army, which, he was to add, "would only march on Narynsk," there to capture Bal Yan Khu (Bayan khun). The same Mahomed Khan had also heard that Lin Sho had received orders from the Tso Tsun Tan of Lianchow to repair the Muzart (Pass) road across the hills, to which end labourers were to have been sent out from Aksu. "This done Lin Sho"—the order goes on to say—"will march his troops across the Muzart, and join my (the Tso Tsun Tan's) forces between Karashar and Shikhs, not later than in the third moon (April). Should Lin Sho require horses, I have 27,000 horses ready at hand." The Chinese seem to be contemplating an invasion of Kuldja from the south and east simultaneously.

THE affairs of Cyprus will be administered, not by the Colonial Office, but by an Administrative Council or Committee selected from the Foreign Office, India Office, and Treasury. The gentlemen selected for this purpose are, the *Whitehall Review* believes, Mr. P. W. Currie, C.B., from the Foreign Office; Mr. A. W. Moore, from the India Office; and Mr. R. E. Welby, from the Treasury.

WE understand that the Government of India have recently addressed the Secretary of State regarding the selection of candidates for the Forest Service in India, their attention having apparently been drawn to the matter by the gradual falling away in the numbers of the candidates who annually present themselves for examination for admission to this service. One unsatisfactory result is derived from this state of things, namely, the necessity, which exists with a small number of candidates, of being guided in selection almost entirely by the number of marks obtained by the candidate under examination to the exclusion of such important considerations as constitution, physique, habits and modes of life, &c. To increase the number of candidates the Government of India think that no reasonable effort should be spared. They believe that the most efficient remedy would be the improvement of the emoluments of the professionally-educated officers of the department in India, and also the provision of better prospects of promotion than at present exist. They also suggest that the upper limit of age for admission to the service should be twenty-two years. This *inter alia* might have the effect of attracting to the Forest Service many of the men who fail for the Civil Service—men who have made up their minds for an Indian career, and who would gladly avail themselves of the chance which the raising of the limit of age would afford them. They recommend that the examination papers should receive wide circulation in all English schools and Universities, and they are of opinion that in view of the hardships, exposure, and disease incidental to the Forest Service in India the medical examination should be as strict as possible, and exclude all not possessed of really sound constitutions. This condition, however, could obviously only be applied to the improved state of matters desired by Government, under which a large number of candidates would yearly present themselves for examination.

WE are promised Arabic made easy in the form of "The Arabic Manual," by Professor E. H. Palmer, Fellow of St. John's College, and Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, which will be shortly published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. This compendium of classical and colloquial Arabic is intended to make the hitherto difficult language readily accessible to all who find themselves brought into official or commercial relations with Arabs in the Levant. Messrs. Allen are also about to publish "Turk and Slav, from a Geographical, Ethnological and Historical Point of View, with Special Reference to the late Political Situation," by Dr. R. G. Latham.



THE results of the extended observations made by Mr. Grattan Geary, Editor of the *Times of India*, during his recent journey through the Euphrates Valley, have been published by him in a letter to the *Times*. The following extract sums up the views of the writer on the utility of the railway, which are a valuable addition to the arguments already advanced by its promoter:—

When the route of the great railway is finally laid down, it will assuredly pass close to Aleppo. But from Aleppo to the plain of Antioch there is a succession of rolling hills to be surmounted, which will prove a serious difficulty to the engineer who desires to combine economy with despatch. It is possible that some route may be found which will turn these hills; but if such a route exists, it must be very circuitous, or the post would now be carried over it. The plain of Antioch, which stretches for eight or ten miles from the foot of the last of these rolling hills to the foot of the great Beilan mountain, is in half its extent a deep and formidable marsh, in the pools of which flocks of pelicans disport themselves. There are the remains of two great causeways over this plain, one constructed by the Romans and the other by Sultan Murad. Both have been nearly swallowed up in the deep and treacherous soil. The Beilan Pass itself is not so difficult as it looks. The highest point traversed by the very good road over it is only some sixteen hundred feet above the sea level. All the gradients are easy for horses. It is for engineers to say whether they can be made easy for locomotives at a reasonable outlay. Once over the Beilan, the level and pestilential plain to the edge of the Mediterranean, on which Alexandretta is built, lies before you like a map. The distance is about fifteen miles. Alexandretta is not a port; it is a roadstead, which is quite open to the southerly, and more or less, to the westerly winds. Between Alexandretta and Aleppo the trade is so great that ten thousand camels are employed on it. If a railway were constructed, it would be difficult to assign limits to the development of the trade of this region. A railway from the Mediterranean to the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris would pass through countries of great natural resources, and would tap provinces of wonderful fertility and boundless extent. It is a mistake to suppose that Asiatic Turkey is now "decaying." Nearly everywhere throughout a journey extending over fifteen hundred miles I saw evidence of progress rather than of decay. The population is scanty, but it is robust and well fed, and with proper inducement would work well. When you can get men any day to carry three hundredweight apiece for a few piastres there can be no want of hard muscle. The lax and inefficient more than oppressive administration under which the country has hitherto languished will now undergo a thorough reform under British supervision. The corruption of the small officials—and even of some of the great officials—may be expected to cease out of the land when salaries are regularly paid and peculation or bribery is followed by inevitable dismissal. The Arab and the Kurd can easily be brought to order by the establishment of a few military posts. What, then, will stand in the way of the development of the resources of Asiatic Turkey? British enterprise and British capital will furnish the means, and all the world, we may hope, will profit not inconsiderably by the result.

## Odds and Ends.

DEPUTY-COMMISSARY THALES PEASE, Ordnance Store Department, has returned to England, having completed the important special duty with which he was entrusted in connection with the removal of the Indian contingent to Malta.

GEORGE TAKADU, a Japanese official to the Agricultural Office Interior Department, Japan, has been deputed by Sir Harry Parkes to visit the forest tracts of Northern and Southern India, with a view, among other things, to make himself acquainted with Indian timbers.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN has notified his intention of giving a prize of Rs. 500 to be shot for annually by the 1st Punjab Volunteer Corps, commencing next meeting (1879), under the following conditions:—To be called the Secretariat Prize, to be open only to members of the Punjab Secretariat Offices at Lahor, and to be divided into three prizes of Rs. 300, 150, and 50.

MAJOR WATSON, Acting President, Rajasthanik Court, is engaged in writing a history of Kattywar for the *Bombay Gazette*. The Major is an able writer and a distinguished Orientalist, and his work, when complete, will, no doubt, be a valuable contribution to historical literature.

THE Commander-in-Chief has directed that when any serious offence has been committed which would render the offender liable to be tried under the provisions of the 101st section of the Mutiny Act, prompt information of its occurrence be sent by the officer commanding on the spot to the local civil authorities.

COLONEL PREJEVALSKY's expedition to Lhasa has been abandoned; and he himself, baffled, it seems, by sickness, is on his way to St. Petersburg.

It is said that Mr. James Furrell, the Editor of the *Englishman*, has accepted the editorship of the *Culcutsa Review*.

The local paper states that it is in contemplation to start a brewery and building association with liability at Patna.

The Government of India has decided that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is not legal among East Indians.

PRINCE WALLAGAR SHAH, a member of the Menor family, is now under trial at Calcutta on a charge of having cheated his grandmother of Rs. 11,500.

ACCORDING to a *Times* telegram from Simla, the *Gazette of India* of the 31st ult. notified a reduction of 4 annas per maund in the Salt Tax in Bengal, to take effect from August 1, thus making a uniform rate of Rs. 2.8 per maund.

FOREMOST among the matters which will be discussed at the third session of the French Provincial Congress of Orientalists, to begin at Lyons on August 24, will be the results of the recent Governmental mission of the President, M. Emile Guimet, to the extreme East, whence he has brought back a large collection of documents relating to Oriental religions. Dr. Birch, Mr. N. Trübner, and Dr. Rost are the delegates for Great Britain.

THE Secretary of State has appointed—as Physical Science Professor for the Benares College—Mr. Lee, a gentleman who has taken high orders at Cambridge, and who passed with distinction for the Indian Civil Service examination, but was disqualified by the doctors.

THE chief officer of the *Cyrene*, one of the vessels in Colombo harbour, committed suicide on July 2 by throwing himself overboard. The death of the captain of the barque *Hesperia* is also reported, from congestion of the brain, the attack proving fatal in two hours.

THE *Madras Times* states that a wealthy French nobleman has presented Rs. 10,000 and a piece of ground to the Bishop of Pondicherry for the foundation of a hospital for the aged and infirm.

THE new building for the Canning College, Lucknow, which is nearly completed, will be opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces next cold weather.

THE *Statesman* understands that the Government of Bengal has sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 252-11-9 for constructing a Memorial Tablet in the Presidency College in honour of the founders of the old Hindoo College, and represented by the Hindoo School and the Presidency College, payable from the savings in the College.

THE *Madras Athenæum* records the death of Mr. V. Vanugopaul Charriar, B.A. and B.L., one of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Madras, which took place at his residence, Perambore, on June 27th.

THE first numbers of the new Ordu paper published in Constantinople afford, according to the *Kossid Mumbai*, a satisfactory pledge of its extensive sale and popularity amongst the Mussulmans of India. The style of the articles is calculated to render them intelligible to all classes of readers, both learned and unlearned; the paper and printing are of excellent quality, and the price, at present moderate, will be raised to Rs. 10 a year when the paper is issued weekly.

THE Lahor paper states that the Nepal Government has placed an order with Messrs. J. Bruce Gillon and Co., the East India agents, for two life-size equestrian statues in bronze of the late Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor. These are to be placed on sculptured granite pedestals, and are to cost about £5,000 sterling.

THE passage money to be allowed to officers who may go home in other vessels will in future be the contract rate with the P. and O. Company, minus the prescribed deduction for messing.

It is reported that Captain J. B. B. Savi, R.E., Manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway, is to assume charge of the management of the Indus Valley Railway, open line. He will be succeeded in Lahore by Captain W. Sedgwick, R.E.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Peshawur, July 25.—From BOMBAY.—R. J. Hobart, K. Deighton, Mrs. Sumer, W. C. Bell, F. Crowley, Lieut. Col. Watson, R. Lugham, G. Watson, G. W. Laurie, Mr. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Farrer, Miss Bracker, Miss Temple and Mr. Petty. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Wallace. From SYDNEY.—Rev. M. Kegan and K. Welsh. From MELBOURNE.—Dr. Benny and Miss Grisby.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, July 24.—From BOMBAY.—J. Fulford, J. Sherriff, F. Haley, Lieut. G. Anson and Lieut. G. Studd.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, July 27.—From BOMBAY.—F. F. Hutchinson, Mr. Potten, R. H. Cheetham, L. Fuickt, A. H. Medhined.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. General Sir Michael Galwey, K.C.S., in London, July 22, aged 51.

BENGAL.—Capt. George G. Nelson and Brevet Major, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, at Ferozepore, June 28. H. Blockmann, Esq., M.A., Professor of Philology and Archaeology, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah, at Calcutta, July 13. Capt. F. B. Cardwell, Bengal Civil Service, at Birmingham, July 27. James Sutcliffe, Esq., Director General of Public Instruction for Bengal, at 15, Brunswick-road, Brighton, July 29, aged 51. J. Fridgell, Esq., Chief Accountant, H.M.'s Mint, at Calcutta, July 2. Surg. R. E. Ross, at Nowgong, July 2. G. C. Bousen, Esq., Surgeon of the Left Wing, 2nd Regiment, M.N.I., at Sumbulpoor, Central Provinces, June 22. E. H. C. Moukton, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S., at Fineshade Abbey, Northamptonshire, July 24.

MADRAS.—Surg. G. G. Bouton, 2nd Regt., M.N.I., at Sumbulpoor, June 22. BOMBAY.—Dr. P. J. Farrell, Zillah surgeon, late Bombay, I.M.S., at Guntoor, June 30.

HOME.—Charles Chichele Plowden, Esq., at Chislehurst, July 27. George Mills, Esq., at Carisbrooke-house, Brockley, July 28.

ECCELESTASTICAL.—Rev. C. B. Gribble, M.A., chaplain to H.B.M. Embassy at Constantinople, on board the s.s. *Saragossa*, at sea, on his way to England, July 23.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, August 2, 1878.

## THE WANTS OF ASSAM.

THE question as to the administrative amalgamation of Assam and Bengal is as yet undecided. The arguments on either side have been officially summed up in twelve reasons, published in the Indian papers. These reasons admit the undoubtedly backward condition of Assam. They suggest on the one hand as a remedy, annexation to Assam, of Bengal east of the Megna, and a liberal treatment of the new province by the Indian Government. On the other side, it is argued that Bengal, if Assam be amalgamated therewith, will be willing and able to expend some of the increasing revenue upon the development of Assam, especially as regards immigration of labourers. Without debating the question, we are content to gather from undoubted authority that Assam is in an undoubtedly backward condition, and that its great natural resources can only be developed by large grants. The existing arrangements with regard to the supply of coolie labour, upon which the future of the country depends, are admitted to be eminently unsatisfactory. Finally, the deficiencies of the Assam administration are stated to be due to the illiberality of the Government of India. Doubtless there are many reasons to be alleged for the admitted fact; nevertheless it is not particularly creditable to our administration of the Province that the rich valley of the Brahmapootra, with its thirty thousand square miles, has, after fifty years of peaceful occupation, no better tale to tell. When it was finally annexed to India in 1827, it certainly was in a deplorable condition, devastated by Burmese invaders, whose work of destruction had been completed by the hill tribes swooping down on an easy prey from their mountains. But the former relics of ancient industry, the ruined tanks and vestiges of canals, the traces of homesteads, still found in the midst of dense forests, attest that in olden times Assam was a populous and thriving country. The native Assamese are an indolent race, content with the simple supplies that the rich soil yields almost without labour, and finding a sufficient pleasure in opium. With a sufficient supply of labour, with proper means of communication, not only with Bengal, but also with China and Burma, Assam might become, not merely a great tea-producing country, but also the granary of the neighbouring districts of Bengal. At present she not only depends on her neighbours for a supply of labourers, but actually largely

imports rice to feed the two hundred thousand coolies employed in the tea-plantations. Up to the present time, the main roads are very inefficient, and the natural highway, the Brahmapootra, has not been utilised, in any proportion to the needs of the residents. The means of water communication afforded by six steamers a month, occupying twenty days in a journey of six hundred miles from Goalundo to Dibrughur, may be justly characterised as of very limited utility.

In April last, a few gentlemen interested in the development of Assam, formed themselves into a Committee, of which Sir Rutherford Alcock was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Burrell Hon. Secretary. Their object was "to adopt all proper measures for improving the internal and external communications of the Province." It was subsequently agreed to present a memorial to the Secretary of State, embodying the views of the Committee. This was duly presented on Wednesday, and received the most courteous attention from Lord Cranbrook. The Government of India, however, have on their part not been inattentive to the demands of Assam. Without waiting for the decision as to the future administration of the Province, the Government have advertised for tenders for an improved subsidised service of steamers between Dhubri and Dibrughur. It is further proposed to construct a railway from Rungpoor, on the North Bengal line, to Dhubri. The total cost will be the outlay necessary for something less than twenty miles of light railway, and will, according to the *Pioneer*, be spread over five years. Four years ago, this scheme was recommended by a Committee presided over by Col. Keatinge, the outgoing Commissioner of Assam. The service, to be complete, seems to require an additional expenditure on a floating landing-stage, large enough both for custody of merchandise, and for the housing of passengers. If the Government succeed in establishing this improved service it will postpone for a long period the heavy expenditure on the proposed line of railway from Rangpur to Dibrughur.

We have said "if the Government succeed in establishing the proposed service." It has been pointed out by men experienced in the navigation of the river and conversant with the capabilities of the trade that the Government contract under the proposed conditions is not likely to be taken up. Steamers of a speed of fifteen miles an hour, running twice a week, and capable of carrying four first-class passengers, eight second class, and one hundred coolies, and ten tons of cargo, are not likely to prove a paying speculation throughout the year, even with the help of a Government subsidy. However desirable it may be, to accomplish the upward voyage in five days and the downward in four, it has been urged that eight days up and six down would, at least at present, amply satisfy the demand, or at all events be within the possibilities of an improved service. This, however, is a matter for future determination, and has been fully submitted to Lord Cranbrook, who will doubtless cause the opinions expressed by Mr. Holiday to be forwarded to the Governor-General of India, within whose jurisdiction, as his Lordship pointed out, this measure lies.

Another most important subject was dwelt upon in the memorial already mentioned, with regard to which the deputation may be congratulated. This was the threatened suspension of the surveys carried on up to the present time in the hills bordering Upper Assam. The work successfully begun by Major Godwin Austen, on the Northern frontier of Assam and Thibet, was, as stated by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, to be extended by further explorations. Arrangements were understood to have been made for Lieut. Woodthorpe's survey party to explore and map the country on the north-east of the Lakhimpur district in the vicinity of the Subansiri River, and also subsequently between the Dinang River and the Bramakund. This was arranged under the rule of General Thuillier, who has recently, on his retirement, been

succeeded by Col. Walker as Surveyor-General. It has been rumoured, or rather stated from sure information, that from motives of economy it has been decided to break up the Assam Frontier survey party, and proofs of this have been given by the transfer of the leaders to other spheres of duty. The disadvantage of losing the services of a party who had become accustomed to the natives of these hills, and with whom, which is more, the suspicious and ferocious Nagas, Abors, and their congeners had become acquainted, would be very great. It was a great relief to learn from Lord Cranbrook that his impression was that the survey was to be continued for three years more, and that he would at once communicate with the Government of India on the subject.

The importance of pushing forward the reconnoissance of such survey parties is great, not only to geographers who desire to solve the question of the course of the great river of Thibet. The opening up of the communications of Assam with China and Thibet depends upon such explorations. The tentative advance of skilful surveyors must herald the progress of commerce over the hitherto inaccessible barriers between Assam and Bathang. It is true that the jungles of Lamanist ignorance and prejudice, and the mountain chain of Chinese monopolies have to be surmounted before the teas of Assam can compete with those of China in the mart of Bathang. In 1869 the intrepid explorer, Mr. Cooper, whose untimely fate we had so recently to lament, endeavoured to make his way from Sudiya to Bathang, but was stopped by express orders from the Chinese official at Roemah. Since that time the Chefoo Convention has conferred the nominal right of access to Thibet, and so through Thibetan territory to China. It is natural that our Assam planters look with longing eyes to the dusky wall of mountains, beyond which, only fourteen days' march from Sudiya, lies the emporium whence Thibet draws her supplies of tea, the great necessary of Thibetan life.

It may be that an avenue of access to the trade of the rich province of Szchuen may also thus be opened, but we have a vivid recollection of the difficulties described as surrounding the transit from Ta-tsien-loo to Bathang. Explorations of trade routes have not hitherto proved remarkably successful or profitable. The careful and gradual feeling the way of such surveyors as Lieut. Woodthorpe and his faithful Ghoorkas, or the cautious travels of a wily and daring Pandit will in the course of a few years do all that can be done to clear the ground to the frontier, and ascertain the practicability or utility of a north-eastern outlet for the trade of Assam.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### A THOUSAND AND ONE QUESTIONS.

The Famine Commission—i.e. the President, the Secretary, and the Calcutta High Court Judge, the three Members now at Simla—are commencing their labours in what, with astonishing frankness, they call "the most convenient way." We are quite prepared to admit that asking a multitude of questions by means of the ordinary dak is more "convenient" than going oneself into the districts affected and making personal searching inquiry, examining and cross-examining with rigour; but whilst "convenient" it is not likely to be so effectual. Of the questions themselves we have no words to express but satisfaction with the thorough manner in which they seem to penetrate to the root of the matter, and if mere circulation of questions and collating of replies were calculated to secure the object the Commission has in view, it is not probable that wiser action could be taken. Inquiries of this nature, however skilfully the questions may be framed, are not likely to secure the object which we thought the Famine Commission specially had in view, viz., probe thoroughly the region of the disease and make an exact diagnosis, so that the suitable remedies might be applied. The kind of information which the Commissioners require will never be obtained in the manner sought, whilst it might be had by *viva voce* examination, the general nature of the questions to be asked being indicated to the witness beforehand to prepare his mind. The value

of evidence given can never be properly assayed or tested save by cross-examination: theories which look wonderful on paper may prove to be really valueless when tried by one or two questions only. There is, too, a positive danger in the questions submitted being so numerous and covering the ground so completely. An Indian official—and it is only to officials that the questions are addressed—is likely to stand aghast when he sees four or five chapters of questions, the first chapter containing at least two hundred, and realises that if he is not to answer all, yet he is expected to wade through everyone to pick out those on which he knows most. In the preliminary observations which accompany their questions, the Commissioners say, "It is not necessary that everyone who answers these questions should attempt to answer them all. It will be more advantageous to the Commission if each person answers those questions regarding which he has most practical experience, or to which he has devoted special attention." And, again, "The questions are published so that the opportunity may be given to anyone interested in the inquiry (not officially called on to do so) to supply answers if he feels so disposed." But how are they published? Not, in the first instance, in the *Gazette of India*, or through the Press Commissioner, simultaneously to all journals, but appear in the Allahabad paper alone of the journals of the Empire. We have spoken of the questions as very complete in themselves. We will give two sets of questions to show this. Paragraph 9, Chapter I., is as follows:—

What is the ordinary economic condition of the portion of the agricultural population directly engaged in the cultivation of the land, and possessing any proprietary or occupancy interest in land?

Illustrate your reply by giving the actual facts as to a few typical instances of such persons taken from four or five different villages in several districts of your Province.

State, with regard to each, what area of land he holds for tillage or grazing, what his family consists of, what amount of food-grain and what value of other produce he raises on an average off his land in a year, what rent or revenue or cesses he pays for his land, what expenses he incurs in hired labour (other than his own labour and that of his family), what amount he spends in a year in purchases of necessities which he cannot produce on his land, what kind of house he lives in, how many rooms it possesses, and how many outhouses, what quantity of cattle or other live-stock he possesses, what other property, and what stock of grain.

How does he dispose of any surplus income, whether by hoarding or lending his money, or investing it in ornaments, or spending it on marriage ceremonies, or otherwise?

What are his debts, and to what are they commonly due?

State what proportion of the agriculturists of your district you believe to be in debt, and what proportion their average indebtedness bears to their average yearly income.

Endeavour to obtain the opinions on these points of well-informed and trustworthy native residents of different districts, and in submitting such opinions explain the position of your informants, and the probable means at their command of forming correct conclusions.

Surely the last paragraph of the above series is not to be taken *au sérieux*. "Endeavour to obtain the opinions," &c. Is not this what the Commission itself was appointed for? When the orders of the Secretary of State for a Commission were received and generally approved, it was not supposed that a number of the Commissioners would proceed to Simla for the hot season, and issue questions to the half, or wholly, worn-out officials on the heated plains, asking them to make inquiries of "well-informed and trustworthy native residents of different districts." This is what you, gentlemen Commissioners, were expected to do yourselves, and it was because you were supposed to have special qualifications for finding out the truth, a knowledge of the laws of evidence and the power of accurately testing the value or non-value of opinions given, that you were appointed to such high and dignified duties. We do not charge you with shirking your duty, but we certainly cannot commend you for doing it in the most thorough manner possible. Again, what guarantee have you that the officials you call upon to do this onerous and irksome duty have the necessary qualifications, or time? When the General Relief Committee of Madras, in August and September last, asked for the countenance and support only of the higher officials in each district in the formation of local Relief Committees, the Government of India said their servants had so much to do that they could not request them to take up additional duty. Eventually, liberty was given them if they could find time to help in the work of relief. But when we find the whole of the officials turned into Amateur Commissioners, and expected to do work of a very onerous kind, we shall begin to think the objections expressed last year were not sincere. Yet once more with regard to this particular series of questions and especially to others which follow, the Commissioners are engaged in a work of supererogation. The information they want, and such as can be obtained by written questions, are at their fingers' ends in some of the archives at Simla. For instance, let the Commissioners turn to pages 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the "Annual Report of the Superintendent of Government Farms (Madras Presidency) for the year ending 31st of March, 1875." In twelve paragraphs—19 to 31—they will find in a nutshell some facts which should stagger them if they think that in a few months at the outside they will have mastered the economic questions of India, and have provided remedies. We find our observations have

extended too far to enable us to discuss as we could wish one other series of questions, the last batch in Chapter 1. They are of the highest and utmost importance; but, placed in the hands of an official without previous inquiry and discussion, are likely to lead to the utterance of the crudest opinions, and what little light there may be in men's minds will be darkened by the "knowledge" evoked. We think the Commission is going altogether beyond its legitimate scope in asking such questions as those we are about to quote. Only the Commissioners themselves, with all the collated information of the Empire at their command, could be expected to give answers of any value, and if the replies are not founded on good and satisfactory data, it would be better they were never given at all. In paragraph 26 of Chapter 1 the Commissioners say:—

It has been laid down by the Government of India as a settled principle that local financial responsibility should be enforced in the case of a famine as far as possible. With this view special taxation has recently been imposed on the country, the proceeds of which the Government has proposed to apply as a mutual assurance fund, which will be available for the benefit of the people on whom the calamity of famine may actually fall. But it has been recognised that it would be preferable if some portion of this taxation could be made more strictly local, both in its levy and its application to relief purposes.

Can you suggest any way by which it might be rendered practicable to provide that where State funds have been expended on the relief of famine, such expenditure should be recovered from the locality which has benefited by it under any system of (taxation in modification of or in substitution for that recently adopted and not in addition to it) in a manner that should bring into operation a sense of local responsibility, first in the direction of securing the lives of the people, and second of protecting them from unnecessary expenditure on relief?

How could such a principle be applied to a smaller area than that of a Province or Presidency?

Could the expenditure in a single district or sub-division of a district be recovered from that district or sub-division by such special taxation wholly or in part, or under any special circumstances, or in reference to any class of the community requiring relief, leaving a smaller or larger portion of the charge to be made good from the Province or Presidency at large, or from the resources of the Government of India?

Could any plan be suggested under which, subject to similar limitations, a municipality might be required to bear the cost of feeding its own poor?

What kind of special local taxation should be adopted for this purpose?

What would be the probable effect (1) on the minds of the people, (2) on the temper of the officials, of the knowledge that the cost of famine relief expended on their behalf or by them would have to be recouped by local taxation?

Is there any reason to suppose that the sense of local responsibility, if it could be brought to bear, would not operate beneficially in the case of relief of the distressed portion of the population in India?

If such questions as these were asked of a few selected men in each Presidency some light might be provided, but to place them in the hands of every District official is to invite a flood of crude and chaotic theory that will overwhelm and stifle the Commissioners when they come to deal with it. We had looked forward to the work of the Commission with great interest, for we had hoped it would regenerate India so far as liability to famine is concerned. And so it might still if the members would do their work themselves and not delegate it to other, and probably unfit, hands. And, if they would recognise that, their task is one of years, not months. —*Madras Times*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF CALCUTTA.

The Annual Report on the Police Administration of Calcutta and its suburbs for the past year shows no very marked increase of cognisable crime, but an increase of no less than 7,709 in the number of non-cognisable cases, more than 6,000 of which were prosecutions under the Conservancy laws, for breaches of which process was issued against no less than 16,012 persons, and 5,857 persons were convicted. There were eight cases of murder; five in the town and three in the suburbs. Of the five cases in town, the murderer was detected in three; in one case no clue was obtained, and in the fifth the accused evaded arrest. Detection followed in two out of the three cases in the suburbs; in seven out of the eight cases the victim was a woman; in two a prostitute, murdered apparently from motives of avarice. In burglaries there was a decrease from 102 to seventy-eight cases; property was carried off in fifty-eight cases only. The number of cases detected was forty-one to twenty-five in 1876, and of convictions forty-one to thirty-two. The value of the property stolen showed a decrease from Rs. 11,595 to Rs. 11,311, and that of the goods recovered, from Rs. 2,995 to Rs. 4,690. In thefts, also, the action of the police was satisfactory. The number of cases was 1,989, against 1,991 in the previous year; but the number of cases detected was 977, against 821, and of persons convicted 1,173, against 935. Of the persons convicted under the Penal Code there were Europeans and Eurasians, 881; Jews, 8; Buddhists, 5; Hindoos, 3,411; Mohammedans, 3,005. The 881 convictions of Europeans and

Eurasians compare unfavourably with 465 in the previous year. The number of suicides in town and suburbs was fifty-three, the same as last year. In forty-one out of these fifty-three cases the suicides were Hindus; while eight were Mohammedans, three were Europeans, and one was a Native Christian. The number of accidental deaths seems to be steadily increasing from year to year. In 1875 it was only 187, in 1876 it was 239, and last year it rose to 253, including no fewer than forty-one English sailors drowned in the river. Nine deaths occurred in the suburbs from snake-bite, and none in the town.

### STATION TALK.

The difficulties of the journey to Darjeeling owing to the floods are thus graphically described by the *Indian Daily News*. The remarks that follow are for the delectation of intending visitors to our newly opened-out sanitarium:—The heavy rains which have fallen lately in the Darjeeling Hills have resulted in one or two landslips on the cart-road, which prevent the running of the tonga daks. The old road via Punkabaree is also partly cut up, although passable; but even then the journey is trying through the Terai, where one small bridge has been swept away, and others seem likely to follow. On the cart-road a bullock-hackery a few days ago was dashed over the khud, the bullocks were killed, the driver seriously injured, and the goods lost. There is a possibility of other landslips occurring, and it is only right to warn intending travellers that they had better not depend on the tonga dak at all, until communication is thoroughly restored, and the first break of the monsoon over. The country round Siligoree is partly swamped for half a mile on both sides of the main road, which is also much cut up, and the journey to or from that swamp has to be performed now by palkee dak. The crossing from Sara to Damookdeah, too, is not pleasant, even if it is safe. A correspondent, who has just returned from the Darjeeling district, reports the journey from Siligoree to Julpigoree by palkee dak to be most trying and difficult. The distance is some thirty miles, and the road is in many places two feet under water, few portions of the entire length being better than a morass. He had great difficulty in inducing the palkee bearers to proceed, and it took him over ten hours to do the journey with twelve men. He had also to leave all his baggage behind, owing to the difficulty of getting coolies at Siligoree. The palkees, further, are far from water-proof, and he arrived at Julpigoree wet through. There are also four small rivers to cross, rivers which are now torrents; and he describes the passage as something almost dangerous, and to ladies really alarming. Several people who were waiting at Julpigoree when he arrived came back to Calcutta rather than risk the discomfort and delay of the journey to Darjeeling in the present state of the roads and rivers; and in view of the wretched accommodation, or rather want of it, at Julpigoree. The line of railway from Julpigoree to Siligoree is interrupted, and will probably remain so for some time, several temporary bridges having given way, and the embankment is being washed away in parts. Persons compelled to make the journey must therefore arrange beforehand for a palkee dak from Julpigoree to Siligoree and for a pony or palkee dak from the latter place to the Hills. Let none, says our correspondent, be tempted to employ a bullock cart, as all the boats on the river-crossings have not bamboo stagings, and it is most difficult without these, and very difficult even with them to transport cart and bullocks over these few small but rapid rivers. On no account, he continues, make the journey from Julpigoree to Siligoree by night, as the place is most malarious, and the route sufficiently risky at present, even in the daytime. Another week's heavy rain would of course make it more so. There is no rest-house, and very few native huts even on the thirty-mile route between Julpigoree and Siligoree; and intending travellers should therefore provide themselves with refreshments, for not a drink of water scarcely can be had along the line of the road; and he warns people against drinking it even if it could be got. He advises travellers to the Hills on no account also to neglect to provide themselves with waterproofs and waterproof sheeting, since without these they will run the risk of rheumatism, cold, and fever. Those who can delay the journey until the cart-road is again put in order will do well to do so, he thinks. But it may be weeks before the cart-road is again open, and meantime the main crossing from Siligoree over the Mahanuddy may give way—the water being now within two feet of the bridge-planking, and several large trees, already blocking up some of the waterways, and threatening the safety of the structure. This bridge has several times given way, and is likely enough to do so again, should the rush of water from the Hills continue in force. One or two days, however, may make such a difference in these hill torrents that are sometimes rivers that nothing certain can be said. Cannot the Post-office authorities or the Carrying Company keep the public advised by daily telegrams regarding the state of the road and rivers?

### Miscellaneous.

TIRHOOT.—The rains seem now fairly to have commenced in Tirhoot, and most indigo factories will be at work during the first



week in July; both ryots' and planters' prospects seem to be tolerably good. Cholera has scarcely visited the district this year.

**CAR OF JUGGERNAUT.**—There was a tragic scene at Moisdal during the celebration of the *Ruth* festival. Of the hundreds that were dragging the car, seven men slipped and were run over. Five died instantly; the remaining two were promptly removed to the hospital, where they lie in a precarious state.

**CHOLERA.**—Cholera is now claiming its victims; in Bassein district, Berar, 1,662 cases have been registered, of which 1,089 have been fatal. Cholera has also appeared in Akola and Oomrawatee, in the villages contiguous to the civil station; out of forty-nine cases six have ended fatally.—*Times of India*.

**NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The latest advices state that the interruption on the Northern Bengal State Railway is likely to be temporary, and the line from Julpigoree to Siligoree is probably now open for goods traffic. It appears that the injury to the line was only on the unfinished part, where a temporary bridge at a diversion was washed down and another slightly damaged.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—At the usual weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bengal, held on July 4th, a dividend for the half-year just ended was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. From the balance of profits the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was added to reserve fund, thus raising it to over Rs. 20,28,000, and about Rs. 41,000 carried forward to profit and loss account for the current half year.

**"PARICHARIKA"** is a Bengali Magazine written by Bengali ladies for Bengali ladies. The *Hindu Patriot* says:—We have the first two numbers of this periodical before us; the subjects are well chosen, the sentiments good, the style fair. There is an English paper on the "White Hills of Jubbulpore," sketchy and full of interest. We are told that it is written by a Bengali lady; need we say that it reflects great credit upon her? We wish every success to this literary project.

**A FATAL ENTERTAINMENT.**—A vernacular paper, the *Koh-i-Noor*, states that on the night of the 20th ultimo, at Gujrat, a large number of persons, at the invitation of a European gentleman, were at an entertainment, when suddenly the roof gave way, and fifty persons were buried under the debris. The Deputy Commissioner with the police were soon on the spot, and exerted themselves in removing those who had been entombed. Nineteen out of the fifty who were in the house were found dead, and the remaining number were more or less severely injured.—The *Lahor* paper has since confirmed the substantial truth of the story.—*Pioneer*.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—In March last the Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State's consideration a scheme proposed by the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal for grading the subordinate officers in the Educational Department. The scheme, which was supported by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was approved by the Government of India with a modification. The Secretary of State now concurs with that Government in thinking that seven classes will be quite sufficient, and on the understanding that the expense involved is to be charged to the provincial revenues of the Lower Provinces, has sanctioned the proposed arrangement.—*Times of India*.

**VENTILATION OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.**—We understand, says the *Times of India*, that the Government of India have modified the rules regarding emigration for the port of Calcutta in the following point:—Emigrant vessels leaving that port for the West Indies will be required in future to be provided with the automatic ventilator invented by Mr. Thiers of New Orleans. Should any inconvenience, however, arise from want of longer notice in introducing the apparatus in ships chartered for the coming season, the Government of India, should it be thought desirable by the Secretary of State and the Secretary for the Colonies, are prepared to postpone the introduction of the new rules until the commencement of the emigration season of 1879-80.

**MOGUL PRINCES.**—Two Delhi State prisoners, sons of Shah Bahadin Shah, the late King of Delhi, and last of the Great Moguls, were arraigned a few weeks ago before the Assistant Magistrate of Rangoon for an assault on one Meer Hyder Khan, a Mohammedan. The first defendant is a slightly built man, and presented a marked contrast to plaintiff, who is twice his size, a fair complexioned, big-bearded, beetle-browed Pathan. The second defendant declared he had nothing to do with the matter, that he was not even present at the time of the alleged assault. The first defendant admitted having struck the plaintiff, but said it was only in self-defence. The plaintiff was a Resselidar in a troop of cavalry which formed part of the Bareilly Force that mutinied, and marched to Delhi under command of the so-called General Peer Khan, a Subadar of Artillery, and fought against the British at the siege of that city in 1857. It was Peer Khan's troopers who stood round the place of slaughter when the European prisoners, men, women, and children, were murdered.

**SINGHALESE STUDENTS AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The Committee who are entrusted with the management of the fund—originally Rs. 30,000—founded by the munificence of the late Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., a leading merchant of Bombay, for the maintenance of one or more scholarships in the Medical

College, Calcutta, for natives of Ceylon—have issued a report. It appears that five candidates in all have been sent to Calcutta on the foundation, but three broke down while pursuing their studies, and of another nothing need be said. Mr. Tilliamuttu Everts alone distinguished himself, and his remarkable success at Calcutta, justified his friends in looking forward to an honourable professional career for him. On his return to Ceylon he was appointed Lecturer in Anatomy at the Medical School, Colombo, but he died in November last from the effects of a dissecting wound. The Committee of the fund are making arrangements to send two young men to Calcutta this month. The endowment now amounts to Rs. 40,209.

**SIMLA RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.**—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab inspected this Corps at Annandale on Saturday, the 22nd ult., in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The Battalion paraded at 4.30 P.M., under the command of Major Peterson; the muster was a good one, four strong companies turning out. After the inspecting officer, the Hon. Mr. Egerton, had made a minute inspection of the Corps, the Battalion broke into column to the right, and marched past. This movement, considering the nature of the ground, was well performed: the steady marching and even dressing of letter C Company being particularly commended. The usual evolutions incidental to a field-day were then gone through, at the close of which his Honour addressed the Corps in a few flattering remarks, and earnestly impressed upon them the advantages of constant practice at the target with the splendid weapon they are now armed with. He also announced his intention of giving a prize this season to be shot for amongst the Corps.

**DRUGGING.**—A serious case of murder, in connection with the rice trade, has occurred near Dinagepore. During the past month, gangs of carts, or long trains, scoured the country in search of rice. Among these, four carts went to a place three miles south-east of Neckmurud, and put up for the night, after engaging to buy rice. As they were about to cook, their host offered to prepare food for them, which he did; during the night the four men got up mad; they had been over-drugged. Next morning two were found dead on the road, one mile south-east in an old fort; the other two went wandering about mad; their carts were found. The native police reported the occurrence of a dacoity, accompanied with murder. On the arrival of the European Assistant Superintendent of Police, to make an investigation, the villagers found the use of their tongues, and talked openly of its being a case of over-drugging, with the object of robbing, and pointed out the absurdity of supposing dacoity would make two men mad. Further investigation showed that the village gossip was true. One of the men recovered from the drugging, and helped materially in the final investigation. The case has gone into the station of Dinagepore for further investigation and trial.—*Indian Daily News*.

**POISONING.**—A wealthy native gentleman, named Shib Chunder Bhattacharjee, lately came by his death at his family residence in Shambazar under very suspicious circumstances. On the 23rd May last the deceased, who had been for some years past suffering from asthma, but was otherwise in good health, got sick immediately after his dinner. A medical man, called in by his friends, pronounced him to have been poisoned, and recommended his removal to the Medical College Hospital; but he died shortly after admission, denying that he had taken poison. In the subsequent *post-mortem* examination traces of arsenic-poisoning were at once discovered, but though the police made every effort they failed to make out a case against anyone. Suspicion, however, fell on the son of the deceased, said to be a young man of not very regular habits, and who was not on good terms with his father before his death; but the police failed to establish his complicity in the crime. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, to the effect that the deceased came by his death in consequence of poison having been administered to him, but that there was not sufficient evidence to show by whom this was done.

**NORTH WEST FRONTIER TRIBES.**—The *Lahor* Correspondent of the *Pioneer* contrasts the loyalty of Pattiala with the conduct of the Frontier tribes. Three villages in the Peshawar district have been lately disarmed for the misuse of those weapons which Government allowed them. The first of these is Hind, which had a long train of misdeeds to suffer for. It was here that, in 1875, Shahdad Khan, Khan of the village, was murdered; the offenders, too, escaping punishment, owing to the hostile attitude of the Khan Khels of Hind to the deceased, and the partiality shown by the residents in screening the murderers. In 1877 another murder was committed within the limits of the village; and again in March of this year a serious attempt was made to murder five men belonging to the party of Azad Khan, son of Shahdad Khan, on an island half a mile from Hind. Besides these specific acts, there were more general reasons for its disarmament. It is not on the border, and the arms possessed by the residents were used, not against raiders from across the border, but for the gratification of private animosities. Akora, in the Nowshera tahseel of the Peshawar district, is the second of these offending villages. A case of burglary and murder occurred there, which perhaps of itself would not have been sufficient to necessitate the strong measure of disarmament; but this, it appears, was merely a part of a systematic plundering of the

Hindus by certain Mohammedans of the village, and so great was the fear created, that not even the actual sufferers would come forward to give evidence. In fact, a regular system of terrorism was carried on, and the punishment was richly deserved. In Adizai, the third and last of the villages brought under the Arms Act, the Khadu Khel section has been disarmed, owing to constantly recurring blood feuds. The last outbreak was an attempt by the opposite faction to murder a lumberdar of the village.

**THE RED SPIDER IN THE TEA-GARDENS.**—Up to the burst of the rainy season the damage inflicted in the tea plantations by this pest was, according to the *Darjeeling News*, almost incalculable. Several gardens have for practical purposes been compelled to stop manufacture owing to the ravages of this mysterious insect. So far as can be gathered the "spider" is to be found equally on young and old bushes, on bushes growing in good and bad soil, on bushes that have been heavily plucked and in nurseries. But spiders appear to do much more harm to stunted, overplucked bushes than to healthy ones, and his ravages above three thousand feet of elevation seem harmless compared to the damage he does at lower elevations. Somehow he seems to be languid and somewhat out of his latitude above three thousand feet, and does not take so much out of the bushes. Heavily plucked (weakly) bushes seem, however, to suffer more than strong ones from the attacks of the "spider," and it is generally acknowledged that heavy and continuous rain exterminates the insect more or less. Whether this is merely a coincidence remains to be proved. That is, no body apparently seems to know whether the rains, which begin about the middle of June, kill the spider, or whether the insect having by that time deposited ova and accomplished the end of his existence dies off spontaneously. If this question could be solved it might not be very difficult to find a means for at all events mitigating the ravages committed by it. The point to be attended to is to nip the mischief in the bud; to ascertain when and where the eggs are laid and to find out the cheapest and most expeditious means of killing both the parents and the ova at the same time. So far, literally nothing of any practical value is known about the habits, growth and propagation of an insect pest which has already done an incalculable amount of damage to the tea plant in this district within the last few years.—*Darjeeling News*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 1. Str. Madras, Kyonk Phyo; str. Arratoon Apear, Hong Kong; Botanist, Liverpool; Dunfillan, Glasgow; Knight Commander, Liverpool; Dunloe, Bombay.  
—2. Str. City of Mecca, Liverpool; str. Pomba, Singapore.—3. Str. Mira, Liverpool.—4. Str. Queen Margaret, Aden; str. Virginia, Moulmein.—5. Brenda, Glasgow.—6. Str. Ava, Rangoon; str. Australia, Southampton; Marguerite, Pondicherry.—7. Str. Chinsurah, Bombay; Arthursstone, Grimsby.

### DEPARTURES.

July 1. Strs. Meinam, Duke of Sutherland and Himalaya; Georges.—2. Str. Mediator; Nebo, Maggie E. Seed, Ernesto and Jane Porter.—3. Strs. Clive, Ooryia and Reliance; Abbie Carver.—4. Str. Emblehope; Loch Ness, City of Ningpo, Belle Flower and Florence.—5. Strs. Navarino and Madras; Batavia, Canada and Redgauntlet.—7. Strs. Medina, Khandalla, Pomba and Ooryia; Loch Fyne and Cock of the North.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 9, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
1 Do. Transfer Stock ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95 0
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 95 0
5 per Cent., 1866-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 2

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2-18d.
	at 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8 7-16d.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rate.	Rs.
6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1864)	...	110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865)	...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866)	...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867)	...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1870)	...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1872)	...	114 8 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1873 ... (1873)	...	102 8 to 103 8

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Rs. each.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	807 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	695 to 697 1/2
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100 ...	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1355 to —
Coal Company ...	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	187 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	180 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	50 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —

Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	170 to 172 1/2
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	177 1/2 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1190 to 1200
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	48 1/2 ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	245 to 250
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2 ...	112 to —
Pariah Bank ...	100 ...	to —
Sinla Bank ...	500 ...	490 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	123 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to 56

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 2 6 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	0 7 6 to 1 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Ootton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

### THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN OOTACAMUND.

A numerously attended meeting took place on the 29th ult. at the Assembly Rooms, kindly placed at the disposal of the Commissioner for the purpose by Mr. Misquith, to hear the report of progress made in the Volunteer movement from the Joint Secretaries of the Committee appointed to further the same. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had been requested to preside. He, however, declined to do so in a letter addressed to Mr. Barlow, which inadvertently was not read to the meeting, and expressed an opinion that the Commissioner was the fittest person to direct the proceedings on the occasion. Mr. Barlow accordingly took the chair, who explained that since the last meeting at Ootacamund, a successful meeting in aid of the movement had been held at Coonoor, at which numerous Volunteers promised to enrol themselves, that under instructions from Government, Major Pigott had been making inquiries and had ascertained that the probable number of volunteers would be over 250, that his Grace the Governor, though unable to attend, had written expressing his strong sympathy with and interest in the movement, and that the Commander-in-Chief, though declining to preside, showed by his presence his interest in the movement and his desire to help it. Mr. Barlow concluded by pointing out the advantage of a strong body of Volunteers in such a commanding position as these hills. Captain Campbell then read a letter from his Grace the Governor, and addressed the meeting at length regarding the various steps that had been taken in furtherance of the movement, and stated that the total number of volunteers would be 255, according to Major Pigott's calculation as under:—Octacamund, 100; Coonoor and Wellington, 50; a Mounted Corps, 40; Kotagherry, 15; Wynaad, 50. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief next forcibly set forth to the meeting his concurrence in the utility of a Volunteer corps, and the special advantage of a mounted troop attached to the same. His Excellency pointed out that the uniform of the corps should be plain and simple and concluded by specially addressing himself to the elder laids from the Lawrence Asylum, telling them how useful boys of their age had been in the defence of Lucknow. Major Pigott then addressed the meeting, reading extracts from the Army Regulations, the number of drills that had to be attended, and the necessary qualification to claim the capitation allowance from Government. Mr. Cowdell next spoke, expressing his own willingness to sacrifice sufficient time to enable him to perfect himself in drill, and the other duties of a soldier, and pointed out the necessity for others doing the same. He concluded by strongly advocating the admission of loyal natives to the corps. Proposed by Mr. Cowdell and seconded by Capt. Campbell, and carried: "That natives be admitted to the corps if duly qualified in the opinion of the Commanding officer." Proposed by Captain Campbell and seconded by Captain Rae, and carried: "That the uniform for the corps be red jacket, blue trousers and white helmet." Major Pigott having stated that about Rs. 2,000 would be required to start the corps, in dress, &c., till the men could qualify for the capitation allowance, it was resolved that a subscription list be opened for the signatures of the meeting, and for circulation hereafter to the public. The meeting terminated with votes of thanks to his Excellency for his promises of support and to the Acting Commissioner for presiding. A sum of Rs. 600 was subscribed on the spot.—*South of India Observer*.

### THE PULNEY HILLS.

The Pulney Hills are but little known beyond the circle of officials and missionaries connected with the districts in their immediate neighbourhood, because, until lately, they have been so difficult of access; but now that the S.I. Railway passes within thirty miles of the foot of the old ghaut, and within about thirteen miles of that of the new ghaut intended for wheeled traffic, they well deserve a larger share in the patronage of health and holiday seekers, and probably of market gardeners, though the latter do not seem to have given the place a trial yet. The station, Kodikanal, is said to be between 7,000 and 8,000 feet above sea level, while there is

another spot, Chambaganore between 1,000 and 2,000 feet lower, with an outlook over the plain towards the east, but sheltered on all other sides by the tall grass-covered hills. As will be supposed from the elevation, the climate is delightfully cool, though being on a spur projecting eastward from the main chain of the ghauts, these hills are, during the south-west monsoon, comparatively dry. On first going up, some people, long accustomed to the plains, feel a tightness across the chest, which, however, wears off in a day or two. With the exception of a few dense sholas, there is not much natural forest higher than the lower station, but there are some splendid downs covered with coarse grass, and a springy peat turf, and the Australian gum trees that have been largely planted around the houses and in scattered spots have grown so freely as already to form pretty copes to shelter the cottages peeping out from amidst their light grey green foliage and to give to the Kodikanal basin a very pleasing park-like appearance. Among the indigenous trees are rhododendrons, the wild jack, a large tree bearing a small species of lime, some very fine tree-ferns, blackberries, and wild raspberries and strawberries. There are many varieties of moss and ferns, and many pretty wild flowers, among which are representatives of the butter-cup, daisy, violet, balsam, and hare-bell blue. Roses grow to an extraordinary size, and in great profusion, and with geraniums seem to run wild, as if in their native clime. Other English flowers grow luxuriantly where at all cared for, as may be seen in the gardens of the Lord of the Manor and of the R. C. Mission. A few furze bushes at a little distance from the lake have a healthy appearance. Peaches, apples, pears, loquots, plums, and strawberries flourish. There are one or two small native gardens, in which may be seen potatoes, cabbage, &c., in good condition; and there is good reason to believe that other European vegetables would also succeed here. At two native villages, about four and twelve miles respectively from Kodikanal, garlic is largely cultivated and sent to the plains. Poultry get on well after they are acclimatised, but suffer from the cold when first brought up from the lowlands. Sheep, however, suffer most, and the natives seem to keep none, while the Europeans find it necessary to kill, almost at once, such as they get up. Sheep from Mysor or some other moderately cool region would probably suit these hills much better than such as are imported direct from the burning plains of Madura. There are large numbers of a small breed of country cows to be seen grazing about on the hills close to the villages. Horses and ponies from the plains are liable to suffer if not sheltered in warm shut-up stables. Chambaganore, the lower station, contains only one house, usually occupied by the family of one of the civil officers of the district, and two chattrams. At Kodikanal there are at present eighteen or twenty houses occupied, and two more in course of erection. Most of these residences are small and snug, and come rather under the designation of cottages than of houses, but are large enough to meet the wants of the few residents, and the great majority of probable visitors. They are all provided with one or more fireplaces, which serve greatly to increase the feeling of comfort, for a fire in the evening is almost a necessity, even in May and June, at any rate for folks from the lower regions. All of them have gardens—some very pretty, and capable of being easily made so. Several of them have badminton or lawn-tennis courts. All of them have very nice views either of the lake and its surroundings or the broad expanse of plain far below, or of both. The principal drawback is the absence of a bazaar or anything in the shape of a shop, so that everything has to be procured from the plains by each person for himself. Steps are, however, being taken for the establishment of a weekly fair, for which a piece of ground has already been taken, so that it is hoped the arrangement will soon come into operation.—*Madras Athenæum* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**BANK OF MADRAS.**—A dividend has been declared by the Bank of Madras at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year just ended, Rs. 25,000 have been carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to Rs. 6,25,000. The balance at credit of profit and loss is Rs. 41,933, carried forward to next half year.

**ARRIVAL OF A SHIP WITH ICE.**—The American ship *Harmonia* arrived from Boston on June 28, after a passage of ninety-five days, bringing 650 tons of ice, 500 cases of kerosine oil, 50 bales of drill, and 10 cases of cotton sheeting. Mr. C. H. Joes, an assistant for the Ice House at Madras, arrived by the vessel.

**LOCUSTS.**—In Mysor during the past month many millions of locusts have been destroyed, but notwithstanding the energetic measures adopted by the civil authorities these pests are increasing in some taluks. Within a few miles of Mysor a swarm lighted on a banyan and on a neem tree, and their weight brought down branches about the thickness of a man's arm.

**MAIL ROBBERIES.**—The Mysor correspondent of the *Madras Times* states that the Imperial Mail from Bangalor was robbed about two o'clock on the morning of July 1st, near Seringapatam. The intelligence of the robbery was received at Mysor, at daybreak, when the Deputy Commissioner, Major Pearse, at once proceeded to the place and made the necessary inquiries.

**REVIVAL OF TRADE.**—Large consignments of cotton are now daily arriving at Madras from stations on the North-West Line of the Madras Railway, particularly Adoni and Bellary, consigned to several of the Agency houses in this city. Last year the cotton traffic was very dull, and very small quantities were brought down. The trade in this staple appears now to have revived. The South Indian Railway Company, too, are bringing into Madras large quantities of cotton.

**COFFEE CROP.**—The *Madras Times* correspondent for Nagercoil writes, at the end of last month, that judging from what one hears on all sides, it seems as if this season's coffee crop in South Travancor will be a very poor one. The planters have much to complain of, though it cannot be denied that they have had much done for them by the Government, considering that natives do not and cannot always see the advantage of fostering enterprises that will benefit a Government indirectly to a greater extent than directly.

**HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS AT BANGALOR.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has requested Government to address the Chief Commissioner of Mysor on the subject of the insanitary condition of Bangalor, as affecting the British troops located at that station, caused by the Hindu cemetery being situated contiguous to the Ulsoor Tank, from whence the British troops are supplied with drinking-water. The graveyard is, from a sanitary point of view, reported to be a filthy, loathsome spot, and emitting a most offensive and overpowering smell; and its proximity to the source from which the troops get their supply of drinking-water is a matter which seriously affects the health of the British troops. Government have accordingly addressed the Mysor Government on the subject, and have suggested the closing of the cemetery and the preservation of the future conservancy of the ground.—*Madras Times*.

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—At a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George, for making Laws and Regulations, held at the Council Chamber Ooty, on June 29th, the President announced the assent of the Governor-General to the Act for licensing trades, dealings and industries in the Madras Presidency, and to the Canals and Ferry Act; and the Assistant Secretary reported that the Act to provide for the payment from Municipal Funds of a portion of the cost of the Police had been forwarded for the assent of the Governor-General. Sir William Robinson introduced the Abkarri Law Amendment Bill, which was passed as amended. The Hon. W. Huddleston presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bills to provide for the protection of game and acclimatised fish in the Neilgherries. The Bill as amended was unanimously passed.

**A FLIGHT OF LOCUSTS.**—A flight of locusts, which made its appearance at Sattimungalum on the 10th ult., is thus described by the *Bombay Gazette*:—The people beat drums and made a noise, but the locusts settled about three hundred yards off on the ground, and presented the appearance of small stones, like gravel, spread thick and close on even soil. When run up to with a noise they did not start up again till got at within six or eight yards, when they flew again for three hundred yards or so and settled again. A heavy and continued swarm of bees passing from one place to another would be an exact description of the flight to anybody who has seen a large number of bees on the wing. The flight continued for nearly two hours, which would make about twelve miles of length, two hundred yards wide and about three feet thick; and allowing fifty locusts flying to the cubic foot, there were about 533,600,000. They appeared at the height of about two hundred yards to be as small as the hill bees, and when taken measured one-and-a-half inch in length, but the wings measured three-eighth inch more.

**SAD CASE OF DROWNING.**—Two lads, named Ebenezer Cripps, a resident of Madras, on a visit to St. Thomas's Mount, and Sydney Smith, a resident, went out on the 29th ult. to have a bath in the river at the back of the hill. They were accompanied by some girls and Mrs. Smith, mother of Sydney Smith. It would appear that, on reaching the river, both the boys got into the water, but, very shortly afterwards, the lad Cripps slipped into a hollow and disappeared. His companion Smith at once went after him, and he also was not seen again. Smith's mother, who was standing on the bank, seeing what had happened, stood aghast, not knowing what to do, but after a little while she managed to call out for help. Help, however, was than too late. The two unfortunate boys were taken out of the water dead and locked in each others' arms. Mr. Netscher, the senior apothecary of the Garrison Hospital, and apothecaries Whitwell and Eate were on the spot soon after the accident, but they could do nothing. Both the boys were about fourteen years of age. Cripps was a Bishop Corrie's School boy, while Smith, whose mother is a widow with a large family, attended the Mount Army School.—*Madras Times*.

**A PUBLIC CLOCK FOR OOTACAMUND.**—A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Times* from Ootacamund, states that, on the occasion of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's visit to India in November, 1876, it was expected that his Royal Highness would visit Ootacamund, and that with the object of giving him a fitting reception a considerable sum of money was raised. The expected visit, however, did not take place, and the committee, having some Rs. 1,500, which they did not know what to do with, called a meeting

of subscribers to decide on the disposal of the available amount. The meeting was held in the Ootacamund Court house on the 20th December, 1876, when Captain Morant suggested the purchase of a clock, to be placed in the tower of the Breeks' Memorial School. This proposition on being put to the vote was carried. Since then, for some reason or other, nothing was done to carry into effect the determination of the subscribers to the Prince of Wales's Fund. The matter, however, is now being revived, and Messrs. Orr and Sons of Madras have been asked to furnish Captain Morant with an estimate of the cost of a turret clock for the Breeks' Memorial School.

**DEATHS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.**—We much regret to have to announce the death from heat apoplexy, at Sumbulpore, of Surgeon George Charles Bouton, Madras Medical Department, attached to the wing of the 2nd N.I. at that station. He was appointed to the Medical Service so recently as March last year, and he arrived in Madras last November; he was a young gentleman of much promise and great social accomplishments, and his loss will be deplored by many in Madras who lately had the pleasure of his acquaintance. When he was in Madras before the hot weather had set in he suffered much from the heat, and he left reluctantly for Sumbulpore, as he doubted his ability to endure the great heat which in the hottest months is experienced at that station; he could hardly have been more than twenty-three years of age. News has also been received by telegraph of the sudden death of Surgeon Peter J. Farrell, B.A., M.B., Acting Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, but particulars of this melancholy occurrence are not yet to hand; Dr. Farrell obtained his commission in March, 1876. During last month Dr. T. Gynne Howell, 19th N.I., died at Ootacamund, and Dr. Philip Thompson, 20th N.I., died at Banda, so that the Madras Medical Department has to deplore the loss in one month of four of its officers.—*Madras Mail.*

**THE LATE MR. KERSHAW.**—In the recent death of Mr. W. R. Kershaw the Government have lost a thoroughly conscientious servant and an efficient educational officer. Mr. Kershaw was, for many years, Head Master of the Bellary Provincial School, and probably there are but few men in any department of the service who have worked so hard as he did there. He was then a man of studious and retiring habits, and seldom went into society. Indeed, a great part of the leisure time to which he was entitled was ordinarily devoted either to the private teaching of his more promising pupils, or to the careful examination of written exercises given in class, so that he had but little time to give to social intercourse. Many who were fortunate enough to have him as an instructor, and who are now occupying important spheres of usefulness and of emolument, will ever retain a grateful remembrance of his earnest and self-denying labours on their behalf. Mr. Kershaw had always a strong aversion to the pushing of his claims to promotion on the notice of his superiors in office, and as a direct consequence of this he experienced the mortification of seeing men, his juniors in the service, and by no means his superiors in ability and attainments, advanced to positions for which he had a prior claim. Ultimately, however, his merits were acknowledged, and he was appointed to the Inspectorship of the 1st Division, in the faithful discharge of the duties of which office he died on the 19th inst. The material that he had to work upon in the Bellary Provincial school was but little fitted for display in University examinations, though in this direction he achieved more than any of his successors, and the gradual subsidence, since his removal, of that institution to the position and status of a Zillah School speaks volumes for the energy and ability with which he fulfilled his duties as Head Master.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 2. Copenhagen, Negapatam; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—5. Str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.—6. Str. Umbilla, Bombay; Mecca, Negapatam; Craigforth, Calcutta.—7. Str. Clive, Calcutta.—9. Strs. Himalaya and Navarino, Calcutta and N. Ports.

### DEPARTURES.

July 3. Str. Australia, Calcutta; str. Meinam, Galle; str. Precursor, Marseilles.—4. Abdel Kader, Batavia; Tynedal, London.—5. Andaman, Coast; Chydebank, Batavia.—6. Harmonia, Calcutta; str. Duke of Sutherland, London.—7. Str. Umbilla, Calcutta.—8. Str. Mecca, Rangoon.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 10, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ... .. 1s. 8 7-16d.  
Document Bills, at 6 months 'ight ... .. 1s. 8 9-16d.  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... .. 1s. 8 15-16d.

" " at 3 months ... ..  
" " at sight ... ..

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. Holders ask 33 prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Andigo, £2. 10s.; Skins, £4.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	...	1859	...	4 to 4½ prom.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	1870	...	par.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1842-43	...	5 to 0 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1872	...	5 to 0 dis.

## Bombay.

### THE CAPTAIN HENRY MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

When, rather more than a year ago, poor Captain Henry, late Superintendent of the P. and O. Company's establishment in Bombay, met with the sad accident which caused his death, the regret felt was universal, and measures were taken publicly to organise a memorial of him, with the result that a bust of the deceased gentleman will shortly be placed in the hall of the Sailors' Home, of the Committee of which institution Captain Henry was President. The memorial fund will also serve to considerably augment the resources of the library of the Home. This is the memorial subscribed to by personal friends of Captain Henry and by the public of Bombay generally, amongst whom he was much respected. There is another memorial, the funds for establishing which were subscribed solely amongst the members of the great Ocean Mail service, to which Captain Henry belonged. Mr. F. D. Parker, who had been appointed by telegram to act as Superintendent for the Company, naturally, and with commendable alacrity, took the initiative to afford means for a combined expression of the general wish. A meeting was called together on March 1st, 1877, at which Mr. Parker presided, and which was attended by nearly all the officials of the Bombay establishment, and the commanders of the P. and O. ships then in harbour. It was decided that the memorial fountain should be erected somewhere near the P. and O. dockyard at Mazagon, a subscription list was satisfactorily started, and a committee appointed to carry out the desired object. The Committee availed themselves of the services of Mr. James W. Smith, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who had offered to act as honorary architect. The first point to be determined was necessarily the site, and the north-west angle of the Pedder Markets compound was asked for, and at once given by Mr. J. H. Grant, then the Acting Municipal Commissioner. This site is eminently appropriate, not only on account of its close proximity to the P. and O. Dockyard, but also because Captain Henry was particularly energetic in obtaining the erection of the Pedder Markets, and the consequent conversion of a malarious swamp into a well-kept garden. The design prepared by Mr. James W. Smith was much admired by the Committee, and it was resolved to endeavour to carry it out. It was intended that the materials should be the blue trap of Bombay, the red stone of Andheri, and Coorla freestone, the tablets being of statuary marble, and the columns of dark marble polished. It was found, however, that the subscriptions would not amount to a sum sufficient to carry out the original intention, and yet the committee was loth to abandon the design. A suggestion that the greater part of the work, and with a few modifications, should be executed in *terra cotta*, afforded a solution of the difficulty, and Mr. Antonio Rampana, an Italian artist, engaged on the new palace of H.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, entered into a contract to carry out the design principally in *terra cotta* for the sum then raised. As frequently happens, the foundation amounted to considerably more than had been anticipated; for, although in one part of the site the rock was but a little below the surface, yet it shelved off steeply from that part, being found, on continuing the excavation, to have been quarried out. The following is a description of the fountain as it has been completed. Above the foundation a platform of blue trap rises 1ft. 6ins., in three heights or steps. The plan is octagonal, the first step being 20ft. 2in., and the top step 10ft. 2in., measured across from the middle of one side to the middle of its opposite side. From the platform rises an octagonal red shaft, with blue trap plinth, buff moulded base, and buff capital or cornice supporting a red basin 10ft. 2ins. across, all in *terra cotta* except the plinth. The capital is ornamented with foliage, and the basin has ornamental bands. From each side of the shaft projects a winged lion in a sitting posture, having in its mouth a brass valve to supply the native chatties, for supporting which long stones stand out from the plinth. Out of the basin springs an octagonal plinth in two heights, and from the upper plinth water flows by eight jets into the basin. On the plinth stand eight slabs of white Italian marble. On the panel parallel with Dockyard-road the following inscription is engraved: "1877. This Fountain is presented to the City of Bombay by members of the P. and O. S. N. Co's Service, being raised by them as a memorial of Captain G. F. Henry, an energetic citizen, and a friend whom in life they regarded with esteem, and whose sudden death they deeply deplore." On the panel, parallel with the side road, is another inscription, as follows:—"George Fitzgerald Henry, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a commander of their ships, and their Superintendent afterwards for many years at Bombay. Born in Dublin 1822. When driving to his office he was thrown from his carriage in the near



neighbourhood of this spot, and died within two hours. February 23, 1877." In the centre of the slab between these two panels and also in the opposite slab is a Circular medallion, with a portrait of Captain Henry in basso relievo. Two other slabs are prepared to receive medallions, which will bear symbols used by the P. and O. Company; but, owing to some misapprehension, they were not sent from Italy with the rest of the work, and have yet to arrive. At the angles of the slabs are eight black columns, with buff bases, bands and foliated capitals, supporting eight foliated gablets, from the intersections of which spring an octagonal spire ornamented with crockets and bands, and surmounted by a metal finial. The total height, from the surface of the ground to the point of the spire, is 19 ft. 7 in., and the finial rises 2 ft. 2 in. higher. The cost, including the new gate and the necessary alterations of the compound wall, has been about 6,000 Rs. On Saturday afternoon this handsome fountain was formally handed over by the Committee to the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) as the representative of the Municipality and the public. The weather was very unfavourable, the rain descending in torrents, but nevertheless a number of gentlemen assembled on the occasion.

## Miscellaneous.

**DEATH OF THE REV. DIGBY COTES.**—The Rev. Digby Cotes died suddenly at Kurrachee on July 10, and was buried on July 11. The funeral was largely attended.

**ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.**—Captain Carew, Superintendent of Marine, and Captain Parker, Master Attendant, have been elected Directors of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, vice Captain Searle and Captain Morland, who have left the Presidency.

**THE PARSEES.**—The Parsee communities, of Surat and some other towns having petitioned the Government of India that Parsees may be exempted from the operation of the Administrator General's Act, 2 of 1874, the question has been referred for report to the local Governments concerned.

**MR. M. BALFOUR,** Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, has been appointed a member of the local Legislative Council in place of Mr. Lang. Mr. Balfour's long connection with the city and intimate acquaintance with financial affairs will enable him to afford valuable assistance to Government in his new capacity.

The Portuguese Press, according to the *Pioneer*, has caught the vernacular infection of abusing dignities. The editor of the weekly Goa paper, the *Ultramar*, was, on the 17th ult., found guilty "of abusing the liberty of the Press," in defaming the character of Senhor Serra Moura, the Crown Advocate, recently made Chief Justice of Portuguese India. The editor was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, or to pay 15,000 reis.

**THE JEWS AND JURIES.**—The leading members of the Hebrew community of Bombay have presented a petition to the Chief Justice and Judges, praying to be exempted from serving on the jury on Saturdays, their Sabbath, and their petition has been granted. The names, therefore, of Hebrew jurors will not be called on Fridays or Saturdays. Should any of them be called on Thursday, they will have to take the risk of the trial lasting to Saturday.—*Pioneer*.

**THE RAINFALL.**—The rainfall this year is quite unprecedented. Up to the 4th more than forty inches of rain fell in fourteen days. This is supposed to be the greatest quantity ever registered here. The monsoon fairly broke on the 21st, and from that date to the 5th the rainfall was almost continuous. The total rainfall in 1876 was only a few inches more than the fall up to date in the present year. The rainfall has been fairly good in most of the Presidency districts. The *Times of India*, however, has been informed that, great as has been the downpour, it is not unprecedented, for an apparently reliable authority declares that twenty-four inches have been recorded in a single night in the neighbourhood of the city.

**NEW FLAGSHIP.**—The *Bombay Gazette* understands that the *Undaunted*, flagship, which has been lying at Aden for the last five months under instructions from the home Government, will not return to Bombay, but will be replaced almost immediately by a new flagship, the *Euryalus*. The *Euryalus* is an iron wooden-cased corvette of 4,000 tons, carrying sixteen heavy guns, and belongs to the class of new swift unarmoured cruisers which are now a favourite type of men-of-war. Admiral Corbett with his staff only will be transferred from the *Undaunted* to the *Euryalus*, the officers and crew of the *Undaunted* going home in her.

**THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE AT POONA.**—H.E. the Governor's levee was held at the Council Hall on the 6th inst., when H.E. Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Primrose, C.S.I., and their Staffs, and all the Members of Council and the *élite* of the station were present. H.E. the Governor's band was present, as well as the band of H.M.'s 5th N.L.I., which regiment also furnished a guard of 100 rank and file with colours under the command of a European officer. The guard was drawn up opposite the principal entrance of the Council Hall, and received his Excellency at the specified hour, the band striking up the National Anthem, the front entrance being kept clear for his Excellency and Staff. After

the usual formalities of the evening were concluded the officers commanding native corps and depots remained in attendance for the purpose of introducing the native officers of their respective regiments and depots to his Excellency the Governor.—*Poona Observer*, July 8.

**DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.**—A party of seventeen engineers and subordinates while travelling to Lahor from Kurrachee, en route to the Oudh famine line survey, lost two of their number from sunstroke. The circumstances connected with the death of one of the victims, Mr. Youngusband, assistant engineer, are very painful. Feeling ill, he appears to have left his carriage for the purpose of joining his companions, or for some other reason, and to have lost his footing. He was not missed until the train arrived at Shugabad, when, as no news could be obtained from the nearer stations of his having been left behind, a search was instituted along the line, resulting in the discovery of his lifeless body. The other, Mr. Porter, sub-engineer, died soon after his arrival at the Multan dak bungalow.

**THE THAKORE OF PALITANA.**—Frequent complaints have been rife of the conduct of the Thakore of Palitana; and Mr. Peile, the Political Agent in Kattywar, in his last annual administration report, animadverted very unfavourably on the Chief's rule in his principality. The *Bombay Gazette* notices a case of wanton cruelty exercised at the hands of the Chief himself. Amursey Trikam Paruk, and his brother Tribhovan (vakeels), and their father, an old man, who were supposed to be friendly with the late Ministry, were sent for on the 31st May last, and severely flogged by the Thakore himself, and then by his servants. They were so mercilessly treated that the inhabitants of the town of Palitana were terror-stricken, and some families in consequence left and sought refuge in Bhownuggur. The old man and his sons were afterwards heavily laden with fetters and imprisoned, so that no complaint might be laid before the Assistant Political Agent. One of the prisoners, Amursey, however, managed to escape from his confinement, and went straight to the camp of Mr. Fitzgerald, showed the marks of violence on his person, and narrated the woful tale of his sufferings and those of his companions. Mr. Fitzgerald, who happened to be at the time at Gogo, had the man examined by the medical gentleman in charge of the Government dispensary, and having satisfied himself of the accuracy of the complaint, the Assistant Political Agent repaired to Palitana, on the 10th June, with the doctor, and had all the prisoners examined. Mr. Fitzgerald sent in his report to Government, through the Political Agent, who, the most recent advices inform us, has declined to interfere in the matter.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 5. Str. Socotra, Bussorah.—8. Str. India, Liverpool.—7. Blythwood, Dundee; str. Peshawar, Calcutta; Stormoway, Liverpool.—9. Str. Siam, Melbourne; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—9. Str. Kashgar, Suva; Ba-rengaria, Greenock.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Kashgar.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Edinger, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Forbes, 2nd Lieut. P. A. Watson, 2nd Lieut. Hon. M. H. W. McDonnell, Colonel Hailes, Mr. R. W. Pearce, Mr. E. Buck, Mr. W. Batt, and Mr. D. Broadman. From BANGALORE.—Col. and Mrs. Willowby Osborne, Lieut. Col. Galbraith, Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. F. R. Hoggs, Major A. and Mrs. Bloomfield, and Mr. A. W. Mackie. From ADEN.—Sub-Lieut. H. W. Savoy, R.N., Captain F. T. Good, and Mr. C. Sequeira.

### DEPARTURES.

July 5. Str. Sumatra, Aden and Suez.—6. Rhoda, Callao; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Africa, Coasts and Calcutta.—8. Str. Pekin, China.—9. Str. Travancore, London.—19. Lorenzo, Batavia; str. Puttiala, Persian Gulf.—11. Str. Francois I., Havre.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. D. Owen, Mr. Wm. Jones, Mr. W. Blackburn, Mr. N. Thomas, and Mr. T. H. Parry. For BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Sherrieff.—For VENICE.—Mr. R. H. Cheetham, Mr. A. H. Mahomed, and Mr. F. T. Hutchinson.—For ADEN.—A. M. Pereira. Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Bracken, Mr. and Miss Nelson and two children, Mrs. T. H. Turner, Mrs. Bell and three children, Mrs. Farror, Mr. T. Crawley, Mr. K. Deighton, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, two Misses Waller, Rev. M. Neogan, Mr. Komp Welch, Dr. Benny, Miss Grisley, Mr. Robert Ingham, Mr. G. Watson, Mr. G. W. Lawrie, Mr. J. Shorrocks and Col. Watson. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. W. Finlay, Lieut. Col. E. G. Williams, Sir J. and Lady Strachey, Mrs. Munro, Mr. K. Ewing, Mr. H. Coke, Capt. Waterhouse, Col. Charles Gott, Rev. Dean McCarthy, Mr. Quilty, Mr. Hardley Wilmoth, Mr. G. Arbuthnot, and Dr. Owen.—For MARSHALLS.—Mrs. Partridge and Mr. Mitchell Ode. For VENICE.—Miss Fees, Mr. R. Belchambers, Miss Temple, Mr. L. Singer, Mr. A. D. Carey, and Mr. J. M. Dronnan.

## Commercial.

Bombay, July 12, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	117	Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs.	—
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	"	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	"	—
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	"	94½
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	"	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	"	94½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	"	104½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee	18-13-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	...	...	"	18-13-6
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	"	18-8-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	... .. 1s. 8 11-32d.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 8 7-16d. 'Cradi'.
6 ditto ditto	... .. 1s. 8 1/2d. Dis.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	... .. 137
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	... .. Rs. 86
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	... .. 560
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	... .. 1400
Bank of Bengal	... .. Rs. 730
Bank of Madras (all)	... .. 585
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	... .. Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	... .. 1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	... .. 3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	... .. Rs. 1705
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	... .. 2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	... .. 200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	... .. 325
Colaba Press Company	... .. Rs. 420
Coorla Spinning Company	... .. Rs. 1015
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	... .. Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	... .. 1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	... .. Rs. 1250
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	... .. 680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	... .. 107
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	... .. Rs. 1170
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up)	... .. 283
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	... .. Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	... .. 880
New Bank of Bombay (all)	... .. 747 1/2
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	... .. 490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	... .. 495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	... .. 780
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	... .. Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	... .. 1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000)	... .. Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	... .. Rs. 4 dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	... .. each Rs. 11-14-0
Spanish Dollars	... .. per 100 253
Mexican Dollars	... .. do. 2-8
Five Franc Pieces	... .. do. 217
Bar Silver, 17 1/2 dwt. better, per 100 tolas	... .. 107 1/2
Sycee Silver	... .. 190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s.	Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s.	Seeds, £2.

## PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF FAMINE RELIEF.

The following despatch contains the views both of the Secretary of State and the Government of India with regard to local or presidential appeals to the benevolence of the public in cases of famine, and as the rule of any future appeals, is of general interest:—

India Office, London, May 16, 1878.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India.  
With reference to the second paragraph of my despatch, No. 18, dated 21st February, I have now to take under consideration the proposals made in the concluding paragraph of your letter, dated 21st December, regarding the proceedings proper to be taken in respect of appeals for charitable contributions towards famine relief.

2. You are of opinion that, in cases of future famine, no appeal should be made by a local Government to the charity of an English public, excepting with the approval of the Governor-General in Council; that the Governor-General in Council should, in the first instance, define the objects, to which (as distinct from the obligation devolving on the Government) such charity will be devoted; and that, to inspire confidence in the public, as well as to secure the efficient administration of the funds, local committees should conduct their operations under the control of Government and with the co-operation of its officers.

3. I entirely concur in the soundness of these principles.

4. Your Excellency in Council has made these proposals in reference only to appeals preferred to the English public. Their adoption in such cases will not, however, preclude appeals being made to the Indian public by local Governments, or for lesser objects, within more limited areas, by high officials.

5. Amongst the wealthier classes of India there is an ample fund of benevolence, which may well be drawn upon (as, indeed, it has on previous occasions) by judicious appeal from the local authorities. Much judgment is, no doubt, needed as to the mode in which such contributions should be invited, in order that the action of the public may be entirely voluntary, and without even the appearance of constraint. But the well-known disposition of the people to succour the distressed leaves no room to doubt that aid would be cheerfully rendered upon all occasions of urgent necessity.

AMONG recent publications in the vernacular at Madras is a poem based on the tragic story of Madura Verappen, who was "left exposed in the wilderness when born with something unpropitious to his father, King of Benares, and who was picked up and fostered by a woman of a low tribe in the chief town of the chief named Bommana, where he afterwards eloped with the chief's daughter and brought on a conflict, in which the chief was slain. He then took service as a soldier and cleared the Madura country of robbers, and afterwards by a misadventure and in the fane of Menacshee he had his limbs cut off by the king's order. Verappen vowed next to become a devotee of Menacshee, by whose grace his two wives were restored, and cut his own throat. Then follows a strange story of his spectre."



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 6.)

ANDERSON, T., 1st class engr., attached to the Indian Govt. Dockyard at Bombay, to be foreman of the factory from April 1.

BALLANTYNE.—The app. of Mr. J. Ballantyne, asst. consvr., to offic. as dep. consvr. of forests, Hyderabad Assigned Dist., during Mr. Drysdale's abs. on priv. leave, is hereby cancelled.

CHAPMAN, C. E., received charge of the offices of acct. gen. and comr. of the depot of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Bombay, from Mr. W. E. Gordon, on June 26.

DAVIES, R., asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank), Neemuch State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on June 14.

GILL, G., 2nd class engr. of the I.G.S. Ara, is transfd. to the I.G.S. Sir William Peel, v. Mr. P. J. Delany, resigned.

McEWEN, G., is app. to the P.W.D. as a temp. asst. examr., 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the office of the examr., Guaranteed Railway Accts., Madras.

PIFFARD, C., received charge of his office of offic. reporter for the Indian law reports in the High Court, Calcutta, from Mr. C. H. Reily, on June 11.

REILY, C. H., took charge of his offices of offic. chief reporter and reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, on June 1.

SWETENHAM, Major E., staff corps, exec. engr., 1st grade, having returned from the priv. leave granted to him, has been app. to offic. as asst. to chief engr. and asst. secy. to agent. Gov. gen., for Central India.

TEMPLE.—The services of Lieut. H. M. Temple, offic. polit. asst., 2nd class, and cantonment mag., Nasirabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., from June 14.

THORNTON.—The services of Lieut. A. P. Thornton, offic. polit. asst., 3rd class, and asst. agent to the Gov. gen. for Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from the date on which he was relieved of his duties, prep. to furl.

TREVOR, Col. J. S., R.E., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, is app. to offic. as dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., Railway Branch, during the absence of Lieut. col. E. C. S. Williams, R.E.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. col. E. C. S., C.I.E., R.E., Director of State Railways, Central System, and offic. dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the P.W.D., is confd. in the latter app. from June 1, v. Major gen. H. Drummond, R.E., retired.

WILLIAMS, R. K., examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, temp. rank, is retransfd. to the office of the Govt. Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

WRIGHT, Capt. J., R.E., temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, exec. engr., Peshawar div., Mily Works, will perform Lieut. Thurburn's duties in addition to his own, during that officer's absence.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, June 26.)

Mr. H. Lee, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Durbhunga, offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist. from May 8 to May 24.

Mr. W. V. G. Tayler, mag. and coll., Pubna, to act as mag. and coll. of Nuddes.

Col. Boddam, dep. comr. of Hazareebaugh, is confd. in the 1st grade of dep. comrs.

Mr. J. H. Warrender, Clark, asst. supt. of police, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade of asst. supts. of police.

Mr. F. T. Dowding is app. temp. to the 4th class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is app. to be a Professor in the Hooghly College.

Mr. A. E. Gough, Professor, Presidency College, is confd. in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr. F. J. Mearns, exec. engr. (temp. rank), 4th grade, joined the Circular and Eastern Canals div. on June 7.

Mr. A. H. Tyndall, exec. engr. (temp. rank), 2nd grade, from the Darjeeling to the Dinagepore div.

Capt. G. F. E. S. Neill, M.S.C., exec. engr. (temp. rank), 2nd grade, from the Burdwan to the Darjeeling div.

Mr. P. J. Neville, exec. engr. (temp. rank), 2nd grade, from the Circular and Eastern Canals div. to the Burdwan div.

Mr. B. H. Rhind, exec. engr., 1st grade, joined the South-Western Circle on May 31.

Mr. F. Simon, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to South-Western Circle.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, June 29.)

Lieut. E. W. Cresswell, offic. exec. engr., Irrigation Branch, N.W.P., is app. a justice of the peace.

The undermentioned are app. members of committees for supervision of expenditure raised by local rates and taxes in the several districts noted :—

Mr. C. Chapman, asst. comr., Sultanpur.

Capt. F. Chapman, lessee and hon. asst. comr., Partabgarh.

Surg. W. L. Gubbins, A.M.D., to the charge of the civil med. duties of the station of Chakrata from March 19.

From April 27, the date on which Mr. White reverted to his app. of offic. joint mag., 1st grade :—Mr. J. L. Denniston, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade; and Mr. J. H. Harrison, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive app. as asst. mag.

From April 30, the date on which Mr. J. B. Thomson proc. on priv. leave :—Mr. J. H. Harrison, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 6, the date on which Mr. Denniston proc. on priv. leave :—Mr. J. B. Fuller, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 6, the date on which Mr. Hall received charge of the Ali-garh dist. :—Mr. F. S. Bullock, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. A. E. Staley, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 7, the date on which Mr. Tupps received charge of the Azamgarh dist. :—Mr. W. Crooke, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. J. J. McLean, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 14, the date on which Mr. Cruickshank proc. on leave :—Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 16, the date on which Mr. Donovan received charge of the Muzaffarnagar dist. :—Mr. J. W. Muir, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as joint mag., 1st grade; and Mr. C. Rustomjee, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From May 13, the date on which Mr. Deas joined the Jhansi div. :—Mr. J. Deas, offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class; and Mr. E. P. Finn, asst. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class.

From July 1 :—Mr. A. B. Patterson, settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be settlement officer, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. B. Finlay, asst. settlement officer, 1st grade, to be settlement officer, 3rd grade.

The temp. prom. accorded in the Irrigation Branch to Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Lucknow Survey div., is withdrawn from June 13.

Mr. H. G. Passannah, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. transfd. from the Saharanpur dist., Meerut Provincial div., to the charge of the Budaun dist., Rohilkhand Provincial div.

Mr. C. H. Holme, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. transfd. from Dehra Dun to the charge of the Saharanpur dist., Meerut Provincial div.

The following temp. proms., v. Mr. F. W. Male, on furl., ceased from March 28 :—

Mr. J. T. Brown, asst. engr., 1st grade, to exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. A. C. Crampton, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to asst. engr., 1st grade.

The following postings are made to the Bareilly and Pilibhit Local Railway div. :—

Mr. J. A. D. Lloyd, exec. engr., 4th grade; Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, asst. engr., 2nd grade; and Mr. R. T. Denne, asst. engr., 2nd grade.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, June 29.)

Major M. P. Ricketts, dep. comr., 2nd class, is app. to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, from June 23.

Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S., offic. dep. comr., 1st class, is ordered to revert from June 23 to substantive grade of dep. comr., 2nd class.

Mr. J. Hurst, head-quarters inspr., Nagpore dist., is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, from the date he received charge of the police of that dist.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 6.)

**BURLTON—O'DONEL—JUDGE—SPENCE.**—The following tempy. apps. are made in the Commissariat Dept., from April 24, v. Major O. M. Graham, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, on leave :—Major N. R. Burlton, depy. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Major C. O'Donel, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Major S. A. T. Judge, sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as depy. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Lieut. M. R. Spence, sub. asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., and offic. sub. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

**DWYER—WEBSTER—CHRISTOPHER.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified :—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. H. A. Dwyer, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £668. 12s., from July 1, to be paid in England. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. F. Webster, staff corps, ordinary pension £365., annuity £468. 6s., from July 1, to be paid in England. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. L. R. Christopher, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £668. 12s., from July 1, to be paid in England.

**HENDERSON.**—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval :—Lieut. col. J. R. S. Henderson, Madras staff corps, June 30.

**MANSFIELD—LEWES.**—The following appts. are made in the Punjab Frontier Force :—Lieut. H. Mansfield, 83rd foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be offic. wing officer 1st Sikh inf., on prob.; Capt. J. M. D. Lewes, wing officer 2nd Punjab inf., who has vacated the app. of

qrmr., on prom., to offic. as qrmr., there being no qualified subaltern available in the regt.

**WELCHMAN—WELCHMAN.**—The following appts. are made in the Hyderabad Contingent :—Lieut. F. D. Welchman, wing officer 1st inf., and offic. adjt. 3rd inf., to offic. as adjt. during the period Capt. W. G. C. Johnstone may offic. as wing comdr. 3rd infy.; Lieut. E. W. St. G. Welchman, 51st foot, a candidate for the B.S.C., to be offic. wing officer 5th inf., on prob.

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent appts. are made in the Mily. Accounts Dept. from June 19, v. Lieut. Col. T. H. Turner, Mily. Accountant, 1st class 2nd grade, deceased :—

Major M. C. Perreau, Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and Offg. Mily. Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be Mily. Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade.

Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and Offg. Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade.

Major H. G. Saunders, Mily. Accountant, 3rd class, and Offg. Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

Capt. G. W. Sawyer, Asst. Mily. Accountant, and Offg. Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be Mily. Accountant, 3rd class, but to continue to offic. as Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

The following tempy. appt. is made in the Mily. Accounts Dept. :—

Major H. G. Pritchard, Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to offic. as Mily. Accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to fill an existing vacancy, from June 19.

Major H. G. Saunders, Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to offic. as Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, v. Major Pritchard.

Capt. J. A. Miley, Asst. Mily. Accountant, and Offg. Mily. Accountant, 3rd class, to offic. as Mily. Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, v. Major Saunders.

Lieut. W. R. LeG. Anderson, Asst. Mily. Accountant, on probation, to offic. as Mily. Accountant, 3rd class, v. Capt. Miley.

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, June 28.)

**CREAK—WELCHMAN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 10, making the following appts. in the 7th Bengal cav., with effect from the 9th idem, consequent on the arrival of Lieut. col. H. Melville :—Capt. H. C. Creak, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. C. W. Fletcher, on m.c. Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. L. Ferris, on furl.

**FITZGERALD**, Capt. (local major) to be interp. 6th regt., v. Stratford.

**FREEMAN—PRENDERGAST—ADAMSON.**—4th Bengal Cav.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 13, making the following appts. consequent on the death of Capt. W. R. Hamilton :—Major F. P. W. Freeman, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. M. N. Prendergast, in addition to his other duties. Capt. D. Adamson, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. col. E. H. C. Simpson.

**GARNAUT—GRAHAM—LONGBOURNE.**—Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. A. E. Garnaut to be major R.A. Capt. T. Graham to be major. Capt. Longbourne to be major 5th fas.

**LAMB**, Lieut. H. C., is confd. in the app. of squad. officer 4th Bengal cav., v. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, deceased.

**MEARES**, Lieut. H. J., to be instr. of musketry 1st batt. 21st regt., v. Pollock, prom., dated May 18.

**NOEL**, Sub Lieut. G. T., to be lieut. in 68th regt., dated June 14.

**PARKYN**, Lieut. S. S., to be interp. 1st batt. 18th regt., v. LeQuessne, on leave to England, there being no fully qualified subalt. available; dated April 27.

**PERCEVAL**, Sub Lieut. W. F., to be lieut. in the 12th regt.; dated April 28.

**TURNER—CURLING—ROGERSON.**—The following proms. to lieutenantancy are gazetted :—Lieut. Turner, 8th regt., having passed the higher standard, to be interp. Sub Lieut. Curling to be lieut. 68th regt. Sub Lieut. Rogers to be lieut. 89th regt.

**WOODHOUSE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 8, app. Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, wing officer 9th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his other duties, consequent on the return to duty of Capt. H. L. Young, no qualified subalt. being available.

(Head Quarters, Simla, July 2.)

**BRETT.**—Ranikhet station order confd., dated Dec. 31, app. Capt. A. Brett, 2-22nd foot, to offic. as station staff officer, with effect from Jan. 1, consequent on the departure of Capt. E. Straton to go through a course of army signalling at Roorkee.

**CHRISTIE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 20, app. Lieut. and Adj. W. Christie to offic. as riding-mr. to 13th hussars, in addition to his other duties, from that date, during the absence of Riding-mr. H. Hubbard, on m.c.

**HEWETT**, Lieut. W. S., 1-14th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 19th N.I., on prob., dated June 25.

**HUGHES-HALLET.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 13, app. Lieut. J. W. Hughes-Hallet to offic. as paymr., with effect from the 5th idem, on the responsibility of Paymr. (hon. major) T. Cassidy, and consequent on the departure of Capt. N. J. Speus, on m.c.

**WARDE**, Lieut. col. S. G., Bengal staff corps, is transfd. from Fort William to Meen Meer, for gen. duty.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. C. C. Stevens, mag.

and coll., Nuddea, for two years. Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Darjeeling, for two years, from July 1. Rev. W. McCarthy, second chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral and chaplain of the Presidency Jail, for three months, from June 17. Rev. A. O. Hardy, chaplain of Barrackpore, for one month, from July 8. Mr. D. J. Norman, asst. engr., 2nd grade, on leave, for two months, in extension. Mr. J. R. Shircore, dep. registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.W.P., priv. leave for one month and twenty days, from May 21. Mr. R. T. Hobart, dep. inspr. of police, N.W.P., subsidiary leave for thirty days, from June 28. Mr. J. Sladen, mag. and coll., Saharanpur, priv. leave for two months and twenty-six days, from July 15. Mr. E. Stack, asst. mag. and coll., Bareilly, priv. leave for fifteen days, from July 8. Surg. major T. E. B. Brown, principal, Lahore Medical School, for thirty days, in extension. Mr. J. G. Allsop, asst. dist. supt. of police, Muzaffargarh, priv. leave from May 9 to May 13, in extension. Capt. R. C. Nicholletts, priv. leave for forty-five days, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. C. A. Greenwood, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank), priv. leave for three months, from July 1. Mr. J. Dempster, asst. engr., 1st grade, attached to main line div., Sirhind Canal, priv. leave for one month. Mr. F. Wilson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, attached to 3rd div., Sirhind Canal, priv. leave for one month. Mr. H. J. Handly, asst. engr., 1st grade, P.W.D., for three months. Mr. R. Ewing, exec. engr., 4th grade (temp. rank), priv. leave for three months, from the 7th prox. Mr. E. G. Wells, offic. supt. of the Govt. Dockyard at Kidderpore, for two years. Lieut. J. W. Thurnburn, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, offic. engr., Peshawar Water Works div., priv. leave for two months, from June 15. Capt. J. Waterhouse, asst. surveyor gen., priv. leave for three months, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same. Mr. W. Monies, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Ghotki div., Indus Valley State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages, and priv. leave for one month and nineteen days, from June 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. S. Smyth, 17th foot, for six months. Capt. Ryan, 63rd foot, to England. Surg. major H. K. Parr, to England. Col. W. C. Gott, Bengal inf., for ten months, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. B. Mainwaring, Bengal staff corps, for eighteen months, on private affairs. Surg. major J. C. Shaw, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. B. Saunders, Bengal cav., for six months, from the date of leaving India. Rev. J. Welland, B.A., hon. chaplain, to Dec. 31, in extension. Lieut. S. J. Tucker, staff corps, to Oct. 15, in extension. Lieut. H. C. Jackson, 3rd hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. A. H. Linsay, R.A., to Murree, from May 10, to Aug. 10, on private affairs. Capt. S. G. Smyth, R.A., from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. J. Porteous, to remain at Mussoorie, from June 15 to Oct. 15, in extension of priv. leave. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, 15th foot, to remain in England, from Aug. 14 to Nov. 14, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Capt. J. G. Butts, 18th foot, to Kassauli, from April 20 to Oct. 18. Capt. B. H. B. Kennett, 1st foot, to Simla, from July 1 to Dec. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. A. F. Baird, staff corps, to Simla and Kassauli, from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. col. E. O'B. Horsford, staff corps, to Mussoorie, Landour, and hills north of Dehra, from July 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Major E. S. Fox, staff corps, for six months, on private affairs. Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, 2nd N.I., to Murree, from June 18 to Oct. 15. Col. J. J. O'Brien, 22nd N.I., to Murree, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Capt. F. H. Hinde, 22nd N.I., to Murree, from July 17, to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Col. G. N. Cave, 24th N.I., to Simla, from April 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut. B. Briscoe, 40th N.I., to the Aligarh dist., from July 15 to Oct. 15, on private affairs, the first two months will be on full staff pay. Surg. major W. L. Farmer, from date of embarkation. Surg. major A. A. Gore, M.D., to Mussoorie, from June 15 to Nov. 15. Surg. R. Blood, M.D., to remain at Mussoorie, from June 1 to Oct. 31, in extension. Surg. W. G. Martelli, from date of embarkation.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 2.)

**BALLARD.**—The services of Mr. G. A. Ballard, 1st member, Board of Revenue, are tempy. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India pursuant to his app. as a member of a famine commission; Mr. Ballard is relieved of his duties as 1st member.

**HUNTER.**—The following posting is ordered:—Lieut. col. J. N. Hunter, R.E., exec. engr., 1st grade, to the charge of the Cuddapah dist., to join on return from furl.

**MCCARTHY, S. T.**, to act as dist. and sess. judge, Cuddapah, during the abs. of Mr. Nelson on leave.

**NORDMANN.**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. K. F. Nordmann, exec. engr., 3rd grade, from the Coimbatore to the Kurnool dist., for charge of the dist.

**SHAW, P. D.**, barrister-at-law, dep. coroner, to act as coroner of Madras during the absence of Dr. Stanbrough on leave.

**WELD, M. R.**, to act as sub. coll. and joint mag., Chingleput, during the employment of Mr. McCarthy on other duty.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 17.)

**BERCHING**, Lieut. col. F., inf., from gen. duty, Secunderabad, to offic. 2nd in com. 10th N.I.

**BURTON**, Brigdr. gen. (temp.) E. F., from offic., Northern dist., to offic. Malabar and Canara.

**DESBOROUGH.**—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated June 17, posting Capt. S. H. Desborough to G. baty. 6th brigade R.A., that officer is directed to remain at St. Thomas's Mount, and to do duty with C baty. of the same brigade until further orders.

**EDWARDES**, Lieut. C. G. W. E., 2-16th foot, is app. wing officer 7th regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Govt., a prob. for the Madras staff corps.

**FALLS**, Brigdr. gen. (temp.) A. V., to Ceded dists., with effect from date of joining.

**LEGGETT**, Major J. B., from offic. wing comdr. 10th N.I. to wing comdr. 10th N.I.

**POWER**, Col., dep. judge advocate, No. 3 Circle, will conduct the proceedings of a court-martial.

**SKINNER**, Capt. E. S., 31st regt. L.I., on the expiration of tenure of app. is reapp. adjt. of the regt. as a temp. measure, until a qualified subalt. is available, with effect from June 22.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, June 29.)

**CADELL.**—The following prom. is to take place consequent upon Gen. G. W. Y. Simpson having been placed upon the retired list:—Col. A. T. Cadell, Royal (Madras) art., to be major gen., dated Oct. 1.

**GREENAWAY**, Lieut. T., wing officer 39th N.I., is app. adjt. of the regt., v. Wroughton, who vacates on prom. to major.

**HAWKES**, Lieut. G., wing officer 17th regt. N.I., is app. qrmr., v. Young, who vacates on prom. to major.

**LANE**, Lieut. col. H. P., 9th brigade R.A., is directed to proceed from Bellary to Lucknow for duty with R.A. at that station.

**SIMPSON**, Gen. G. W. Y., col. comdt. royal (late Madras) art., is placed upon the retired list from Oct. 1 last, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of Aug. 13 last.

**TAYLOR.**—Order confd. by the officer comdg. royal art., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, app. Capt. W. Taylor, H baty. 1st brig. R.A., to act as adjt and staff officer, R.A., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, v. Capt. Brereton, prom.

**WILSON**, Capt. R., wing officer 13th regt. N.I., to offic. as qrmr. of the regt., tempy., until a qualified subaltern is available, v. James, who vacates on prom. to major.

**WILSON—HALLETT—FLETCHER.**—The following exchange of Circles is sanctioned:—Col. C. H. Wilson, dep. judge advocate, from 1st Circle to 2nd Circle; Capt. W. H. Hallett, acting dep. judge advocate, from 2nd Circle to 1st Circle; Capt. J. J. Fletcher is app. adjt. 29th regt. N.I., tempy., until a qualified subalt. is available, v. Woodhouse, who vacates on prom. to major.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Secunderabad, June 8.—Sub lieut. B. K. Teversham, probatr., staff corps, wing officer 3rd L.I.

Secunderabad, June 11.—Lieut. C. du P. Richardson-Griffiths, 2-16th foot.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following promotions, &c., of Royal Artillery officers are notified:—

Col. A. T. Cadell, 1st brig., has been promoted major gen. from Oct. 1, 1877.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. N. G. Campbell, on the seconded list, has been prom. regtl. col. thereon.

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. J. M. Macintyre, 9th brig., has been prom. regtl. col. into the 1st brig., v. A. T. Cadell, prom.

Major H. P. Lane, B baty., 6th brig., has been prom. lieut. col. into the 9th brig., v. J. M. Macintyre, prom.

Capt. and Adj. C. W. Brereton has been prom. major into B baty. 6th brig. Major Brereton is directed to proceed to join his baty. at Bellary at once for duty.

Capt. J. P. Ewing, G baty. 6th brig., has been app. dist. adjt., R.A. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, v. C. W. Brereton, prom., and is directed to proceed to Secunderabad forthwith to take up his duties.

Capt. S. H. Desborough from the supernum. list, has been posted to G baty. 6th brig., v. J. P. Ewing, to join the same for duty, under clause VII., para. 160, part II, Transport Regulations.

#### MEDICAL.

**BOMFORD**, Surg. G., of the Bengal Medical Estab., doing famine duty under the coll. of North Arcot, is app. to the med. charge of the Palar Anicut Channel Works.

#### MEDICAL POSTINGS, &c.

Surg. major J. M. Joseph, M.D., from acting garrison surg., Bangalore, to attached 36th regt. N.I., relieving Surg. Hackett, who will rejoin the 37th regt. N.I.

Surg. major W. H. Bean, M.D., from attached 15th regt. N.I. to Presy. div. for gen. duty.

Surg. major J. A. W. Spence to attached 27th regt. N.I.

Surg. A. McClorg, M.B., from attached 37th regt. N.I. to attached 6th regt. N.I.

Surg. H. Allison, M.D., from attached 30th regt. N.I. to attached 38th regt. N.I.

Surg. S. L. Dobie, to head qrs. and wing 20th regt. N.I., v. Surg. P. Thompson, dec., but to continue to do duty at Trevandrum.

Surg. R. E. Ross, from wing 20th N.I., Nowgong, to attached head quarters and wing 20th regt. N.I., Banda.

Surg. M. H. Smith, from Southern dist. to wing 20th N.I., Nowgong.

Surg. D. Elcum to Southern dist.—expeditiously on duty, at the public expense.



**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major gen. T. Raikes, c.b., com. Centre dist., priv. leave for sixty days, from July 3 or date of departure, to Bangalore. Capt. R. Williamson, 43rd foot, from May 11 to June 30, in extension of priv. leave, to Pulney Hills, on private affairs. Col. J. M. Grant, comdt. 24th regt. N.I., from March 26 or date of departure, for six months, to Madras and Western Coast, on private affairs. Lieut. C. L. Casey, C baty., B brig., R.H.A., for one month, in extension, to Ootacamund. Major W. B. E. Ellis, H baty., 1st brig., R.A., leave from Dec. 3, 1877, or date of departure, on private affairs. Lieut. G. St. M. Palmer, 14th hussars, from June 26, or date of departure. Major J. C. Conington, 2-13th foot, from date of departure. Major Campbell, 33rd foot, from May 15th to 23rd. Major E. G. D. Beagin, staff corps, wing officer, 24th regt. N.I., for six months, from June 21, or date of departure. Capt. (brevet major) H. R. E. Wellesley, squad. comdr., 2nd regt. L.C., from July 8th to 31st, on urgent private affairs.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 11.)

BLANC, Surg. major H. J., M.D., M.R.C.P., is confd. in the app. of senior surg. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital from the date of Major J. T. D. Mackenzie's retirement.

BRERETON, C., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ratnagiri, from Capt. R. T. Frere, R.E., on June 24.

COGHLAN, J. A., acted as exec. engr., Jacobabad, in addition to his other duties, from April 1 to May 13.

COOPER, C. P., chief presy. mag., having returned from leave on m.c. on the 25th ult., was allowed subsidiary leave for one day.

FULLER, Lieut. C. F., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Ahmedabad, from Capt. G. M. Cruickshank, R.E., on June 26.

KANE—MANT—BLANC.—Mr. M. V. Kane, B.A., received charge of the office of head master, Dharwar High School, on the 29th ult. H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to app. Major C. Mant, R.E., to be supt. of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art until the return of Mr. Griffiths from furl. Surg. major H. J. Blanc, M.D., is confd. in the app. of professor of surgery, clinical surgery, and dental surgery in the Grant Medical College from the date of Surg. major J. T. D. Mackenzie's retirement.

MAINWARING, Col. W. G., C.I.E., Bombay staff corps, is app. to act as supt. of the Upper Sind frontier during the absence of Col. S. Nuttall on priv. leave.

MORTIMER, Capt. F. J., R.A., is app. to act as cantonment mag. at Ahmednagar, during the temp. absence of Major Moore. Capt. Mortimer is also app. to be a mag. of the 1st class, within the limits of the Ahmednagar cantonment. The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Mortimer to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the presy. town of Bombay. Capt. Mortimer received charge of the office of cantonment mag. at Ahmednagar.

### MILITARY.

EDEN—Poona station order confd., dated April 23, directing Major W. T. Eden, to take charge of the depot, 26th regt., N.I.

MONTEITH—Regtl. order confd., dated May 9, directing Lieut. A. M. Monteith, offic. squad. officer 2nd regt., Sind Horse, to offic. as 3rd squad comdr.

RUSSELL—ERSKINE—DOIG.—Lieut. C. Russell, R.H.A., to be station staff officer at Kirkee. Capt. C. M. Erskine, officg., 3rd squad. comdr., Poona Horse, to offic. as comdt. of the Aden troop. Major A. J. Doig is placed on general duty, Baroda.

### THE BOMBAY RELIEF.

With the sanction of Govt. the following movements in relief of British and Native Troops for 1878-79 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions which will be issued by the qmr. gen.:—

#### Garrison Artillery.

No. 10 Battery 8th Brigade.—From Rangoon to Aden.  
No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade.—From Cannanore to Aden.  
No. 15 Battery 8th Brigade.—From Aden to Allahabad.  
No. 16 Battery 8th Brigade.—From Bombay to Gwalior.  
No. 18 Battery 8th Brigade.—From Aden to Lucknow.  
No. 1 Battery 9th Brigade.—From Aden to Ferozepore.  
No. 10 Battery 9th Brigade.—From Govindgarh to Bombay.  
No. 14 Battery 9th Brigade.—From Ferozepore to Aden.  
No. 8 Battery 11th Brigade.—From Lucknow to Bombay.

British Infantry.

2nd Foot (1st Battalion).—From Poona to England.  
8th Foot (1st Battalion).—From Aden to England.  
7th Foot (2nd Battalion).—From Belgaum to Colaba, Ahmednagar, and Sattara.  
11th Foot (2nd Battalion).—From Poona to Kurrachee and Hyderabad.  
14th Foot (1st Battalion).—From Ranikhet to Aden.  
17th Foot (2nd Battalion).—From Mhow to Nusseerabad.  
Ditto ditto From Indore to Neemuch.  
66th Foot.—From Colaba, Ahmednagar, and Sattara to Poona.  
68th Foot.—From Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Meer.

83rd Foot.—From Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Belgaum.  
Regiment.—From England to Poona.  
Regiment.—From England to Mhow and Indore.

#### Native Infantry.

1st Grenadiers N.I.—From Ahmedabad to Nusseerabad.  
2nd Grenadiers N.I.—From Belgaum to Ahmedabad.  
4th Regt. N.I.—From Satara, Bombay, and Asirgarh to Poona.  
5th Regt. N.I.—From Poona to Deesa.  
7th Regt. N.I.—From Rajkot and Tanna to Bhuj.  
8th Regt. N.I.—From Poona to Satara, Bombay, and Asirgarh.  
11th Regt. N.I.—From Bhuj to Poona.  
12th Regt. N.I.—From Dharwar to Rajkot.  
13th Regt. N.I.—From Malegaon to Mhow.  
15th Regt. N.I.—From Ahmednagar to Rajkot and Tanna.  
16th Regt. N.I.—From Nusseerabad to Malegaon.  
17th Regt. N.I.—From Surat to Belgaum.  
18th Regt. N.I.—From Deesa to Poona.  
23rd Regt. N.I.—From Mhow to Ahmednagar.  
28th Regt. N.I.—From Rajkot to Surat.  
Reliefs of R.A. and Native Cavalry, as well as the Native Infantry for Dharwar and Ahmedabad, will be notified hereafter.

#### CENTRAL GYMNASIUM.

The undermentioned are reported to have completed a special course of instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained certificates as follows:—

Private A. Harding, 14th hussars, 2nd class.  
Private W. Foster, 14th hussars, 2nd class.  
Driver C. Norrish, D brigade R.H.A., 2nd class.  
Private H. McDonald, 2-11th foot, 2nd class.  
Private W. Fullerton, 48th foot, 1st class.

#### MEDICAL.

BARREN, Surg. W. A., to act as civil surg. of Sattara during the absence of Surg. Bainbridge.  
KEITH, Surg. J. F., M.B., 1st cav., to offic. in med. charge 28th N.I., v. Surg. major McDougall, acting civil surg., Rajkote.  
MASANI, Surg. H. D., to act as civil surg., Tanna.  
PINKERTON, Major J., M.D., to be a member of the Town Council of the City of Bombay, v. Capt. H. Morland.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The Hon. D. Framjee, c.s.i., Presy. mag., priv. leave for twenty-one days from the 27th inst., from such date as he may avail himself thereof. Mr. J. H. Nelson, dist. and sess. judge, Cuddapah, for nine months. The Hon. G. Nugent, acting asst. supt. of police, Coimbatore, for two months. Mr. F. A. Nicholson, acting head asst. collr. Madras, priv. leave for two months and ten days, from July 1. Surg. major C. Robertson, M.D., zillah surg. and supt. of the jail, Cuddalore, priv. leave for two months. Mr. W. M. Montserrat, asst. engr., 2nd grade, for three months, from June 1. Mr. A. Smith, dep. coll., in charge of the Treasury, Chingleput dist., priv. leave for two months on urgent private affairs.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in June) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. T. Price, staff corps, wing officer, on private affairs, for one year, one month, and eight days, and on m.c. for ten months and twenty-two days. Capt. A. M. Hooper, Madras volunteer guards, for six months, on private affairs. Capt. A. D. Phelps, staff corps, wing officer 41st N.I., for two years on private affairs. Capt. H. F. Disbrowe, pension paymr., Presidency Circle, leave from July 1. Major H. W. Harris, Bombay staff corps, for eight months, from date of leaving India.

**COURTS-MARTIAL.**—At a general court-martial assembled at Ferozepore on the 3rd June, Private J. Carey, of the 1st Battalion 18th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Ferozepore, on or about the 10th May, 1878, used violence against Sergeant J. McAnespy, of the same battalion, by striking him with his clenched fist in the face, the said Sergeant McAnespy being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office; and having used towards him insubordinate language, in substance and to the effect following:—that is to say—"You are a big ———." The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The Court further sentenced him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—Approved and confirmed. Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Jullundur on the 5th June, Private J. Flanagan, of the 100th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st charge: Having, at Jullundur, on or about the 14th May, 1878, wilfully spoiled the following articles of his kit, viz., one waist belt, one expense bag, one coat strap, one brace strap, and one valise. 2nd Charge: Insubordination accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Jullundur, on or about the 15th May, 1878, while a prisoner in the regimental cells 100th Regiment, under sentence of a regimental court-martial, offered violence against Sergeant William Holden, of the same regiment, by rushing at him, and attempting to strike him with his handcuffed hands; and having used towards him threatening language, in substance, and to the effect following, that is to say,—"If I stay in these cells, I will kill you," or words to that effect; the said Sergeant W. Holden being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years; to be put under stoppages of pay until he shall have made good the articles of kit. The Court do further sentence him to be discharged with ignominy from her Majesty's service.—Approved and confirmed. Three years of the penal servitude to be inflicted in India.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ANGUS**—At Darjeeling, July 26, wife of Major gen. J. A. Angus, son.  
**AWDREY**—At Coimbatore, Madras, July 6, wife of Capt. A. Awdry, R.E., daughter.  
**BURGE**—At Waldair, Madras, June 23, wife of Lieut. col. R. S. Burge, 7th N.I., son.  
**BURN**—At Colaba, July 6, wife of R. N. Burn, daughter.  
**BUTT**—At Naini Tal, July 3, wife of G. Butt, Bengal civil service, son.  
**CLARKE**—At Steamer Point, Aden, June 19, wife of Lieut. H. Clarke, R.E., son.  
**COPCUTT**—At Combaconum, June 29, wife of C. A. Copcutt, inspr., S. I. Railway, son.  
**COX**—At Umballa, June 30, wife of T. A. Cox, dist. engr., S. P. and D. Railway, son.  
**CRAY**—At Agra, July 1, wife of J. G. Cray, daughter.  
**DAVIDSON**—At Batangi, near Abbotabad, Punjab, June 25, wife of Capt. J. Davidson, Punjab Frontier Force, daughter.  
**FITZGERALD**—At Mirzapore, June 28, wife of Sarg. major E. A. FitzGerald, daughter.  
**FORDYCE**—At Poona, July 7, wife of Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, 8th regt. N.I., daughter.  
**FOWLER**—At Bangalore, July 6, wife of J. Fowler, Palghat, daughter.  
**GIBSON**—At Murce, June 26, wife of Surg. G. J. Gibson, M.D., A.M.D., son.  
**HAMMOND**—At Nuttingully, June 28, wife of Major Hammond, 5th Punjab cav., daughter.  
**MACLEOD**—At Maulmein, British Burma, June 21, wife of D. G. Macleod, justice of Maulmein, daughter.  
**MAUGHAN**—At Gadawarra, July 5, wife of J. A. Maughan, M.E., agent and manager, Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company (Limited), son, still-born.  
**PORTER**—At Lahor, July 3, wife of the late J. O. Porter, sub engr. Public Works Dept., son.  
**RIDGEWAY**—At Shillong, June 25, wife of Lieut. R. K. Ridgeway, adjt. 44th S.L.I., son.  
**SARTORIUS**—At Kussowlie, June 26, wife of Major R. Sartorius, v.c., C.M.G., 6th Bengal cav., son.  
**SIMEON**—At Sitapur, July 6, wife of L. B. Simeon, asst. engr. P.W.D., son.  
**SLATER**—At Bangalore, July 7, wife of Rev. T. E. Slater, of Madras, daughter.  
**WILLOUGHBY**—At Jubberkhet, July 4, wife of P. H. Willoughby, R.A., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**AIKIN—MORGAN**—At Sukkur, June 27, J. H. R. Aikin, eldest son of J. J. Aikin, apothecary, Bombay Med. Dept., to Eva G., only daughter of H. Morgan, I. V. S. Railway.  
**COLLINS—WOOD**—At Calcutta, June 27, P. A. Collins, to Alice L., daughter of the late W. C. Wood, of Calcutta.  
**LISSENBURG—MACFARLANE**—At Madras, July 3, W. T. Lisseburg, to Eveline, daughter of P. MacFarlane.

### DEATHS.

**BECK**—At Mussoorie, June 22, wife of Mr. Thomas Beck, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, aged 31.  
**BIRD**—At Calcutta, June 26, Mrs. Jane Bird, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Bird, aged 74.  
**BOUSON**—At Sumbalpoor, Central Provinces, June 22, G. C. Bouson, surg. of the left wing 2nd regt. M.N.I., aged 24.  
**BRIDGNELL**—At Calcutta, July 2, J. Bridgnell, chief acct., her Majesty's Mint, aged 50.  
**CROWE**—At Palamcottah, June 27, J. W. Crowe.  
**DUNCAN**—At Calcutta, June 28, Mrs. S. A. Duncan, aged 51.  
**FARRELL**—At Guntore, June 30, Dr. P. J. Farrell, zillah surg., late Bombay I. M. S. and formerly of Dublin.  
**FLINN**—At Umritsur, June 28, Mrs. Ellen B. Flinn.  
**GRANT**—At Agra, June 20, Laura B., wife of Major C. Grant, political agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, aged 25.  
**HECQUET**—At Morhur, July 3, Marie J. P. L. Hecquet, daughter of M. S. N. Hecquet, aged 8 days.  
**JAMIESON**—At Murree, June 24, Charles R. H., son of Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, 14th Sikhs, aged 8 months.  
**JONES**—At Poona, Bombay, July 24, Charlotte M., daughter of Col. J. Jones, R.E., aged 18.  
**JONES**—At Almorah, July 3, Winnie, child of Gavin Jones, aged 1 year.  
**LAWLER**—At Delhi, July 2, Leonard G., son of Florence Lawler, aged 4 months.  
**MCLEAVY**—At Meerut, June 30, Herbert J., son of W. McLeavy, aged 10 months.  
**NELSON**—At Ferozepore, June 28, G. G. Nelson, capt. and brevet major royal (late Bengal) artillery.  
**PORTER**—At Multan, June 28, J. C. Porter, sub engr. P.W.D., aged 35.  
**ROGERS**—At Bareilly, July 2, Charlie M. C., son of Sergt. major R. J. Rogers, 5th fus., of the Naini Tal Depot, aged 1 year.  
**ROSS**—At Bundelcund, July 2, Surg. R. E. Ross, 20th M.N.I.  
**SNELL**—At Calcutta, July 1, Frank de la C. Gordon, son of F. W. Snell, lieut. Bombay staff corps.  
**SINNAPEN**—At Madras, June 27, Rev. J. Sinnapen, Missionary S. P. G., aged 79.  
**THOMPSON**—At Midnapore, June 24, Susie, wife of T. M. L. Thompson, aged 34.  
**WALTER**—At Suez, June 30, S. N. Walter, aged 63.

## Home.

### ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The prizes gained during the past year by the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, were distributed on Friday last by Lord Napier of Magdala, in the absence of Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, who was summoned at the last moment to attend a meeting of the Cabinet. A large company assembled in the theatre to witness the ceremony, amongst those present, in addition to Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, being Sir Louis Mallet, Permanent Under-Secretary for India; Sir F. Halliday, Colonel Sir W. Merewether, Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir George Campbell, M.P., Sir John and Lady Adye, Sir G. D. and Lady Forsyth, Sir F. and Lady Pollock, Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, Sir E. F. and Lady Du Cane, Sir F. and Miss Goldsmid, General Sir Arthur Kemball, Sir J. and Lady Fayrer, Mr. D. Onslow, M.P., Sir H. Norman, Major-General and Mrs. Thuillier, General and Mrs. Bunn, General and Mrs. Hopkisson, and Colonel Chesney, President of the College.

Colonel Chesney said that although the academical year just closed had been uneventful, it had been marked by a change of some importance. Hitherto one half of the last of the three years over which the College course extended had been devoted by the senior students to practical work in some part of the kingdom. In future, however, they would pass the whole of the third year in the College, and undergo a practical course after entering the public service. The further course would be made at the cost of the State, and the extension of the period of training would be compensated for by a reduction in the limit of age for admission into the College. For the senior students the principal distinction available was the Foundation exhibition, established by the civil engineers of the Public Works Department, which had been won by Mr. W. Chadwick. The two senior Foundation scholarships had been gained by Mr. J. W. Wyatt and Mr. W. E. Pedley, and the two junior by Mr. R. C. Dyson and Mr. E. J. Alexander. The Argyle scholarship, the gift of the Secretary of State, had been secured by Mr. H. Roche; that given by the Public Works Committee of the Council of India for applied mathematics by Mr. W. H. McConnel; the Dickens' scholarship in mathematics by Mr. A. Hill; the President's prize for Indian history by Mr. H. G. Savory; and the accounts prize by Mr. W. Chadwick. In the telegraph department the prize for general proficiency had been awarded to Mr. T. Berrington. The College had now outlived whatever dangers might have beset its early years, and was encountering the incidents of successful manhood.—(Cheers.)

The prizes were then distributed amongst the successful students by Lord Napier of Magdala.

Sir Louis Mallet, in the name of Lord Cranbrook, congratulated Colonel Chesney and his Staff upon the successful results of the past year, and expressed his sympathy with them in their ambitious aspirations. He shared the belief that the prolongation of the course of study with a view to practical objects would produce the best possible consequences. An addition had been made of students in the telegraph service, and it would have been difficult to have effected a better arrangement. He could not help thinking that it would be an advantage if in future the engineering and telegraph services were more and more brought together. The interest of meetings like the present was very great, and the students must derive benefit from meeting face to face men who were distinguished in the contemporary annals of English history. Intellectual culture, sound knowledge, and high moral principle should be combined as far as possible, those being the title-deeds of British administration in India.—(Cheers.)

Lord Napier of Magdala, who was received with cheers, then addressed the students. His lordship said:—My visit is one of great interest to me, to see my brother engineers, as I may call you, starting on your career. I congratulate you upon the great advantages that you possess here—advantages which we who worked in India without anything like the same preparation can thoroughly appreciate. The engineers who started in my day were not only constructors, but were hewers of wood and drawers of water. We quarried, we made our nails, we burnt our lime, we made our bricks, and did every subordinate work that an engineer now finds done to his hand. You will have much more time than we had to advance the engineering profession and engineering science in their higher branches. I heard with pleasure the remarks which Colonel Chesney made as to maintaining the period of instruction and commencing at an earlier date, for those who are advanced in life can appreciate the advantage of youth in every undertaking, and especially in India, where the utmost activity and energy are required. It is very satisfactory to observe that every branch of engineering is cultivated here. I have known an engineer prepared to execute any large work—I must admit that he was not a military engineer. He would say, "I am quite ready to commence, but you will be kind enough to send me a surveyor to survey the ground first." It is perfectly clear that no such one will be found among the engineers who start from this institution. As an engineer one of the first essentials which I held to be ne-

cessary in constructing any work was to see the foundation made with my own eyes, and I would willingly ride a hundred miles, if I had my building to construct, in order to see the first stone of the foundation laid. When the foundation had been well laid, I was quite sure that the superstructure was safe, and such is the course here. My friend, Colonel Chesney, with his own hands, is laying an excellent foundation, and I think we may all trust confidently that the superstructure will be everything that can be desired. Among the very important studies in which so many have shown proficiency I attach particular value to that of Indian history. You will have many great works to execute, probably much greater than we have yet seen in India, but success in your career will depend very much, in addition to your professional skill, upon your knowledge of the country and the people, and the way in which you treat the people. Without a knowledge of the people and their history you are very apt to be led to false conclusions; but when you know them well, when you know their history and all that they have been subjected to, you will bear a kindly thought for their deficiencies, and thoroughly appreciate all the excellent qualities that you will find. I have said before here, but I think I may repeat, that I never did a kindness to a native of India that it was not returned a hundredfold when there was an opportunity. Every year is bringing us nearer in appreciation, and nearer in feeling, to that great country to which you are going. I have always held out, in conversation with Indian princes and chiefs, the hope that year by year the union of the two parts of the empire will become closer, and that we shall form one grand whole, unassailable by the rest of the world; and that end will be greatly facilitated by the bearing and conduct of the young men who start for their career in India. You are a mark for every eye to the native population; every act and every word will be observed and scanned by some one, and by very keen judges of character. I am sure that the training you have received here will lead you to conduct yourselves in such a high manner, and with such high aims, that you will carry with you the respect and attachment of the natives of India, amongst whom you will have to live.—(Loud cheers).

#### INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination to be held in London in the course of the next few days:—

	Marks.		Marks.
Payne, Charles Wynter ...	2,048	Hewetson, John ...	1,554
Innes, James Edgeworth ...	1,847	Brown, Kenworthy ...	1,527
Atkins, John De Courcy ...	1,705	Crowly, Joseph ...	1,520
Carlyle, Robert Warrand ...	1,652	Macleod, Bannatyne ...	1,513
Davis, John S. C. ...	1,646	Rawson, Edward C. ...	1,505
Stack, William George ...	1,635	Bayne, Charles Gervein ...	1,475
Moscardi, William ...	1,583		

#### Miscellaneous.

**IMPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Teheran* has left Point de Galle for Suez and Southampton with £230,000 in specie for Europe.

**THE INDIA OFFICE** will issue, in a few weeks, a collection of Pali, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese inscriptions from Western India, arranged by Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., under the direction of Mr. Burgess, Government Archaeological Surveyor.

**THE next volumes in Mr. Longfellow's series, "Poems of Places,"** will, says the New York *Publisher's Weekly*, be devoted to Asia. "The first of these includes Syria; the second, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan; the third, Persia, India, China, and whatever other parts of Asia have been fortunate enough to be sung about."

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were: To Calcutta, £216,400; to Bombay, £75,900; and to Madras, £7,700. Tenders on all presidencies at 1s. 8 1-16d., will receive about thirty-four per cent.; above that price in full. These rates show a reduction of about 1-16d. compared with last week.

Two interesting works published at Calcutta are announced in the *Athenæum*. One is the first instalment of a translation of "Tulsee Dass Ramayana," by Mr. Gronse, of the Civil Service. Tulsee Dass occupies in the Hindi vernacular the position of Shakespeare in the English language, while the poet Chand dates back 600 years, and occupies the position of Chaucer. The Ramayana is an independent poem, and not a translation from the Sanskrit. It is most popular with the people, and deservedly so, but up to the present time quite unknown in Europe. The second is the preface to the new and first edition of the Sanskrit text of the "Lalita Vistara," the only authentic account of the life of Sakya Muni, of Buddha, published by Rajendra Lal Mitri. This work is known to us by translation from the Tibetan version by Foucaux in French, and from the Chinese version by Mr. Beal in English. The work is replete with linguistic and religious interest.

**LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.**—The East Indian Association have just received from Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, a reply promising to give due consideration to the Association's memorial in advocacy of the extension of the village Panchayat system of local self-government in India as an efficacious means of promoting good-will among the rural classes and reducing mischievous litigation, and also as providing a remedy for the agrarian disorders, which largely originate in the action of the Civil Courts in dispossessing the landholders who have fallen into extreme poverty and indebtedness. The memorialists prayed that the Secretary of State for India in Council would be pleased, by the appointment of a Commission or by such other means as might appear fit, to direct inquiry to be made in order to ascertain how far the poverty and indebtedness of the cultivating classes is due to defects in the existing judicial system for the recovery of debt, and whether the delay, vexation, uncertainty and expense of litigation might not be materially reduced by restoring the ancient and customary institution of village Panchayats.

**INVENTIONS FOR INDIA.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. G. K. Winter, F.R.A.S., Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arcotum, in the Presidency of Madras, for improvements in block telegraph instruments. Mr. R. W. H. P. Higgs, of No. 12, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, electrician, for improvements in electric telegraphs. Mr. C. R. Cowie, Rangoon, British Burma, for improvements in the construction of steam boilers, and of furnaces in connection therewith, for the more profitable combustion of refuse combustible matters as fuel. Mr. J. C. Allen, of Cachar, India, tea planter, for improvements in drying tea and in apparatus employed therein. Mr. J. F. Baness, of the Indian Survey Department, residing at No. 37, Park-street, Calcutta, for a new khus-khus or grass tattie and chique, with feed arrangements for cooling houses, rooms, railway carriages, &c. Mr. F. W. Birch, of Mayfield, Mussoorie, for the cure of hydrophobia. Mr. J. Wright, of Tipton, in the County of Stafford and Kingdom of England, for improvements applicable to steam-engines for heating and purifying water, and heating and cooling air or other fluids, and for condensing exhaust steam. Messrs. N. Yagu and L. Survillo, both of Moscow, Russia, for improvements in the method of measuring heights by means of a new apparatus. Mr. J. Hinks, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick and Kingdom of England, manufacturer, for improvements in lamps.

**DEPUTATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.**—A deputation of merchants and others interested in the province of Assam, waited upon Viscount Cranbrook on Wednesday in order to urge upon him the importance of improving the means of communication between Calcutta and Assam, in order to remove the difficulty of obtaining cheap labour from Bengal to the Assam tea plantations, and also of continuing the topographical survey of the hills bounding Assam and the Mishmi country, with the view of determining whether a trade route between Assam and the Western province of China might not be ultimately established. Mr. Forster, M.P., introduced the deputation, and Sir Rutherford Alcock and other gentlemen explained its objects. Sir Rutherford represented that in no province which had been so long in our possession had so little been done to improve the means of communication. It was also urged that, if an ample supply of labour could be procured, enormous tracts of fertile country, with a large and almost unvarying yearly rainfall, might be made available for supplying rice and other cereals to other districts of India more liable to drought and its accompaniment, famine. Lord Cranbrook said the objects of the deputation seemed very reasonable, and he would communicate them by the next mail to the Government of India. He was impressed with the importance of the exploration on the north-east frontier being continued, and he showed by a reference to recent despatches that it was contemplated that the work of the exploring party should go on for at least three years more. The deputation, having thanked his lordship, withdrew.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.**—A Blue-book has been printed containing the second report of the Committee of Public Accounts. Among other matters the report refers to War-office charges on account of India, and the Committee express their satisfaction in being able to report that the proposals of the Treasury in respect to the home-charges, which have remained unadjusted for more than eight years, have been accepted by the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary of State for India in Council. The Treasury Minute explaining the nature of these proposals had been laid before the Committee, and is printed as an appendix. The minute refers to a memorandum drawn up in December, 1877, by the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and also to a memorandum prepared about the same time explaining the views of the India-office, and it indicates that both of these memoranda point to the same solution of the difficulty as regards the past—viz., that past accounts should be adjusted on the basis of actual payments. In other words, that the sum paid in past years into the Imperial exchequer should be taken in full discharge of the claims of the Imperial upon the Indian Government in respect of the effective charges paid in England on account of her Majesty's troops serving in India. A suggestion to adopt this basis of settlement was made by Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson to the Secretary of

State for India in Council, and the Secretary of State laid the suggestion before his Finance Committee, which passed the following minute:—"On the understanding that the proposition of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson is that the advances made on account of the effective services of her Majesty's Regiments on the East India Establishment, in each year, from 1870-71 to 1877-78, and the estimated sum of £530,000 for the year 1878-79 will be accepted by the Treasury in full discharge of all claims of the War Office on that account up to the 31st of March, 1879, the Finance Committee recommend that the proposition be adopted." The Treasury accepted this proposition, subject to the following modifications—viz., that the cost of stores, arms, accoutrements, clothing, and the charges for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers should be still settled in actual bills.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, July 30.—THE PAYMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.—Sir G. BALFOUR asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to state the arrangements for paying the troops from India, as respected the coins and rate of conversion used for the issue of those coins in lieu of the rupee coin; and whether the same rate of conversion was in force for officers as for soldiers; and, if not, what rates were used for those two grades, and on what ground a distinction was made between the soldier and his officer.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the position he believed to be this—The troops sent from India to Malta received an advance of pay in rupees, but from the date of the expiration of that advance the payments at Malta were made in sterling, and it had been decided to pay the troops at the rate of 2s. for each rupee. As far as the officers were concerned, it was, as he understood, decided to pay them at the current rate of exchange, which was about 1s. 9d. for each rupee.—Sir G. BALFOUR gave notice that on an early day he should call attention to the question.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.—Mr. FAWCETT asked the Under-Secretary of State for India when the papers relating to the statistics of mortality caused by the recent famine in Madras and Bombay would be in the hands of members; and whether, considering that the mortality in the North-West as recently as April last is said to have exceeded by 100 per cent. its normal rate, the papers would include statistics on that subject.—Mr. E. STANHOPE: I am much obliged to the hon. member for giving me an opportunity of stating what really happened with regard to this matter. In accordance with the pledge which I had given to this House, I laid these papers upon the table the moment that they arrived, and on the very day on which he spoke my noble friend had also moved for them in the House of Lords. I have seen the proofs of a great part of the return and hope that it will not be long before it is distributed; but we are very anxious not to leave out any facts which throw light upon the subject. At the best, however, the return must give a very imperfect account. As regards the mortality in the North-West, we have just received a despatch from India in which there are two paragraphs referring to this subject. They shall be added to the other papers.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Aug. 1.—THE FAMINE IN KASHMIR.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply to Mr. RALLI, said the Government had not yet received any official information as to the extent and causes of the famine stated to be now existing in Kashmir.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—In reply to Mr. BRIGGS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not yet fix the date for the Indian budget. On Monday it was proposed to proceed with the Education votes and on Tuesday with the supplementary estimates, the statement respecting which he should make on Tuesday.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### MARRIAGES.

BARRETT—BRUCE.—Henry Barrett, of the Forest Dept., Bombay, to Julia Blanche Bruce, at Hanover-square, July 25.  
DUGDALE—WHATMAN.—Arthur George Dugdale, Capt. R.A., A.D.C., to Mary Eliza C. Whatman, at Bexley Church, July 25.

### DEATHS.

GRIFFITH—Rev. Canon Gribble, F.R.A.S., Chaplain to H.B.M.'s Embassy, Constantinople, off Malta, July 25, aged 71.  
LLOYD—Robert Thomas Lloyd, son of W. J. Lloyd, of Calcutta, at Clapton, July 29, aged 39.  
MILLS—George Mills, at Brockley, S.E., July 26, aged 60.  
MONCKTON—E. H. C. Monckton, late H.E.I.C.S., at Northamptonshire, July 24, aged 66.

DR. PLANCK, the Sanitary Commissioner of the N.-W.P., will accompany Dr. Townsend on his tour of inquiry into the causes of the excessive mortality that occurred in these provinces during the first quarter of the present year.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 26. Str. Border Chieftain, Calcutta; Sierra Nevada, Rangoon; Queen of the East, Calcutta; Mallowdale, Bassein; str. Flintshire, Foochow; Angleson, Rangoon.—27. Str. Leverrier, Bassein; Abana, Rangoon; Belle of Bath, Rangoon; Frank Carvil, Rangoon; str. America, Calcutta.—28. Mercin, Madras.—30. Montgomeryshire, Calcutta.—31. Canadale, Calcutta; Eastminster, Akyab; Persian Empire, Akyab; Martino, Rangoon; str. Almora, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

July 25. Silhet, Calcutta.—26. Markland, Bombay.—27. Str. Pleiades, Colombo and Calcutta.—28. Prince Eugene, Bombay; str. Strathairly, Aden; Cabul.—29. Genevieve Strickland, Bombay.—31. Bristow, Singapore; John Shepard, Singapore; Abercarn, Bombay; Cape Horn, Singapore; America, Bombay; City of Khios, Calcutta; Hamlet, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.  
Per str. Nizam, Aug. 1.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodd, Lieut. C. H. E. Adams, Mrs. Luton, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew, Major and Mrs. Macnaughten, Lieut. J. N. Colthurst, Mr. John P. Casey, Mr. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, and Mr. Garland. For MALTA.—A. A. Corsellis, H. B. Collins, Rev. S. F. Barker and Master Hornby.  
Per str. Sumatra, Aug. 12.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—D. C. Shroff, Mr. and Mrs. Whitty and Mr. J. K. Sim.  
Per str. Sumatra, Aug. 9.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Miss Francis.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Cochin, from Calcutta, May 20, 35 S., 20 E.  
Earl of Zetland, from Bombay, May 27, 35 S., 18 E.  
City of Madras, for Calcutta, June 18, 4 N., 26 W.  
Breuda, Rio Janeiro, for Calcutta, May 31, 38 S., 62 E.  
Duchess of Edinburgh, for Calcutta, June 21, 8 N., 27 W.  
Desdemona, for Bombay, June 29, 11 N., 29 W.  
Carpentaria, for Calcutta, June 4, 24 S., 34 W.

### NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

ST. HELENA.—(By telegraph, Madras, July 29.) The Blair Royle, from Rangoon, for Bremen, with rice, has put in here with loss of top masts, yards, sails and rigging; will repair here.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### AUGUST 8.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. C. and Mrs. Penn, Mr. C. P. Moreton, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. Luis, and Dr. West.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. R. White and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. G. Mercer and friend, Surg. Major Belcher, Mrs. Belcher and family, Messrs. E. Bell, G. Barr, Howe, Braden, G. Nevill, T. Dill, J. A. Langdon, and B. Samuels.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BRISBANE.—Miss M'Kinlay.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Miss M'Cartney.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Hon. Mr. Melville, Mr. Pierce, and Mr. Martin.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Capt. Rowlandson, and Mr. Haderstedt.  
SUZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Carter.  
BRINDISI to SHANGHAI.—Mr. Galember.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. Ulladill.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Bertie.  
VENICE to YOKOHAMA.—Professor Ewing.  
VENICE to CEYLON.—Mr. White, and Mr. Wiggin.

#### AUGUST 15.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thyne and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Henrici, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, Rev. B. Davis, Rev. J. and Mrs. Morrison, and Major M. C. Morris.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Dep. surg. gen. Williamson, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Finch.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. Culbard.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sherstone, and Lieut. Cass.

#### AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses Power, Miss Reynold, Mr. Zevenboom, and Mr. A. Malcock.  
VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Renard.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill and son and Miss Bruce.  
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. C. Edwards.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon Carter, and Col. Bruce.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Bagshawe.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Fraser.  
SOUTHAMPTON to ADELAIDE.—Mr. Engelhardt.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Stirling.  
VENICE to GALLE.—Mr. P. F. Hadow.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. Endear, and Miss Endear.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Bishop Schereschewsky and family.

#### AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith, and Mr. W. Wedderburn.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, and Mr. J. T. Southey.

#### SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Sauton, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lea, Mrs. M. J. Arnot, Mr. Gordon Tomkins, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Forbes.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Seones.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, and Mr. Hathornthwaite.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias, and Mr. Pollen.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, and Mr. C. B. Acton.  
VENICE to BRISBANE.—Rev. W. F. Gora.

#### SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, and Miss Davies.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Whist.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. Tanner.

#### SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kinealy and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, and Miss Lynch.  
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, and Miss Jackson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor.  
VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

#### SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Miss Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, and Mrs. Raunell.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, c.b., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, and Mr. G. Hall.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family.



OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Mrs. Elliott, and Surg. Major Thornton.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, and Mr. Dunsterville.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ffolliott, Mrs. Rainsell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, and Capt. C. M. A. Morant.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spankie, Miss Spankie, and Mrs. Lacey.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurnburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Walter Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Cotton and child, Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, and Miss Linter.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, and Miss Gill.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, and Miss Spear.

### SUICIDE IN INDIA.

At a meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association a paper was read by Dr. K. McLeod on "the Causes and Statistics of Suicide in India." His general conclusions are:—

1. That the rates of suicidal deaths vary greatly in different presidencies and provinces. They are shown to be as follows:—Punjab 12.7 per million of population, Bengal 31.3; N.W. Provinces 43.2; Bombay 49.0; Oudh 51.4; Madras 55.6; Central Provinces 70.5; the rate in England and Wales being 66.2.

2. That whatever the rate of any province or presidency, whether high or low, in any year, or on the average it was closely maintained and repeated in the series.

3. That in every province or presidency, certain districts indicated high rates, and other districts low rates; and that these high or low rates were maintained and repeated from year to year. Five districts exhibiting abnormally high rates were tabulated in each case. In Bengal the districts of Pooree, Cuttack, Nuddea, Patna, and Gya, were found to record the highest rates—namely, 100.7, 85.2, 71, 56.7, and 49.5.

4. That towns give higher suicidal rates than district areas. Thus the rate of London is 82.8, against 66.2 for all England; of Calcutta 77.6, against 31.3 for the province (probably an under estimate); and the town of Madras 91.0, against 65.6 for the presidency; and the town of Bombay 90.1 against 49.0 for the presidency. Smaller towns were found to give similar results as compared with rural areas.

5. That throughout India the number of suicidal deaths is higher among females than among males, the reverse being the case in England. The proportion in England being 100 male suicides to 33.2 females; the mean proportion in India was about 100 males to 150 females. The result is contrary to all experience of vital statistics in India, which show a universal tendency to understate facts as affecting females. The truth of the result is strengthened by this consideration, and further confirmed by the fact that localities which give habitually high rates of suicide also render higher proportions of female suicides.

Among physical causes, season was shown to possess a marked influence, the majority of suicides occurring in the hot weather. Famine and physical suffering caused by disease are frequent determinants to self-destruction, more especially painful conditions of the abdominal viscera caused by bad food, worms, &c.

### Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 15.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 16.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 4 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1831-25 (Sicca) ... ..	84½	85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ... ..	84½	85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	85½	85
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	79½	79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	79½	79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	79½	79½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	79½	79½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	60½	81
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ... ..	79½	79½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	87½	83

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 2½d.	5s. 3½d.	5s. 3½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	53½d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..	53½d.		
Five Franc Pieces ... ..	59d. per ounce.		

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock, 1830 ... ..		103½ to 104
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		104½ to 104½
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1834 ... ..		101 to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		37s. pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	118 to 120
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	122 to 127
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	135 to 140
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	130 to 132
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	123 to —
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 105
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	118 to 118½
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	103 to 110
20	Ditto (ditto, 1871) ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gua. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	118 to 120
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	99	to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ... ..	100	115 to 117
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	118 to 113
20	Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	104 to 109 x.in.
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	106	to —
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	12½ to 13
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	23 to —
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	23½ to —
25	Dolbi and London ... ..	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	100 to 103
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	40 to 43
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to —
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to —
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	17½ to —
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	54 to 59
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 5s.	3½ to 4
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	63 to 64
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	8½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	8½ to —
5	Do. New ... ..	4	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	— to —
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	107 to —
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
1	Norbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1 to 1½ dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	39 to 41
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	12½ to 12½
25	National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	5 to 7
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	8)	83 to 83
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	83 to 86
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	73 to 74

THE temporary Government Telegraph offices at Cuddapah, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore, which were opened on account of the famine, have been closed.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 23rd July, 1878.

WITH reference to the Advertisement from this Office, dated the 5th March last, the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, that HOLDERS of INDIA FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES, who have given notice for their renewal for a further period of Six Years, at 4 per cent. per annum interest, are required to surrender their Debentures on or before the 9th August next, at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England.

New Debentures, with Coupons attached, will be issued in lieu of those so deposited, on or after the 16th August next.

Debentures which are to be paid off on the 16th August must be left at the Chief Cashier's Office, Bank of England, for Examination, three days previous to payment.

Receipts will be given for Debentures deposited.

EDWARD STANHOPE.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for FIFTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held on the 12th August, 1878, and following days.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, &c., of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

The necessary Certificates must be submitted to the Military Secretary, so as to reach his address at least a fortnight before the date fixed for Examination.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

India Office, 10th July, 1878.

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JOHN O'HAGAN, Res. Sec., 3, Tall Mall East, Edinburgh—3 and 6, George-street.  
DUBLIN—68, Upper Sackville-street.

## H. M. INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.

MR. FRANCIS H. PRYCE,  
(Late of the India-office),

PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENT,  
22, THE HARD, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.  
Agent to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.

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—Morning Post, 23rd July, 1878.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 19; Ailahabad and Madras, July 17; Calcutta, July 16.

THE fears entertained as to the condition of Puna, where, up to the 15th ult., only three inches of rain had fallen, are a thing of the past. The *Times* telegram of the 4th inst. contains the cheering information that the latest weather reports received at Simla are more encouraging. Sir Richard Temple announces that all anxiety concerning the Bombay Presidency may be dismissed. In Madras the number on relief works is decreasing, and the tendency of prices is downwards. Rain there has been—moderate but general. Relief operations are being closed in Mysor. In the North-West the numbers in receipt of relief increased by 10,000 during the late cessation of rain, but within the last few days there has been a fair general rainfall, Agra and Roy Bareilly having now received their long overdue instalments. The Lieutenant-Governor has telegraphed to Simla that if the favourable weather which has set in continues for some time longer all fears regarding famine will be at rest.

ADVICES from all districts of the North-West and Oudh provinces up to July 10 conveyed the good news of abundance of rain for the Kharif sowing, the Bombay news reporting good rainfall from all parts, except Indapore, where the Kharif crop is entirely spoilt. Relief works had been opened for several thousand people. In other parts the price of grain was steadily falling. In Northern and Eastern Bengal the rain fall had been excessive, and floods were threatening injury to the crops; excessive rain-fall was also reported from Colombo. In Assam the floods are described as exceptional. In Mysor locusts have caused immense damage to the young crops, but the energetic efforts to exterminate them had been fully successful, 43,836,975 have been destroyed in the Mysor District, at a cost of Rs. 3,246, at the rate of four annas a koodoo, or one pie for 75 locusts. The largest number was got rid of in Yedatore taluk, where 14,918,400 were destroyed, and in

Mysor 11,248,175. In Goa fears are entertained that these insects may repeat the devastations of last year. The *Indian Daily News* points out that according to the normal rule, Madras looks to the later North-East Monsoon for the annual supply of water; Mysor, on the contrary, enjoys a good share of the South-West Monsoon, and has a good prospect of being safe for this year and the next.

ACCORDING to the official report from the North-West Provinces, July 10, a considerable amount of rain had fallen in northern tracts, excessive in some. The fall has been pretty general all over the Punjab; between Jhelum and Lahor the country has been flooded and the mails delayed. The kharif prospects are described by a Rawal Pindi correspondent as excellent, but no sensible falling off in grain prices had taken place up to July 7. Advices from Multan, dated 9th July, state that the Indus Valley line had been cut by the floods. Between Mirpur and Ghotkee at that date the water was only nine inches below the top of embankment, and still rising.

THE following is the report of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 9th July:—In Madras more or less rain is reported from all districts except Tinnevely; it has, however, generally been light in the Southern districts on the East Coast; there has been good rain in South Canara, but not much in Malabar; prospects are reported to be “slightly improved in some districts.” The total number on works is 139,798, and gratuitously relieved 75,814, more by 2,177 and 1,684 than last week respectively. In Mysor good rain has fallen in Bangalor, Kalar, Tumkur, Mysor and Shimoga, and light showers elsewhere: more is required in Hassen and Kadur; the crops are in good condition, and prospects are favourable; the total number on relief works for the week ending the 29th ultimo was 37,244, and gratuitously relieved 12,231, more by 114 and 172 than in the previous week. In Bombay very heavy rain has fallen in the Konkan, and good general rain throughout Guzerat, Kattywar, Kanara, and Khandeish; fair rain has fallen all over the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country, except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, and Belgaum; some rain is also reported from Sind, where the river continues high. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, but more is wanted in Bilaspur, Sambulpur, and Jubbulpore; sowings are being pushed on. In Berar good rain has fallen, and prospects are favourable. In Central India general rain appears to have fallen, and prospects are good. In Rajputana also the monsoon has set in, and except in Marwar, where rain is wanted, prospects seem to be favourable. In Bengal heavy rain has fallen in the Northern districts, and good rain elsewhere; more is wanted in Balasore, Saran, and a few other districts. In Assam there has been general rain, and prospects are good. In Burma the fall, though generally fair, appears to have been light in some of the inland districts. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has now been general rain, which was very heavy in Rohilkhand; prospects are good. In the Punjab very heavy rain has fallen at Delhi, and good rain elsewhere, except at Peshawar; prospects are favourable throughout the Province. The meteorological summary of July 12 adds that the monsoon has consequently made its final advance during the past week, and is now established over the whole of India. The final advance was marked by excessive rainfall in the western districts of the North-

Western Provinces and adjacent districts of the Punjab. A table of average rainfall from July 1 to 11, with a maximum at Bombay of 24·30, and a minimum of no rain at Peshawar, the only exception, shows that rainfall quite up to the average has fallen over the whole of India, except in Southern Bengal, at Allahabad, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, and probably the neighbouring districts. Heavy rainfall was registered on July 12 in Southern Bengal. The amount at Chittagong was 7·5 inches, and at Dacca 6·5 inches. The monsoon has consequently up to the present date given fair rainfall almost without exception to the whole of India.

INTELLIGENCE has reached India that Sirdar Abdulla Jan, the Heir Apparent to the Throne of Kabul, is seriously ill. The *Times of India* considers the news as important if true.

THE *Times*' telegram of the 4th inst. states that, as has already been briefly mentioned, a *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been published, containing notifications ordering a reduction of the Salt Duties in the Bengal Presidency by 4 annas a maund, thus fixing the duty at a uniform rate throughout the greater part of British India of 2 rupees 8 annas per maund. The Government Resolution states that for many years past the Government have been anxious to equalise the burden of the salt taxation throughout India. The rate of duty on salt has always been higher, and until the beginning of this year very much higher, in Bengal than in either Madras or Bombay. In April, 1861, the salt duty in the Lower Provinces of Bengal stood at 3 rupees 4 annas per maund, and in the Upper Provinces at 3 rupees per maund, but in Madras and Bombay at only 1 rupee 4 annas per maund. In the Northern Provinces, moreover, the cost of salt was further enhanced by their greater distance from the sources of supply, the result of all this being that the price of salt in those parts was much higher than elsewhere. The financial exigencies of the State did not, however, permit of a loss of any portion of revenue derivable from salt duties, and it became obvious that the only practicable way of reducing the excessive prices in Northern India was to equalise the duties throughout the whole country, there being no justification in principle for establishing different rates of duty in different parts. In the five years ending 1877-8 the average annual quantity of salt taxed in British India was about 240 lakhs of maunds, and the average annual duty about six crores of rupees, giving an average rate of taxation of 2 rupees 8 annas per maund. As the object of the Government was not to increase the total revenue from salt duty, but only to maintain the amount which had been previously realised, a rate of 2 rupees 8 annas per maund was taken for general adoption. The duties in Madras and Bombay have accordingly been gradually raised until, in December last, they were fixed at 2 rupees 8 annas per maund, the duty in Bengal being at the same time reduced in the Lower Provinces to 3 rupees 2 annas, and in the Upper Provinces to 2 rupees 12 annas per maund. As announced in a financial statement of the present year, the Government have been in negotiation with the Native States of Rajpootana and Central India with a view to the adoption of a measure which would admit of the abolition of the Inland Customs' line, the maintenance of which had been necessary to prevent the salt produced in those States from passing untaxed into Northern India, and to secure the full rate of duty on the imports of the less highly taxed salt of the South. These negotiations have now been brought to a close, and the Customs' line will shortly be abolished. The measure of equalisation fixed at 2 rupees 8 annas per maund may be regarded as a final financial limit, the dues in British India not admitting of any lower general rate.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam, Sir Stewart Bailey and Staff, arrived at Dhubri on July 12th from Darjeeling *via* Rungpore. The roads had been much injured, owing to the exceptional floods, but the journey was accomplished in fifty-four hours.

IN the Railway Fraud case, the trial of which had concluded at Sholapore, the Judge acquitted Mr. Bedford and the other accused, and found that the principal witness had perjured himself, that the other evidence was untrustworthy, and obtained while the witnesses were under police surveillance, and that the books in the possession of the police had been tampered with.

MAJOR SANDEMAN left Simla for Khelat on the 16th ult. He will, before long, undertake a journey through the heart of Beloochistan to Mekran, on the Persian border, returning probably by the sea coast to Kurrachee, as the country to be visited is almost a *terra ignota*. Major Sandeman will, no doubt, be accompanied by a small escort, but his safety is tolerably well assured without one.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India has been published:—"The Governor-General in Council directs that, in the case of a State Railway, whether Imperial or Provincial, the control of which is vested in a local Government or Administration, serious accidents occurring on an open line shall be inquired into by an officer appointed, or approved, for that purpose, by the Government of India. Such officer will enter upon all needful investigations on receiving information from the Manager or Officer in charge of the Railway, whose duty it is to give the promptest advice of such accidents. And the report of the results of such investigation will be submitted to the local Government or Administration controlling the Railway concerned, by whom it should be forwarded without delay for the information of the Government of India, together with a copy of the orders passed upon it."

A DARBAR had recently been held at Hyderabad, for the purpose of presenting to H.H. the Nizam, for ultimate delivery to the grandmother of his Highness, the very handsome insignia of the Crown of India, which the Empress of India had specially conferred on this lady, the Dilawar-ul-nissa Begum. The patent of the Order had been sent some time ago, and the insignia were given on this occasion. The Resident, in presenting the insignia to the young Nizam, in a few words expressed the great pleasure he felt in being made the medium of conveying this gracious mark of the friendship of the Empress towards his Highness's family. H.H. [the Nizam] begged that his thanks might be conveyed to the Viceroy and through his Excellency to the Empress of India, and this ended the proceedings.

INTENDING passengers by the Egyptian Railway will welcome the following notice signed by Major General Marriott:—"The Egyptian Railway Administration, being willing to provide sleeping carriages in the trains conveying the Indian passengers, provided that there would be an adequate demand for them, has fitted a carriage in each train with sliding boards and spare cushions so as to make a bed of each pair of opposite seats. A double seat so fitted may be had for payment of ten shillings extra. Travellers desirous to have this accommodation are requested to give their names to the purser or head steward, who will send a list to the station-master, who will receive the payment at the station before starting. At present there are only twelve such sleeping seats available in each train. If the demand shall be found to exceed this number, more will be provided, and superior sleeping carriages will be built hereafter."

THE Anti-Vaccination Society will be delighted to found a new argument against preventing small-pox on the malpractices of an official vaccinator in Southern India, as narrated by a correspondent of the *Cochin Argus*. In Mayvelikkara the Vaccination Department is becoming a nuisance. If any passer by appears in the Vaccinator's eye to be a stranger to the place where he is, he goes up to him and threatens to vaccinate him without caring whether the poor man is on a journey or under a heavy load. As might naturally be expected, the man will entreat the Vaccinator to leave him unhurt. No sooner he shows signs of timidity, than he speaks more harshly to him, and asks him to pay him a few chuckrams at least. If the Vaccinator finds all his efforts ineffectual he makes an extraordinary operation on the man, so as to produce a good quantity of blood from his arms. It is to be hoped that the Chief of the Department will try to put a stop to such unbecoming practices on the part of his subordinates.

A REPORT by Mr. Robert Cross (well-known by his labours in the Chinchona Forests of South America), on the subject of india-rubber yielding plants, and their possible introduction into India, has recently been issued by the India Office. The *Planters Gazette* of the 31st ult. contains an interesting sum-

mary of the results of Mr. Cross's visit to Para, and his observations on the Para and Ceara rubber-trees, which are distinct plants. With regard to the introduction and propagation of the Para rubber-plant into India, the hottest parts and the low-lying, moist tracts, or land subject to inundations are recommended; deep, humid land suitable for cane and coffee planting is quite suited for the tree. The Malay peninsula, Burma, Ceylon, and Southern India are said to possess many suitable localities. The value of the Ceara rubber makes it desirable that it may be established in India. Mr. Cross suggests that in the districts of Madras, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay, many localities possessing all the conditions essential for the growth of Ceara rubber may be found, and the plant might also be tried in the deep tropical valleys of Assam; indeed, in all the parched regions of India within the limits of coffee culture.

THE annual report on the revenue administration of British Burmah for 1876-77 has been before the Secretary of State in Council, and is, on the whole considered very satisfactory. The area of land under assessment was increased during the year by 104,056 acres, and the land revenue during the year exhibited, in comparison with that of the previous year, the following demands:—

1875-76	...	Rs. 44,53,445
1876-77	...	45,69,186

The remissions granted were Rs. 41,275 as against Rs. 1,95,555 in the preceding year. The net revenue of the two years is thus exhibited:—

1875-76	...	Rs. 42,57,900
1876-77	...	45,27,911

thus showing an increase in the return of the latter of Rs. 2,70,011. The land under rice cultivation increased by 76,336 acres, while the assessment was enhanced by 66,563 rupees. Garden and orchard land, and land under miscellaneous cultivation, such as cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, &c., also showed an appreciable increase, as well as a satisfactory enhancement of assessment. There was an increase of revenue under the capitation tax of Rs. 39,206, as also a slight increase in the salt excise, which had been falling off. The excise on opium, drugs and liquor, with the duty on imported liquor, showed an increase of Rs. 2,54,334, and the stamp revenue an increase of Rs. 95,089. Marine receipts exhibited an increase of Rs. 11,883, chiefly derived from the collections on account of coast light dues consequent on the completion of the light-house on the Oyster Reef near Akyab. Passing to the less favourable features of the report, it appears that there was a considerable decrease of revenue under Customs, Forests and Fisheries. The decrease in customs was chiefly due to the diversion, on account of the famine, of rice cargoes to Indian ports, which cargoes were thus relieved of export duty. The decrease in forest revenue was caused chiefly by the diminished demand for timber on the part of the Railway and other public departments. In fisheries the decrease occurred partly on account of embankments, which produce a counterbalancing increase of land revenue, and partly from a falling off in the sums derived from licences on nets—a matter which is now under investigation. The total decrease under these three heads is stated to be Rs. 82,249, that is in comparison with the previous year's revenue. But this statement is not considered unsatisfactory, for had it not been for the decrease in Customs revenue the general revenue of the province would have shown a considerable increase on the returns of 1875-76, the most favourable year since Burmah became a British possession. On the whole the Secretary of State thinks it is clear that the province has continued to make a real progress in prosperity.

THE prompt rebuke of the Speaker may perhaps have made even the member for Carlisle ashamed of his unseemly language. Nevertheless it has gone forth that a Member of Parliament could, in a grave debate, describe the Indian Contingent as "all the savages and cut-throats of India." The inhabitants of Malta were at first nearly as ignorant and prejudiced, with regard to the native soldiers, as Sir W. Lawson, but personal experience, according to eye-witnesses, has convinced the Maltese of their error. They "were surprised to find the people, whom they had hitherto looked on as savage heathens, ready to eat their children, and murder them in cold blood, gentle and courteous as any body of men they had ever

seen, and as respectfully considerate towards their religious prejudices as the most refined of their Continental neighbours." It will perhaps astonish the Pickwickian baronet to learn that one Madras Regiment alone, during their short stay at Malta, remitted Rs. 900 to their families at home. Some of "the savages," notably the Sappers and Miners, applied themselves to learn Italian, and of all the Indian soldiers the correspondent of the *Pioneer* heard many little anecdotes among the better classes of the Malta people, and all in their favour.

It has been formally announced by the Secretary for War that a few weeks at most will see the Indian Contingent on their homeward route. Two disappointments have been experienced by them, one we cannot regret, the want of an opportunity to show their prowess on behalf of the Queen Empress. According to one correspondent, life is to them as to the Scotch terrier "full of seriousness, for want of fighting." Another, namely, the lack of an opportunity to satisfy their loyal longing to behold the Queen, has found a partial solace in the presence of the Duke of Edinburgh. They have seen his Royal Highness unremittingly busy on the beach, superintending the landing arrangements from early morn to dewy eve, engaged "in exceptionally hard honest work," to quote the telegram of the able correspondent of the *Daily News*. They have also had an opportunity of seeing him and being honoured by his recognition when occupying a position of distinction proper to his Royal birth and dignity. On Tuesday last, being the Duke's birth-day, when the fleet dressel ships and fired a Royal salute, a parade of the troops at Larnaka, numbering about 3,000, was held in honour of his Royal Highness. The force consisted of a battery of artillery, a regiment of the Bombay Lancers, three white regiments, the native Sappers, the Goorkas, and the 9th Bombay Infantry. General Ross acted as divisional general. The Duke was received with a Royal salute and drooped colours, and the troops marched past. Afterwards the native officers were presented *seriatim* to his Royal Highness, who touched their swords.

THE announcement in the *Athenæum* of August 3rd that Mr. C. T. Newton proposes to commence excavations in Cyprus as soon as possible was at least premature. The *Times* of the same date contained a letter from Mr. Newton, in which he says:—"I think it right to state that I have submitted no such proposal to the Trustees of the British Museum; and, further, that it would not, in my opinion, be expedient to entertain any such scheme of exploration at present." In the meantime, the numerous memorials of his varied history, on which the sun of Cyprus still shines, will soon be faithfully represented to stay-at-home travellers, as Mr. Stephen Thompson, whose well-known photographs of Italian tombs and his series of British Museum photographs have proved him especially fitted for photographing antiquities, will shortly leave England for Cyprus, being especially commissioned by her Majesty the Queen to obtain a series of views of the island for her inspection. Mr. Thompson may extend his travels into Turkey in Asia if the season is favourable for his work.

THE most immediately interesting question as to the salubrity of Cyprus still awaits solution. On the one hand, we hear of fever breaking out, of danger threatening the health of soldiers and sailors alike. On the other, save for certain few, but lamentable, cases of heat-apoplexy, we are assured that the health of the garrison is generally as good as could reasonably be expected. The host of difficulties attendant on the settlement of a numerous garrison, and the transfer of authority, are disappearing before the orderly energy of the High Commissioner. The new department of the Foreign Office, presided over by Mr. Philip Currie, will not find an overwhelming burden of administration laid upon them. As to the details of the government, the six districts into which the island is already divided are to be placed under Civil Commissioners, five of whom have been already named, viz., Brigadier-General Watson, for Larnaka; Brigadier-General Macpherson, Limasol; Captain Swain, Famagousta; Lieutenant Holbech, Kyrenia; Lieutenant Wauchope, Baffa. Under each a subordinate officer will take charge of the police. The instructions issued provide for the maintenance of the existing tribunals, without interference, save when required to repress



wrong or enforce right and justice. They will report at as early a date as may be on all the subjects which affect the well being, character, occupations, and creed of the inhabitants. We cannot but think that useful auxiliaries would be found in the Indian Forest Department, as the Commissioners will have quite enough to do to complete the information of which the mouthpieces of the Government have declared themselves to be sadly in want. The restoration of the forests and the drainage of the swamped plains should be at once taken in hand, with a view not only to the ultimate prosperity, but the salubrity of our new possession.

*Nascitur non fit* expresses a distinct idiosyncrasy. The opinions of poets on matters of fact are not always to be trusted; and it would, no doubt, be hazardous to commission an officer of highly imaginative mind to report on harbour works or barrack accommodation. Thomas Moore informs us that

"Fresh smell the shores of Araby,  
While breezes from the Indian sea  
Blow round Selama's sainted cape;"

though the initiated is aware, to his cost, that the said Selama is one of two most barren of barren islands, called by our sailors the Great and Little Quoin, and belonging to the group described in the chart as "Sellámeh wa binát-ha." If anything can vie with Sellámeh in dreariness, it is the neighbouring coast representing "the shores of Araby"—the quaint, irregular figure terminated by Cape Masandam—whence, indeed, comes no smell of spice or fragrance or aught whatever worthy of record. And now that the question of Cyprus and its harbours is under consideration, we look for enlightenment to a plain, practical consul rather than to a poet; although the latter may have attained eminence in statesmanship, historiography, and romantic prose literature. Mr. Hamilton Lang's experiences of the newly-acquired island, given in the August number of *Macmillan*, will attract more attention than the brief notice of Alphonse de Lamartine; not because they are nearly half a century later, but because they are more to the point. At the same time, we should like to put implicit faith in the enthusiastic Frenchman when he writes in his diary of the 30th April, 1839:—"Vu le Mont Olympe, et Paphos, et Amathonte; ravissant aspect des côtes et des Montagnes de Cypre de ce côté; cette île serait la plus belle colonie de l'Asie Mineure; elle n'a plus que trente mille âmes, elle nourrirait et enrichirait des millions d'hommes; par-tout cultivable, par-tout féconde, boisée, arrosée, avec des rades et des ports naturels sur tous ses flancs; placée entre la Syrie, la Caramanie, l'Archipel, l'Égypte et les côtes de l'Europe; ce serait le jardin du monde." The italics are not in the original.

## Odds and Ends.

IN our issue of July 27 an extract from an Indian contemporary described Mr. Cowell as Boden Professor of Sanscrit, Oxford, an accidental usurpation of the style and title of Professor Monier Williams, which we willingly correct at his request.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, with reference to a court-martial which ended in turning an apothecary out of the Madras Army, has written a very strong minute on the general subject of bribery in the army, and regrets that persons found out accepting bribes cannot be imprisoned as well as expelled from the service.

MR. GEORGE TAKADA, the Japanese visitor to Ootacamund, inspected the Dadabetta Chinchona Plantation, and expressed great satisfaction at all he saw. He has registered a requisition for seeds of every variety of Chinchona, to be sent to Japan.—*South of India Observer*.

BABOO PEARY LALL, the Curator of the Lahor Book Depot, has applied for permission to bring out an Urdu translation of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "History of the Delhi Assemblage."

MESSRS. THOS. WATSON AND CO.'S Tea Report states that the total exports from Calcutta to Great Britain in June were 1,989,750 lbs., as compared with 1,605,512 lbs. exported in the same month last year. The total exports from the 1st January this year to the 29th of last month were 8,136,163 lbs.

In recognition of the loyal and good service rendered to Government by Mir Ghulam Baba, of Surat, on the occasion of the late disturbances in that city, the Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to confer the title of "Khan Bahadur" as a personal distinction.

WE regret an accident occurred to Mr. W. S. Halsey at Simla on

the 27th ult. His horse slipped, and falling, threw his rider, whose left arm was broken badly.

The Licence Tax report for the North-Western Provinces states that the next returns for 1877-78 amounted to Rs. 8,08,194.

THE revenue from four sales of Bengal opium and three months' duty on opium exported from Bombay amounts to Rs. 2,95,01,150, which is Rs. 43,47,150 better than the estimated revenue. Of this latter amount Bengal opium has realised Rs. 17,93,600 and Bombay Rs. 25,53,550.

DURING 1877, 142 vessels were lost in Indian waters, and eighty-four persons perished in connection with these casualties. The greatest number of accidents happened to half-rotten native craft.

The title of Maharajah, not long back conferred upon the Rajah of Pooree, now undergoing a sentence of penal servitude, is to be withdrawn by official notification.

THE Government has sanctioned the addition of a boarding-house to the Lahor College, and the land is already being taken up for its site.

PRICES are rising rapidly in Rangoon, and people with small fixed incomes find it every day more difficult to make both ends meet.

GAMES in India seem decidedly provocative of quarrels. Witness the Naini Tal polo quarrel. Now we read in the *Times of India* that at Ooty, the other day, a tournament at lawn-tennis terminated in a tournament at arms. The contending knights are said by the local paper to be well known on the hills. The intervention of a constable, who endeavoured to separate the combatants, resulted in rather rough handling for himself. Both knights bear unmistakable evidence of the contest.

POST-CARDS have been introduced in Rangoon.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF BOMBAY.—The following has been communicated to the *Times of India* for publication:—The Army Sanitary Commission have issued a memorandum on the Report of the Bombay Municipality for 1876. In this they remark that although Bombay obtains its water supply from an excellent and pure source in the Vihar Lake, yet, for want of a proper system of drainage, the water frequently becomes contaminated by the influx of sewage and subsoil water; the institution of "dipping wells" is also considered to be injudicious, on the ground that, however pure the Vihar water may be on its entrance into the well, it becomes exposed to the risk of sewage infiltration, and to filth from unclean dipping vessels, besides atmospheric impurities, and it is considered it would be safer to use hydrants, which are now constructed to avoid waste of water. With regard to conservancy, although the surface of the city is scraped and brushed to a degree probably unknown in any other city in India, and the removal of dry garbage may be said to be complete, at a cost to the ratepayers of about £21,000 per annum, yet there is a great amount of solid and fluid matter which sinks into the subsoil or evaporates into the air. The Commission therefore most strongly urge the provision of a complete system of well-built water-tight sewers and drains for Bombay, in the place of the present rudely constructed drains which are always getting choked and require breaking open for cleaning purposes. Every drain should, at its head or highest point, be connected with a flushing tank, where a body of water can be liberated to dilute and sweep down any accumulated sediment. It is considered that by the formation of such a system upon a proper scale, although the expense at the outset might be considerable yet the annual outlay of some £29,000 spent in breaking up roads, clearing drains, which if properly constructed never would require hand cleansing, and doing by hand labour of halalkhores what ought to be done by the law of gravitation, would be saved, or, at all events, spent to a better purpose. The Secretary of State for India in a letter to the Governor of Bombay points out the need for urgency in this matter, and the great importance that the system of drainage determined upon should be the one best calculated to ensure the removal of the serious elements of disease and death now prevailing in the City of Bombay.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. Bagnoll, Lieut. col. F. Bagnall, Capt. R. T. Frere, and Capt. B. Blood.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. N. O. Fanshaw, Mr. Clement West, and Mr. Ross Mangles.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. F. Silcock and Mr. and Mrs. Wild and infant.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—G. F. Duff, Esq., auditor, Oudh State Railways, on board the steamer *Zambardi*, nearing Southampton, July 19. Lieut. col. C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, Berar Commission, at Akola, Berar, June 24, aged 43. Lieut. col. Charles James Oldfield, late Bengal Army, at Barne, Lincolnshire, Aug. 3. Capt. Samuel John Dunlop, Bengal Staff Corps, late of the 1st Battalion, Welsh Fusiliers, at Pachmarhi, June 27. C. J. O. Mayne, Deputy Accountant General, North West Provinces, at Allahabad, August 6. Lieut. J. C. Dougan, Bengal Retired, at Bromley, Kent, July 31, aged 70.

MADRAS.—General Wm. Knox Babington, late of H.M.'s 17th Regt., Madras Native Infantry, at Hyde Park, W., July 31.

BOMBAY.—Mr. Henry Vacher, Executive Engineer, Rajputana State Railway, at Ahmedabad, June 4. Surg. Major A. M. Rogers, H.M.'s 21st Regt., at Bombay, July 15.

ROYAL NAVY.—Capt. Alexander Rodney Bligh Carter, Royal Navy, at the Cottage, Shirley, Southampton, Aug. 8.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, August 10, 1878.

## THE RETURN OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

THE difficulties suggested in the Debates of this week as to the possibility of maintaining a permanent garrison of Indian troops in Cyprus have been quickly solved. We are, however, rather puzzled to reconcile the statements of Colonel Stanley as to the speedy departure of the troops with the information forwarded from Malta and Cyprus as to the defective state of the food supplies on board the transports. The *Times'* correspondent only ten days ago declared it to be certain that inquiries had been made by head-quarters as to the amount of ships' rations in store, and as to other matters connected with the transportation of a native force to India, that the quantity of available ships' rations was most inconsiderable; that were troops now embarked hence for India they would fall in with the monsoon, which would necessitate the close battenning down of the ships, and would preclude the possibility of horses being carried; and that there was no place nearer than Bombay from which to procure the peculiar food which forms the rations on board ship of Indian regiments, and which has that strange sanctity for the native soldier that he would rather die of starvation than eat any other.

We have heard no contradiction or explanation of these averments made by an unquestionably good authority; on the contrary, besides the official statements, another correspondent telegraphs that one or more regiments would start in a few days. We venture to hope that greater care has been exercised as to the Commissariat arrangements for the voyage to Bombay than was shown in the exquisite combination of carts and tent pegs intended for use in Cyprus. Statements appeared in the Indian papers describing not only inconvenience but absolute privation, cheerfully endured on the voyage out, when hopes of acquiring distinction in the field and eager curiosity kept up the spirits of the sepoys. But if on the return voyage, to the necessary discomforts of rough weather, there be superadded irremediable hardships, arising out of commissaries' blunders, even the pleasure of returning home will hardly cause the bad impression to be effaced. Among the numerous questions asked in the House of Commons no one seems to have thought of an inquiry as to the truth of the alleged mistakes on the outward or want of proper supplies for the homeward voyage. There seems, indeed, to have prevailed on both sides an earnest desire to get the poor

sepoys back again with the utmost haste. The voices of the Opposition loudly expressed what the *Times* and Mr. *Punch* fully concur in, viz., a sincere hope that no Indian troops may ever show their faces again on ultra-Indian British soil.

The Minister of War hastened to assure the querists of the House of Commons that there was not, nor had ever been, any purpose of maintaining a permanent garrison of Indian troops in Cyprus. There are doubtless great difficulties attendant on such use of any part of our Indian Army. We concur, however, with the views expressed by General Vaughan, who says in his clear and concise pamphlet on the "Military Occupation of Cyprus"—"As regards any possible difficulties which may arise in connection with the call made upon our Indian troops, I have no hesitation in saying that they only require a little forethought to be disposed of in a perfectly satisfactory way; and then that the permanent employment of Indian troops in European waters will be followed by great and solid advantages." Meanwhile, we ask that the most careful forethought be applied to the preparations for the return of the Indian Contingent. They volunteered loyally, they have earned golden opinions by their behaviour; let not the tales they have to tell of the great fleet of England, of the strange countries where her flag flies, which are still so far from the home of the Empress, of England's greatness, and their own pride in sharing in it, have, as a finale, disappointment and neglect. For there may come an occasion for making such a call again; and, irrespective of an extreme emergency arising, is it an abandoned policy, or one which has never been more than a dream, to constitute the outposts of India in the Mediterranean? It is true that at present Cyprus, no more than Malta, can be looked upon as a base for operations in the north of Asia Minor. But we are confident that no long time will pass before the establishment of the needful interior lines of communication in Asia Minor. The critics who have sneered at the utility of Cyprus as a military post seem to make no allowance for the rapid development of railways. Even with regard to the Suez Canal, it has been overlooked that so long ago as 1859 Cyprus was regarded as a desirable acquisition by the late Emperor Louis Napoleon. The elaborate memoir on the geology of Cyprus read before the Geological Society of France in that year by M. Gaudry states that the author had spent three years in the island in obedience to an Imperial commission, directing him to study the agricultural capabilities of the island. The scheme of the Emperor, or of his councillors, whatever it may have been, has left no record, save the valuable work of M. Gaudry. Instead of the Zouaves of Africa, the combined forces of India and Great Britain have superseded the Turkish garrison of Larnaka. But the idea of the importance of the position for the European Power that would dominate the transit from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, or the shorter access to Mesopotamia, is the same, whether hidden in the Imperial archives, or realised by the foresight of England's Premier.

We have asserted our right and our purpose of controlling the Suez Canal, and have doubled our power of doing so by the occupation of Cyprus. In this the returning Indian contingent have played their part. When the construction of the alternative route, with its superior advantages of expedition, shall have been completed, we dare hazard a prophecy that the warders of the new avenue to Western India will be drawn from the same ranks that furnished the first occupying force of its future outpost. It may well be that some of those very men who had toiled to construct the temporary landing-places, who have been reviewed by the Queen's son, in sight of the mouldering ramparts of Larnaka, will return to Cyprus. They will find, indeed, a new Cyprus, no longer a scene of decay, a country of ruin, where the pestilence lurks in the *debris* of former greatness, or in the marshes, which once were fertile plains. They will find

that the military occupation, which they helped to inaugurate, was proposed to maintain peace and foster the regeneration of the occupied territory, and in this bloodless victory they will rejoice to have had their share; and we hope that they or their successors in the same ranks will, with the same readiness, revisit the scene of its accomplishment, and become the guardians of its new prosperity.

## Correspondence.

### SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The telegram from Calcutta to the *Times* dated the 4th inst. contained information regarding the salt duties involving a principle of the most important character, viz., the equalisation of the salt duties, by the imposition of a general duty of Rs. 2.8.0 per maund.

On no subject has so profound an ignorance been displayed by the *soi-disant* leaders of Indian opinion as on the subject of these salt duties. We find men like Sir George Balfour and Sir George Campbell in the same boat with Lord Lawrence, denouncing any increase of the salt duties, and declaring that those duties are fraught with tyranny and bring ruin to the peasants of India.

Now what are the facts? I have for a series of years paid on the spot the strictest attention to the Salt question. I have interrogated the peasants in their homesteads all over India, and have examined the details of their expenditure. And what have I found? Simply this, that the salt tax is not felt; that its incidence is so light that were it doubled it would still not be felt. The truth of this conclusion can easily be tested.

In a large European household establishment in Calcutta or Madras the butler usually contracts at the rate of eight annas (one shilling) for the month's supply of salt. Out of this he makes a large profit, and probably supplies himself and his fellow-servants. But, leaving out of consideration his profits, he contracts to supply salt at about the rate of one anna per mensem for each person. This would make the year's charge per head to be twelve annas for a European; the native, for his part, buying salt of a coarser character, and buying it for himself, for his own use, and not for profit, would certainly not spend more than eight annas per head per annum, inclusive of the duty. His month's expenditure per head would be the Indian equivalent of one penny. How is it possible, then, that on a consumption so small he can feel the increased duty? It is impossible. But it will be said, "he has a wife, and four children, and a father and mother to support." Granted. Supposing that the four children equal in their consumption of salt two grown up men, what then? His expenditure for salt mounts at the outside to sixpence a month, including the duty. Probably it is very much less. Whether the duty stands at R. 2 or R. 3 per maund can only affect him infinitesimally. In round numbers a maund is 160 lbs., or 2,560 ounces. At the exchange of two shillings, and at the rate of two rupees eight annas duty per maund, the duty per ounce of salt is '0023 of a penny; the duty per pound '037 of a penny. How is it possible that an incidence so slight can affect the peasantry?

Practically the salt duty is not felt in India, and for purposes of revenue it might be raised with advantage.

I enclose my card, and remain,—Your obedient servant,  
London, August 7, 1878. CATO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—When the House of Commons, in 1823, passed the abolition of the iniquitous salt-tax in England, at fifteen shillings a bushel, the tax was thirty times the cost of the salt. If an honest inquiry should be made into the prices of salt in the Kuddapah district, Madras Presidency, I think that it will be found that the poor in that district have now to pay thirty times as much for their salt as they used to pay previous to the publication of the Government Order of the 28th of July, 1873. Mr. Gribble, in page 228 of his manual for the district of Kuddapah, 1875, stated that the manufacture of untaxed earth

salt was by no means a profitable one, *since the salt is sold at a very low price.*

In the year 1823 the English finances were not in a very flourishing condition, and the salt-tax produced nearly one and a-half million sterling a year; but such widespread mischief and wickedness was caused by the tax, that Parliament wisely abolished it altogether, instead of reducing it, for fear of any of our statesmen being tempted to raise so wicked a tax at a future time.

Oh, my countrymen, do not allow your idea, that Government knows better than you do, to cause you to be accomplices with those ignorant politicians who declare that if the natives of India do not consume sufficient salt it is their own fault; who declare that the natives ought to work harder to procure the means of buying dear salt for themselves and for their families. Read the opinions of Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras, who urged that the later additions to the salt-tax had been breaking the poor man's back. Consumption of salt has been falling off terribly; and, full of abuses as the Government Customs Lines are, even for the sake of their abolition, we must not impose burdens which have the effect of spreading loathsome disease among our Indian subjects.

No time should be lost in asking Dr. Lyon Playfair or some other unprejudiced Member of Parliament to demand answers to three questions regarding the effects produced by the increased salt-tax.

1st. Previous to the 28th of July, 1873, what was the average price of duty-free earth salt in the Kuddapah district?

2nd. What is the present price of the cheapest kind of salt in the Kuddapah district?

3rdly. What has been the mortality in the same district during the past eighteen months, caused by diseases owing to want of salt in the blood and bile?—Your obedient servant,  
July 29. T.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

### ELEPHANTS AND ELEPHANT CATCHING.\*

Among the numerous narratives of sporting adventure which have been written this volume will hold a prominent place, as the author has been able to give us the result of experiences gained in his official capacity at the Government Elephant-Catching Establishment, as well as his adventures as a sportsman. The author is thoroughly master of his subject, and possesses the further advantage of being able to tell his story so amusingly that his book will be read with pleasure not only by the eager sportsman, but also by the general reader.

Mysor abounds in game, and was known to the author as a sportsman before he undertook the duty of catching elephants for the Government. It was, indeed, at his suggestion that the Government instituted an Elephant-Catching Establishment in Mysor.

The Government establishment was at a village called Morlay, which is thus described:—

Such a place as Morlay for sport surely never existed, at least for diversity of game. Within a radius of half a mile of my bungalow elephants, tigers, panthers, bears, pigs, and spotted deer; and a little beyond bison, sambar, two kinds of antelope, and bustard are to be found; whilst good duck, pea-fowl, jungle-fowl, and snipe shooting are at my very door.

The author made good use of his rifle among these animals, and he gives us accounts of his experience in shooting them. This, though perhaps the most interesting part of the book, is not the only subject treated, for besides these accounts of sport, and the more serious descriptions of elephant-catching, he gives us much information respecting the customs of the jungle inhabitants and the condition of the country. The land round Morlay was much more densely inhabited and more cultivated in former times than at present, and the author's bungalow was constructed on the site of a deserted village, which ceased to exist fifty years ago. He tells us: "There are many such, thus deserted, of various degrees of antiquity further in

\* "Thirteen Years Among the Wild Beasts of India: their Haunts and Habits, from Personal Observation. With an Account of the Mode of Capturing and Taming Elephants." By G. P. Sanderson, Officer in Charge of the Government Elephant-Catching Establishment in Mysor. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

the jungles." The inhabitants of Morlay are described as Oopligas, or salt-makers. They are a quiet, simple, inoffensive race, very superstitious, and apparently very loose in morals; but from their habits of hunting game of all kinds they made excellent assistants at elephant-catching. Elephants, as a rule, are found in herds of thirty to fifty, which are invariably led by a female. The solitary, or rogue, elephant is rarely met with, and then generally turns out to be an old male wandering about by himself on the outskirts of the herd. Like the donkeys in this country, a dead elephant is rarely found in the jungle, so much so that the jungle tribes believe that the elephant never dies.

The methods adopted to catch the elephant are, driving into *kheddahs* or enclosures; hunting with trained females; pit-falls, and noosing from trained elephants' backs. The *kheddah* plan is used for capturing whole herds, and was the one adopted at the Government Establishment in Mysor.

The surround is always made as extensive as possible, so as to enclose plenty of cover, fodder, and water inside. As soon as the elephants are thus surrounded, the *kheddah* or inner circle is constructed of stout uprights about twelve feet high, enclosing a circle of twenty to fifty yards in diameter, with a funnel-shaped entrance about four yards wide at its narrow extremity. The beasts are then driven into this inner snare by the wary hunters, and as soon as they are all impounded, tame elephants are introduced with a mahout and a rope tier on each.

"The duty of the tame elephant is to secure the wild ones by separating them one by one from their companions, when their hind legs are tied together by the men, who slip to the ground for the purpose. A rope is then secured round each captive's neck, and another to one hind-leg, and they are led out and picketed in the forest near until they have been sufficiently subjugated to be removed." Mr. Saunderson gives us a lively description of his experiences in capturing herds in Mysor and Bengal. The beasts are easily tamed, and in a few months, nay, weeks, after their capture they are made use of for riding. They are naturally timid, obedient and patient, but according to Mr. Saunderson their "sagacity is of a very mediocre description." On the other hand, they seem to enjoy good appetites, as 800 pounds of fodder is the least that can be placed before a full-sized elephant per diem. Some laughable anecdotes are recorded, more especially referring to solitary elephants, as, for instance, that which forms the subject of the frontispiece, and represents a stray elephant making a midnight visit to the camp of an elephant catching expedition in the hill tracts of Chittagong. Other anecdotes showing the docility and patience of tame elephants are also recorded. Mr. Saunderson considers the elephant as the king of animals in India, disputing the title either with the lion or tiger. Of course the elephant can lay claim to being the strongest brute in creation, and when he does attack he is quite resistless. Hence the excitement of elephant shooting. There is always the danger of being run over or gored by an infuriated animal, as in the narrow pass of the jungle there is not much chance of escape. But we must leave the reader to enjoy the descriptions of the hair-breadth escapes, dangers and fatigues connected with elephant shooting.

Among other wild beasts the tiger is probably the most dangerous; he certainly is the most destructive animal. It has been estimated that a cattle-killing tiger consumes about seventy horned cattle per annum, which, at £1 each, brings up the meat bill to £70. No wonder, then, that the tiger is hunted and killed by any available means. The cattle-killer is, however, not the most dreaded kind of tiger; there is the man-eater, a beast that stealthily finds its way into a village at night, and steals away with some unhappy sleeper, or waylays the lonely native in the jungle. As Mr. Saunderson says—

The terror inspired by a man-eater throughout the district ranged by him is extreme. The helpless people are defenceless against his attacks. Their occupations of cattle-grazing or wood-cutting take them into the jungles, where they feel that they go with their lives in their hands. A rustling leaf, or a squirrel or bird moving in the undergrowth, sets their hearts beating with a dread sense of danger. The only security they feel is in numbers. Though the bloodthirsty monster is perhaps reposing with the remains of his last victim miles away, the terror he inspires is always present to everyone throughout his domain.

We should like to linger longer among these anecdotes and sporting adventures, but space forbids. We cannot, however, say farewell to the book without our best commendation. It

is interesting, amusing, and to the intending sportsman in India most useful. It is well written with the exception of a little repetition, and very prettily illustrated by phototints.

J. R.

#### THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.\*

To any one who desires a succinct and lucid account of the complicated relations of the North-West Frontier of India this book will prove a welcome auxiliary. The "Old Punjaabee" is free from a too common defect of Indian authors, namely, verbosity. While terse as a handbook, his account of the land of the Five Rivers and our conquest and settlement thereof is clear and readable. Our administration of the Punjab is not dealt with, save to remark that whereas a few years ago it was the model province, "it has suffered like all the rest of India, from over-legislation and over-government. There are other pungent criticisms on the present methods of administering the Indian empire, in which aversion to the new order is combined with the shrewdness of an experienced and observant official. The author must have rejoiced in the recent Press legislation, as he declares that "instead of instructing and elevating public opinion the vernacular Press is only concerned with raising disaffection among the people. Going out of British bounds the author will be found an admirable guide amongst the Pathan tribes from Huzarah to the Bilooch border, their habits, politics and powers, and the little wars which have been waged with them being briefly, but clearly, set forth, and illustrated by a sufficient map. Some of our readers may desire to have light thrown upon the chances of Cabulee politics; they will find after carefully reading this little work that the author will have dispelled some at least of the obscurity. Whether they agree or disagree with its comments on our past policy, they will certainly not regret having carefully perused this thoughtful and instructive volume.

\* "The Punjab and the North-West Frontier of India," by an Old Punjaabee. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co., 1873.

#### A GLIMPSE AT THE WILDS OF WESTERN CHINA.\*

Tali-fu is renowned as one of the strongholds of Western Yunnan. From the Western margin of its majestic lake rises a sloping plain of about three miles average breadth, closed in by the huge wall of the Tien-tsang mountains. In the midst of this plain stands the city, the lake at its feet, the snowy summits at its back." Such is the picturesque account given by Mr. Baber in his "Notes on the Road through Western Yunnan from Tali-fu to Teng-yueh or Momein." Tali-fu is better known as the capital of Sultan Suliman, the Mohammedan rebel chief, who despatched a mission to this country in 1871, under the leadership of his son Hassan, with a tribute of precious jade, from the Tali Mountains, as a token of the fealty of a humble native of the "Golden Teeth" country. The only outcome of this mission was to awaken the Chinese Government to the necessity of destroying the Yunnan Emperor. The story of the suppression of the rebellion is told in detail by Mr. Baber—and the terrible effects of the ruthless suppression were visible at the time of his visit in the ruined towns and desolate country. Tali-fu itself, the last stronghold of the Panthays, as the rebels were named, was captured by the Chinese General, who bore the appropriate name of "Hill-Echoing Thunder," with the aid of some guns cast by French workmen in Yunnan-fu. The usual massacre followed. General Thunder pointed out to Mr. Baber the swamps where a crowd of helpless fugitives had perished, and said that he did not think there could have been more than five hundred corpses, "or the water would have stunk more." An inn was also pointed out in which more than one thousand Muhammadans had been butchered in cold blood. It may be well to suppose that even the recuperative energy of Chinese traders has scarcely begun to restore the former prosperity of Tali-fu. However, peace is asserting its powers, and beginning to efface the tracks of war. Mr. Baber gives a lively picture of Tali-fu in full market, by way of contrast to the scene of carnage. The mode of conducting business at Tali-fu is peculiar. There is not a single large shop in the town, but about a mile outside one of the gates of the city a fair is held four times a year. It is largely frequented, and valuable wares are exposed with security. Amongst the motley crowd may be seen Lolos rubbing elbows with people from the Shan districts; Thibetans, the dirtiest race in a land of dirt, chaffering with sleek Cantonese, while Fakirs twirl their praying machines for the salvation of the pious at a price within the reach of all. Nor are the goods less varied than the people who resort to the fair to supply their wants for the coming quarter. The indigenous productions of the country are

\* "Report by Mr. Baber on the Route followed by Mr. Grovenor's Mission between Tali-fu and Momein." Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1878.



represented by silversmiths' work and jade work, but the greater part of the wares, as also of the traders, arrive from Canton; Thibet also sends a contribution, while articles of foreign stamp are represented by Manchester goods, Russian broadcloth, and manufactures bearing the commercial motto of Sweden. As in England the lower part of the fair is devoted to refreshment booths, surrounded by stalls supplied with petty household wares.

The streets are wide, and, for China, not unclean, but the houses are wretched and squalid. The market women who come in from the country with fish and provender for cattle are rather comely, but their legs, which are bare, are invariably dreadfully excoriated. The north gate of the town is protected by two bronze howitzers of considerable dimensions; but as they have no touch-holes the means by which they are to be fired must remain an insoluble problem.

Leaving Talifu Mr. Baber and his party followed the banks of the Mi-kong. This imposing, and to this point almost navigable stream, suddenly plunging under a natural bridge of rock, issues forth a rushing torrent, and a few miles farther on, surging over enormous boulders, becomes a sheet of foam. Crossing the bubbling waters at one time by a bamboo bridge, at another by means of a tree, which a freak of nature had made to grow horizontally across the torrent, the route lay through magnificent forests, alternated by glades of walnut trees, glens of glorious beauty, and mountains of inaccessible steepness, whose snowy peaks rise from among flowery or bright-leaved woods; precipices of a height to dim the eye met the gaze at every turn. Dazzled and bewildered with the stupendous glory of the scene, the party proceeded on the journey to the picturesque little town of Yang-pi. After the capture of Talifu about 2,000 Mohammedans took refuge in the mountains, but the approaches to Yang-pi being secured by its garrison, they were unable to descend, and most of them perished of cold or starvation in the upper passes. Passing the night comfortably enough in a hotel constructed of wood, next morning the Mission again plodded amid the "everlasting hills," the gradients oftentimes being of the most exasperating steepness.

The path seldom condescended to zigzag up a slope until it became absolutely impossible to ascend it otherwise; and the limit of possibility was so nearly touched in many places that the ascent had to be charged—taken with a rush—on pain of slipping back. Here and there, in a seemingly purposeless manner, the route descended from a ridge, ran a mile or two along a valley, and then appalled the wayfarer by mounting again up the very same ridge; the reason for this apparently eccentric deviation is that the traffic must pass through the villages, and the villages must be situated near water; the road, therefore, adapted to these exigencies, dipped on occasion to the bottom of the valleys.

The trade of this region, chiefly cotton and opium, is almost monopolised by two merchant princes—Yang, the Generalissimo of Western Yunnan, and his Majesty the King of Burma. The former appears to take the lion's share; and the conductors of his caravans, disbanded braves, notorious for their high-handed conduct, are the dread of the inoffensive villagers, and no one ventures to deprecate their exactions. The Generalissimo himself enjoys a reputation of no common order; but as he was courteous and even hospitable to our travellers, it may be well to give him the benefit of the doubt, and to assume that scandal has exaggerated his failings in crediting him with all the qualities of Barrabas and Bluebeard. He is beyond doubt the richest and most influential man in Yunnan.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

The Lucknow Correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that the old residents of this City of Palaces, when they return next cold weather from the Hills, where duty or pleasure has called them, will, on casting their eyes citywards over the gilded domes and cupolas, and the outlines of tombs and mosque, miss an old friend in one of the lofty minarets of the Jumma Musjid. For years one of these minarets, owing to the sinking of its foundation, has been remarkable for the way it leant over, somewhat after the fashion of the leaning Tower of Pisa, apparently defying gravitation's laws. Recently this minaret came down with a run—fortunately, however, without causing any loss to life. About the same time, owing to the same cause as brought down this minaret—namely, the recent rain—a portion of the very topmost cornice of the Chutter Munzil gave way, and fell, making a large hole in the ground just outside the public library, where of an evening many persons congregate to hear the latest news and tell the last good story. Fortunately no damage was done save the breaking up of the surrounding pavement.—Last cold weather, Colonels Tyrwhitt and Dalmahoy visited Lucknow together, to inquire into the expediency of extending to the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway the system at present in force on the East Indian Railway regarding an organised railway police. Although the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway has now been in existence some twelve years or so, and at the present time runs over a line of some five hundred miles in length, it employs for the protec-

tion of the travelling public and the goods consigned to its charge merely a private watch and ward with no powers of arrest exceeding those of a private person, except in certain cases against the Railway Act. There can be little doubt that the absence of a regular enrolled police facilitates the commission of crime and the escape of criminals; and just now, at this time of the year, the railway is used in a measure as a vehicle for smuggling opium into Lucknow. If anywhere prompt police action is required, surely it is on lines of railway. Moreover, if the system of a regular organised police is found necessary on the East Indian and other railways, what are the exceptional circumstances that make the absence of such a system advisable in Oudh and those parts of the North-West Provinces through which the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway passes? The Agent and Deputy Agent are so keen in all that concerns the welfare of the railway that they would be the foremost to aid the Inspector-General of Police in his inquiry as to the advisability of placing their line under Colonel Dalmahoy and a duly enrolled police. The matter is one of some importance to the public, and it is to be hoped that something definite may soon be settled.

## Miscellaneous.

**BREAKING INTO A MAGAZINE.**—An attempt was made to break into the Lucknow Volunteer Magazine, within 200 yards of the guard post at Government House, on the night of the 9th ult. The Magazine contains about 40,000 rounds of ammunition.—*Pioneer*.

**PROFESSOR H. BLOCHMANN**, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassi, and the translator and editor of Abul Fazl's *Ain-i-Akbari*, died suddenly at Calcutta on the 13th ult. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests that his unpublished MSS., especially a Perso-English Dictionary left ready for printing, should be published by the Indian Government.

**MANNIPUR RUMOURS.**—In Manipur the bazaars have been emptied by dark rumours that the Maharajah had found it necessary to offer up some human sacrifices. This was discovered to be a gross calumny, and the Court passed an order that any one circulating it should have his tongue cut out. Strange to say, the bazaars nevertheless remained more or less deserted.

**VOLUNTEERS.**—The Supreme Government is considering the amalgamation of the Mussoorie, Roorkee, and Agra Volunteer Corps into one administrative battalion, by which means the services of a paid Adjutant, from the regular army, could be obtained. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, we understand, has submitted the name of Captain Crofton, 60th Rifles, for the appointment.

**AJMER VOLUNTEERS.**—The volunteer enthusiasm has spread to the heart of loyal Rajputana. A meeting was held recently at Ajmer, to consider about raising a company to join the battalion being enrolled at Agra, Jeypore, Gwalior, and other places. Ajmer promises to become before long a large and important station, and there is every reason to hope that the latest idea will be popular and successful.—*Pioneer*.

**FAMINE IN OUDH.**—The *Lucknow Times* has taken some pains to ascertain the exact facts relative to the numbers found dead—not merely during the four weeks ending with February 15—but for the two calendar months of January and February, 1878, and are now in position to state that in all January seventy dead bodies were picked up in the Lucknow streets, and in February twenty-seven. Of these corpses four were burned and ninety-eight buried. Such figures are sufficiently sad, but sink into comparative insignificance when contrasted with the gross exaggerations so industriously promulgated of late.

**FAMINE COMMISSION.**—Mr. Quinton, Officiating Sessions Judge of Allahabad, has been ordered to Naini Tal to serve on a Commission, appointed to see that as complete and exhaustive replies as possible are sent to the Imperial Famine Commission; Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner of the Rohilkhand Division, will be President; Mr. Buck and Mr. Quinton will be members; Captain Pilcher, from Lucknow, will be Secretary; and Mr. Harrison, Sessions Judge of Mirzapur, will take over charge of the judicial work at Allahabad.

The Lahor correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the following account of an attack on a British officer at Edwardesabad:—"Last month Dr. Maloney, of the 3rd Sikhs, was attacked when going home from mess at night by a Kahar, whom he had reduced from a mateship. The Kahar got the doctor's sword and belt from his bearer on the excuse that his master had sent for them. On encountering Dr. Maloney, he made a lunge at him, but luckily struck his watch, the sword glancing off and going through his coat. The watch was dented and stopped, while the sword itself was bent, showing that, but for the watch, the doctor would have received a mortal wound. He immediately closed with the Kahar, threw and captured him."

**THE TELEPHONE.**—Several experiments with the telephone have lately been made at Lucknow between that station and Sitapur, a distance of about fifty miles. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Melhuish, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, several ladies and gentlemen were present, and conversed with their friends at Sitapur. The voices of the speakers were distinctly recognisable. In one

instance, the doors of the room in Lucknow in which the experiments were being carried on were shut, and the plate placed against the cage of some singing canaries. Every note of the canaries' songs was clearly heard at Sitapur.—*Pioneer*.

**LICENCE TAX.**—A Calcutta paper gives some particulars regarding the open-air meeting of shop-keepers, traders, &c., which was held at Kishnagur on the 29th ult. It was attended by upwards of a thousand people, who all sat on the grass. Ram Raton Konndu was unanimously voted to the chair. The Chairman made an able speech, in which he said that at present the extreme suffering of the people unfitted them to bear any more taxation, especially of the nature of the impending licence-tax, against which he moved that the meeting should memorialise the Government. The motion was agreed to. It was also resolved that a petition should be sent to England, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of procuring signatures to the document. Similar meetings have been held at Dacca and Hatkhola.

**MOUNT ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL.**—The annual distribution of prizes to the scholars of this school took place as usual on the Founder's day, 28th June. The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana (and President of the School Committee), Major Bradford, delivered an admirable address, in the course of which he paid a graceful compliment to the memory of the Founder of the Institution, the brave and pious Sir Henry Lawrence, and congratulated the Headmaster and Mistress, Mr. and Mrs. Eaglesome, on their successful management of the school and the good education of the children under their care. In the way of improvement, he suggested more attention to the vernacular languages and teaching of useful handicrafts, such as carpentry for the boys and cookery for the girls. The distribution of the prizes then took place. Out-door games at the play-ground followed, consisting of foot-ball, running, &c.; and the successful competitors received prizes at the hands of the ladies present. Finally came a substantial feast for the children, provided by Mrs. Bradford.—*Pioneer*.

**ASSAM COOLIES.**—The prosperity of the coolies in Assam is described as wonderful by a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, and the facts seem to justify the statement; thus, a labouring man earns five rupees a month; a labouring woman earns four rupees a month, by performing a prescribed quantity of work daily. On many gardens the labourers habitually do much more than the prescribed work, and earn extra pay. Women in the picking season occasionally earned as much as Rs. 30 a month. Such cases, if true, are quite exceptional, but a man and his wife, if fairly industrious, can earn from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 a month. The planters have to supply the coolies with rice at the rate of three rupees the maund. The coolies have land rent-free to grow cucumbers in; they allow their cows and goats, which seem very numerous, to graze on the waste land near the gardens. They get mangoes and other fruits from the jungles. They pay no rent for their houses. Under these circumstances it is only natural that they should save largely, and cases are mentioned of families saving as much as Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000.

**MR. JAMES WHITE**, a Bengal indigo-planter, has just been acquitted at the Calcutta criminal sessions of a charge of causing the death of a ryot twelve months since. It does not appear from the published reports of the case why Mr. White was not brought to trial sooner. According to the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, Mr. White fined the deceased for allowing his cattle to stray on to his fields. The ryot appealed to Mr. White to remit the penalty, and on this, according to the witnesses, the planter struck and kicked him in such a manner as to cause his death. The case bore such unmistakable signs of being got up, that the jury acquitted Mr. White without hearing the evidence for the defence. The Judge, in directing his discharge, said: "I quite agree with you, gentlemen of the jury. The evidence is utterly unreliable." It is to be hoped that an example will be made of some of the witnesses, as it is monstrous that a charge of this nature can be brought against a European and sustained by such perjured evidence as in Mr. White's case.

**IMPUDENT FRAUD.**—A novel method of making capital out of the Malta Expedition is mentioned by the *Friend of India*. Some enterprising persons, under the order of a "Sergeant Sahib," have been busily recruiting in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Their operation, however, differed in one important particular from those of their English prototype. Instead of giving a shilling, they take twelve annas, thus showing themselves not unfamiliar with the present condition of exchange. Adopting a conveniently low standard of height and of chest dimension, they informed the villagers that all men exceeding these proportions must either fight the Russian or pay the fine. We have not heard that any of the qualified chose the former alternative. Perhaps they are keeping their martial ardour in hand, in the hope that the native volunteer movement may succeed. However this may be, the career of usefulness of the recruiters has been cut short, and they are now in the Alipore Jail. The "Sergeant Sahib" has left the neighbourhood.

**THE LATE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.**—A farewell address was presented to the late Chief Commissioner of Assam, Colonel Keatinge, C.B., C.S.I., on his departure from Dhubri, of which the following is the principal paragraph:—"By the extension of roads and

telegraphs, introduction of steam ferries and erection of *serais* and staging-houses all over the province for accommodation of travellers, by opening a new land route, and establishment of a new depot for facilitating emigration, by organisation of a regular steam service, and modification of quarantine rules, your labours in furtherance of public works have immensely contributed to the material development of the province, for which your name will be held in veneration and gratitude, not only by those whom we represent, but by others who have any interest in the province. You have, Sir, by these public acts, brought capital and labour together, and removed the inconvenience of the employer, and given protection to the life of the employed, and by promoting a free recruit system, you have practically solved an economical problem, which engaged the anxious attention of the Government for many years." The testimonial conveyed in these words a copy of an address which was presented to Colonel Keatinge, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, at Dhubri. It comes from the most influential of the native residents of Assam, viz., the zemindars of Goalparah. The Rajah of Bijni, who read the address, is the largest landholder in the province, having a densely populated pergunnah of over 1,200 square miles in extent. The arrangements made at Dhubri for Colonel Keatinge's reception reflected great credit on the zemindars. The town was brilliantly illuminated at night, and Colonel Keatinge took his departure next day, among the general regrets of the people, with whom he seems to have been most popular.—*Indian Daily News*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 8. Str. Presnitz, Colombo; str. Ethiopia, Moulmein.—9. Str. Commilla, Calcutta; Loch Linnhe, Melbourne.—10. Acerrington, London.—11. Str. Duke of Argyll, Narrakel; Harmonia, Boston.—13. Str. Umballa, Bombay.—14. Str. Cydonia, Colombo; str. Meunam, Galle.

### DEPARTURES.

July 8. Condor.—3. Bowfell.—10. Strs. Hydaspes, Oorjia, Reliance and Columbian.—11. Star of Devon.—12. Yvonne et Marie.—13. Strs. Naworth Castle, Queen Victoria, and Commilla; Rozelle and Reno d'Anjou.—14. Strs. Asia, Duke of Devonshire, Oorjia and Chiusurah; Farragut and Star of Greece.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 16, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 Do. Transfer Stoc ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95 0
4½ per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 95 0
5½ per Cent., 1859-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 14 to 104 2

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½ to 16d.
	at 0 months' sight ...	1s. 8 to 16d.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

	Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
6 per Cent. 1861 ...	(1861) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ...	(1865) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ...	(1866) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ...	(1867) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ...	(1870) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ...	(1872) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1878 ...	(1878) ...	... Rs. 110 ...	102 8 to 103 8

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

	Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
		Rs. each.	Ra.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	...	200 ...	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	...	500 ...	695 to 697½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	...	100 ...	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	...	1000 ...	1355 to —
Coal Company ...	...	1410 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	...	200 ...	113 to 114
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Dohi and London Bank Shares ...	...	250 ...	160 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	...	100 ...	60 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	...	250 ...	170 to 172½
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	...	250 ...	177½ to —
Holta Tea Company ...	...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	...	1000 ...	1190 to 1200
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	...	£2½ ...	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	...	500 ...	215 to 250
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	...	£12½ ...	112 to —
Pargah Bank ...	...	100 ...	— to —
Sinia Bank ...	...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	...	250 ...	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	...	£10 ...	55 to 60

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 2 6 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 5 0 to 0 0 0	1 2 6 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	0 7 6 to 1 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Bottom ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

The License Tax report for the North Western Provinces, states that the net return for 1877-78, amounted to Rs. 8,08,194.

## Madras.

MR. WALTER JOYES, Professor of Vernacular Literature, Presidency College, Madras, died at Ootacamund on July 11th from heart disease.

**A NATIVE JUDGE FOR THE HIGH COURT.**—We understand that it is the intention of the Madras Government, with the approval of the Government of India, and the sanction of the Secretary of State, to raise Mr. T. Muthusami Iyer, the Third Judge of the Small Cause Court, and recently Acting District Judge of Madura, to the bench of the High Court of Madras.—*Mail*.

**LOSS OF THE "JOSHUA."**—The Marine Court of Inquiry lately held at Calicut into the circumstances which led to the loss of the bark *Joshua*, off Bepore, was of opinion that the captain and officers of the ship were not to blame, and discharged them. The wreck of the *Joshua* was sold the other day for two thousand rupees. A quantity of railway sleepers in the hold of the wreck continues there, and the company have declined to take charge of them.

**BANGALOR RELIEF COMMITTEE.**—Colonel J. L. Pearse, President of the General Relief Committee, Bangalore, has proposed that a honorarium, to be raised by public subscription, be presented to Mr. J. Lacey, secretary of the committee, for his valuable and gratuitous services during the famine, as was done in the case of Mr. Digby, the secretary to the Madras committee. Mr. Gordon, the Chief Commissioner, has opened a subscription list with Rs. 100, and a good sum of money has already been collected.

**THE MAHARANEE OF MYSOR.**—The kureetha recently sent from the Viceroy to the Maharanee of Mysor was the expression of a hope and expectation that prosperity would attend the Maharanee and her household in all their undertakings; that happiness would smile on the Maharajah and his consort in their new sphere of life; and an acknowledgment of satisfaction at hearing that the Princess had made progress in her studies. It is stated by a Mysor correspondent that Mrs. Porter is to take the Princess in hand and instruct her on her arrival at Mysor.—*Pioneer*.

**FAMINE GRANT TO RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.**—Upon a representation made by the Madras Railway Authorities on behalf of their Employees some time ago, the London Board of Directors have decided upon granting a month's salary to each employee of the Madras Railway Company as a special Famine allowance to all drawing salaries from and below Rs. 50, and have accordingly sanctioned the payment of same pending the orders of the Madras Government. This allowance, it is said, will not extend to those of the subordinates, such as the peons, porters, &c., who are drawing Rs. 1.8 monthly as rice money.—*Athenaeum*.

**REDUCTION IN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—Quite a panic was recently excited, say the Madras journals, among many people in Madras by the rumour that the weights and measures in use in the Madras bazars are to be reduced under the authority of the Collector of Madras. It is said that some bazaarmen have already sent in their weights and measures, reduced as above stated, to the Collector's Office to be stamped. The present Madras measure is, it would appear, to be lessened by one o'clock; it will consist of eight o'clocks, as now, but each o'clock will be one-eighth less, and a viss, which is now equal to three pounds two ounces, is to be reduced by two ounces. This is a great reduction, and, as it will tell with much severity on the poor, the change ought not to be hastily sanctioned by the authorities.—*Madras Times*.

**SANITATION OF BANGALOR.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has requested Government to address the Chief Commissioner of Mysor on the subject of the insanitary condition of Bangalore, as affecting the British troops located at that station, caused by the Hindu cemetery being situated contiguous to the Ulsoor Tank, from whence the British troops are supplied with drinking water. The graveyard is, from a sanitary point of view, reported to be a filthy, loathsome spot, and emitting a most offensive and overpowering smell; and its proximity to the source from which the troops get their supply of drinking water is a matter which seriously affects the health of the British troops. Government have accordingly addressed the Mysor Government on the subject, and have suggested the closing of the cemetery and the preservation of the future conservancy of the ground.—*Pioneer*.

**THE MADRAS LICENCE ACT.**—It will be remembered that the Madras Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Secretary of State against the Madras Licence Act some four months ago, when the Act was passed by the local legislature. The Secretary of State has replied to the despatch of the Government of India which forwarded this memorial, and makes the following important observations:—"It is obvious that under the extraordinary financial pressure which has arisen from the famine the Government must have recourse to unusual expedients to enable the Exchequer to meet the various demands made on the resources of the State. I have expressed my approval of the principle of the measures adopted to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure, but the objection of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is especially directed against certain details in the Madras Licence Bill. I do not con-

sider it would be expedient for me to discuss these details. Experience can alone suggest what modifications should be made in the financial legislation of the three Presidencies. When the time comes for reviewing the measures recently passed, the objections of the Madras Chamber of Commerce will, I am confident, receive our fullest consideration.

**CHANGES IN THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—The responsibilities of all the Collectors in the Presidency having any thing to do with the Salt Departments ceased from the 1st instant. Mr. H. W. Bliss, the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, has assumed charge of all the Salt Departments in the Presidency, and all papers, such as correspondence, accounts, &c., are sent by the Deputy Collectors in charge of Salt Departments direct to Mr. Bliss. Mr. Bliss has opened a very large establishment of about thirty-five hands (clerks and accountants) near the Madras Club. Mr. Bliss, we believe, will be allowed one or two assistants, who will be some experienced Salt Deputy Collectors. Mr. R. Durma Row Naidu Garu has been selected, whose experience in the Salt department, has often earned him credit in the Ganjam District at Nowpadah, &c. Mr. Durma Row is now on special duty as Deputy Collector at Berhampore. The Salt Revenue Commissioner will shortly leave Madras on tour of inspection to the Northern Districts. A portion of his establishment follows him. The little rain we have just had helps the navigation a great deal in Cachrane's Canal, and the Main Canal salt boats are coming in. Up to date about thirteen to fourteen lakhs of Indian maunds have been received into store at the Madras Cottairs, and it is hoped that all the salt at the Northern pans will soon come to Madras.—*Madras Times*.

**DEMAND FOR SALT.**—The authorities of the Salt Department are purchasing, under the orders of the Commissioner of Salt Revenue, some 20,000 to 30,000 gunny bags, which are, we hear, to convey salt from Marcanum, in the South-Arcot District, and Vedarniem, in the Tanjore District, to the Vizagapatam District. These bags, we believe, must be strong enough to stand three voyages by sea. Even on an average if a vessel carried about 10,000 bags of salt this would be equal to 20,000 Indian maunds, the price of which would be about Rs. 54,750, at the rate of 2-11-0 per Indian maund, the present monopoly price. This is for one voyage, and for three the quantity will therefore be 60,000 Indian maunds, valuing about Rs. 164,250. To carry this quantity of salt it will certainly cost a good sum. Could not this be saved by simply increasing the quantity to be manufactured in the Vizagapatam District? On the contrary, a few months before the Commissioner took charge of the Salt Departments in the Presidency the Collector, Mr. Graham, and his Salt Deputy, Mr. Sharkey, of the Vizagapatam District, recommended the close of Kupily Salt Station, near Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam District. Again, the salt manufactured in the Vizagapatam District is sold immediately the manufacturing season is over, save in Nowpadah, Ganjam District. For instance, Konada, a splendid Salt station in the Vizagapatam District, with a fine set of pans yields very superior salt, but the quantity ordered to be manufactured is so little that the new salt is sold as it is scraped from the pans, and one month after the manufacture is over a single grain of salt cannot be had at this station, although the demand is so very great.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 11. Str. Meinam, Galle; str. Chyebassa, London.—13. Str. Hydaspes, Calcutta; Zenobia, Mauritius.—14. Str. Khanchalla, Calcutta; Allam Ghier, Mauritius.—15. Str. Bokhara, Southampton; str. Oriental, Rangoon.—16. Erminia, Newcastle.

### DEPARTURES.

July 10. Inverallan, Vadersum; Umvoti, Natal.—12. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—12. Lioness, Coast; str. Clive, Negapatam.—13. Str. Hydaspes, Southampton.—14. Windermere, Coast; Str. Chanda, Calcutta; str. Chyebassa, Calcutta.—15. Str. Andrew, Valparaiso; str. Khanchalla, Bombay; str. Busheer, Rangoon.—16. Latoria, Penang; str. Bokhara, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 17, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 7-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months	eight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 9-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	...	

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... .. Holders ask 33 prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... .. each Rs. 10-13-0

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	4 to 4½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	...	1870	par.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	1832-33	5 to 0 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	5 to 0 dis.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

At all times of the year Puna is by far the most important military station on the western side of India. For a portion of the year, moreover, it is the seat of Government and the residence of the Commander-in-Chief. Heads of departments assemble here, English regiments, horse, foot, and artillery, and native corps, are brigaded here; and to this pleasant retreat the judges, the barristers, and the merchants of Bombay resort when the sun and the heat, or the wind and the rain, drive them from Bombay. During the monsoon, at all events, it is the capital and the pleasure haunt of our Presidency. Yet if it were a village in the jungle the sanitary condition could not well be worse. A writer who seems to have local knowledge and accurate information has lately made use of the columns of the *Deccan Herald* to call the attention of the inhabitants of Puna, or rather the visitors, to the unhealthy condition of things around them. His complaints are not made after the hole-in-the-corner fashion. The writer says he is prepared to point out to any one charged with the sanitation of Puna the places which require immediate attention. Here is a distinct accusation against the Cantonment Committee and a challenge to Government itself. The note of warning is ominous—"We could point out that not only in the city and villages about Puna, but also in the bazaar, cholera is present with us." Government is bound at once to sift this matter, for we are told that the epidemic is not yet severe, and so it might be checked if stringent measures were immediately taken. The writer appears to think that the ground of Puna is affected; that the want of cleanliness in the servants who defile the ground with the washing of plates, and the laziness of sweepers who deposit their burdens behind the nearest prickly-pear hedge, are the causes of the unpleasant odours that in the morning or evening walks keep the right hand and the handkerchief as busy as the legs. If this picture of fashionable Puna be true it cannot be long before its community suffer. We cannot afford to run risks in a great camp like Puna where, we barrack a large portion of the fighting strength of this Presidency. Many think that the health of Puna of late years has not improved, and the opinion of the writer in the article we quote from is not very encouraging. He says, "It seems as if with the additional population of Puna we had let sanitary arrangements remain very much what they were." He here alludes to some years ago, when a medical officer made a report upon this station. It is also alleged that Puna was more healthy prior to the sanitary measures taken for its benefit. The Government have taken the alarm, and since the appearance of the article in question a Commission has been appointed to inquire into the efficiency or otherwise of the Cantonment Magistrate's Office Establishment, and into all matters of sanitation affecting the Cantonment. The Commission is composed of Colonel Chitty, the Controller of Military Accounts, Colonel Pottinger, the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army P. D. A., Mr. Erskine, the Revenue Commissioner N. D., and Major Moore, the Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmednuggur.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE PARSİ ELEVEN.**—The Bombay Parsi Eleven, being unable to go to England this year, has decided to visit Calcutta during the Christmas holidays to play a match with the Calcutta Cricket Club.

**THE MADRAS TIMES** understands that the Local Government have, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, sanctioned the grant of rupees 50,000 being paid to the Apothecaries Fund, on the conditions prescribed by the Secretary of State for India.

**BELOOCHEES AND TELEGRAPHS.**—The Beloochees show a high appreciation of the Telegraph system. So popular is it that even in Beloochistan the wire is much prized by the people. The line has been wilfully cut four times in a fortnight, and each time a quantity of wire ranging from 100 yards to half a mile, has been carried away, besides a few insulators and brackets.

**TEMPORARY HOSPITAL.**—The suggestion of a majority of the Town Council of Bombay to establish a temporary hospital, at a cost of Rs. 15,000, with the view of reducing the mortality in this city, has been rejected by the Municipal Corporation, only six members voting in favour of the proposal.

**THE VOLUNTEERS.**—The Bombay Volunteers are organising an athletic meeting to be held during the monsoon. It is noticeable that, in the other presidencies, the Volunteer movement does not utterly collapse in the hot weather, as is the case in Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News*.

**POLICE-THIEVES.**—The Berar police are gaining an unfortunate reputation for thieving. Within the last few months several cases of theft of property at railway stations have been brought home to the guards specially employed for their protection, and as the G.I.P.

Railway Company have had to pay compensation to the owners of the goods, it is only fair to expect that the Resident at Hyderabad will reimburse the Company all claims which they may have been compelled to pay.

**IRRIGATION.**—The report on irrigation in Guzerat and the part of the Deccan in the Bombay Presidency for 1876-77 shows that of twenty-two works fourteen are entirely new. The total capital outlay up to April, 1876 was Rs. 1,08,04,333; the assessments during 1876-77, Rs. 1,36,645, the working expenses Rs. 1,01,894, leaving the surplus of assessments over working expenses at 34,751, and giving a net return of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital outlay at the commencement of the year. The actual area irrigated is 13,762 acres.—*Times Telegram*.

**SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S MOONSHÉE.**—The *Poona Observer* announces the death, on July 13, of Khan Bahadoor Mirza Ali Ackbar Khan. The deceased gentleman began life as Moonshée of Lieut.-Colonel Outram, when Political Agent in Sind, and subsequently served Sir Charles J. Napier in the same capacity. Both these distinguished men recorded their opinion of his "zealous, able, and honest services." The title of Khan Bahadoor was conferred on him by Lord Ellenborough; and at a public dinner at Bombay, Sir Charles Napier said, "Ali Ackbar did more for the conquest of Sind than a thousand soldiers." In later years he visited England as Agent to conduct the case of the King of Oudh, and other native Princes.

**THE TRANSFER OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.**—The present Commissioner in Sind will be taken over by the Punjab Government under the new scheme. Major Sandeman remains at Quetta. We now learn that all the arrangements for the annexation of Sind to the Punjab have been finally completed, and that in all probability we shall have to bid Bombay farewell next month. The fact of Colonel Wallace, Collector of Shikarpoor, having been directed to proceed to Kurrachee and meet Colonels Lambert and Dunsterville, as also Colonel Haig, Settlement Officer in Sind, has led some people to suppose that the officials are to discuss some momentous questions touching our future. This is a mistake. These officers have been ordered to meet simply to settle certain administrative points and a question regarding settlement rules which have nothing whatever to do with our transfer from Bombay to the Punjab.—*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sindh issue), July 12.

**DISTRESS IN THE MELGHAT.**—Some accounts having been published of distress in the Melghat, and generally in the hilly tract on the borders of the Central Provinces and Berar, information regarding the measures that have been taken to provide for any distress that may arise will probably be of interest to the public. There are at present in progress in the Melghat the following four sets of relief works:—(1) Felling and clearing along the Pili road, now being constructed by the P. W. Department—(2) Plantation work at Pili—(3) Ditto at Kolkay—(4) Felling at the Gugarnel reserve. These works are calculated to support the whole portions of the population at all likely ever to be distressed; but at the present time there is actually a difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour to carry on the works. The reason for this is believed by the local authorities to be that, though there has been an undoubted failure of the crops in these parts, the hardy hill men are so accustomed by their general habits to a hard and uncertain mode of life, and to obtain their subsistence from other sources than the ordinary agriculture of the country, that they have been comparatively little affected by the scarcity of grain.—*Times of India*.

**THE SURAT RIOTS.**—The Bombay High Court has pronounced judgment in regard to the application for the transfer to Bombay of the trial of the Surat native editors and rioters. The matter was argued for two days before the Chief Justice, and a Puisne Judge briefly stated the grounds on which the order nisi was granted were these:—1. That the Sessions Judge was himself the alleged object of the violence which the petitioners are stated to have instigated. 2. That he himself passed through the period of excitement which, within the last three months, has prevailed in Surat. 3. That he was engaged in consultations and conferences with the authorities having in their hands the prosecution of the rioters and their instigators. 4. That the belief in the desire of the authorities to obtain the petitioners' conviction is so widespread at Surat that witnesses are thereby indirectly encouraged to give evidence favourable to the prosecution, and are led to hope for the goodwill and continuance of those in power, whilst witnesses, able and otherwise willing to give evidence for the defence, are deterred from so doing for fear of becoming marked for the disfavour of the police and other authorities. 5. That by the same general impression, as to the views and inclination of the authorities, even *vakils* and *mookhtars* are led to keep aloof from the petitioners; and it is rendered likely that the independence and impartiality of assessors would be affected to the prejudice of the petitioners. The Court dismissed the application on the ground that the petitioners had entirely failed to substantiate their allegations as to the impossibility of getting a fair trial in consequence of official bias. The Court held that there had been very reckless swearing on behalf of the petitioners, and this fact was in itself sufficient to cast doubt on the good faith of the applicants. As, however, the house and person of the Surat Judge had been objects of attack by the rioters, it was not desirable that he should try the



case. The Government have accepted this view taken by the Court, and appointed a fresh Judge to superintend the trial.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 12. Str. Punjab, Russrah.—13. Str. Hutton, Monlmein.—14. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; Wm. Douglas, Liverpool.—15. Str. Ava, Calcutta.—16. Lady Dufferin, London; str. Cathay, Suez.—18. Str. Arabia, Genoa.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. M. Soutar, Mr. A. Soutar, Capt. E. S. Regbie, Mr. J. Reynolds, Mrs. Catherall, Mr. F. C. Anderson, and Mr. Gilbert. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Western, Mr. S. H. Wynne, Mr. H. C. Burdow, Mr. W. W. Grimley, Mr. R. A. Oldham, Mr. H. W. Dupre, Mr. Buckley, Mr. T. Down, Mr. W. E. Parry, and Mr. R. H. Adams. From VESICE.—Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. C. Geddes, Mr. C. Von Schwarz, Mr. A. Steppan, and Mr. R. D. Mehta. From ADEK.—Mr. Ruttonjee Merwanjee.

### DEPARTURES.

July 12. Str. Peshawar, Southampton; str. Scio, Persian Gulf.—13. Simla, San Francisco; County of Kinross, San Francisco; Jeanne Douglas, Diamond Island; str. Vingorla, Kurrachee; str. Socetra, Consta and Calcutta.—16. Annie Frost, Elephant Point.—17. Europa, Portland; str. Berina, Liverpool; str. Punjab, Persian Gulf.—18. Prince Charlie, Louisiana; str. Galatca, Calcutta; str. Trentham Hall, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Peshawar.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Herbert, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Petty. For BRINDISI.—Mr. H. H. Puckland and a gentleman. For VESICE.—Mr. Paul Koop, Mr. Eruck Seebuck, Mr. Carville, and Mr. Macnamara. Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Khiva.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. Mr. Bagnell, Lieut. col. F. Laguell, Capt. R. T. Frere, and Capt. B. Blood. For BRINDISI.—Mr. N. O. Farshah, Mr. Clement West, and Mr. Ross Mangles. For VESICE.—Mr. H. F. Silcock and Mr. and Mrs. Wild and infant. For ANCONA.—Mr. and Mrs. Nanne.

## Commercial.

Hombay, July 19, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Suez Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " " " " "	...	" "
" " " " " "	...	" "
" " " " " "	...	" 9½
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 9½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 10½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-13-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	" 18-13-6
Ditto Pekin	...	" 18-8-0

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	...
6 ditto ditto	...
6 ditto ditto	...

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) .....	137
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) .....	Rs. 86
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) .....	660
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up .....	1400
Bank of Bengal .....	Rs. 730
Bank of Madras (all) .....	695
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) .....	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) .....	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) .....	Rs. 1705
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 455) .....	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) .....	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) .....	325
Colaba Press Company .....	Rs. 450
Coorla Spinning Company .....	Rs. 1015
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) .....	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) .....	Rs. 1250
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) .....	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) .....	107
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) .....	Rs. 1170
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) .....	283
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) .....	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) .....	990
New Bank of Bombay (all) .....	747½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) .....	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) .....	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) .....	760
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) .....	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company .....	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 5,000) .....	Rs. —
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) .....	Rs. 4 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-14-0
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 233
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 2-6
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 217
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107½
Sycee Silver	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

The title of Khan Bahadur has been conferred by the Viceroy on Khan Faizulla Khan, a member of the Jodhpore State Council, in recognition of services to the British Government.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 20.)

ABBOTT—APPLETON.—Lieuts. H. E. S. Abbott and H. Appleton, R.E., are app. to the P.W.D. as asst. engr. 2nd grade, and posted to the Punjab Provincial Estab.  
BAYLEY, Sir Steuart Colvin, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of chief comr. of Assam, from Col. R. H. Keatings, V.C., C.S.I., on June 22.  
BONUS, Lieut. col. J., R.E., suptg. engr. 1st grade (temp. rank), is app. to office as consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for guaranteed railways, Lahor, in add. to his own duties during the absence of Col. Medley, R.E., on leave. While so offic. Lieut. col. Bonus will hold the temp. rank of chief engr. 3rd class.  
BROOKES, O. H., extra asst. supt. in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to office as dist. supt. of police, in add. to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Sirdar Baghail Singh.  
CADELL, Col. A., R.E., chief engr. and secy. to the agent to the Govr. Gen. for Central India, in the P.W.D., is app. to office as chief engr. and secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., during the absence of Major gen. J. E. T. Nicholls, R.E., on priv. leave.  
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. A. E., dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, and offic. dep. comr. of the 2nd grade in Assam, to be dep. comr. of the 2nd grade from March 16 last.  
CAMPBELL.—The services of Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, of the B.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of British Burmah, in place of those of Mr. R. H. Anderson, whose transfer was announced in the Home Dept. notice No. 650, dated the 8th ult.  
CUNNINGHAM, Hon. H. S., will discharge the duties of President of the Famine Commission during the period for which Gen. R. Strachey temp. occupies a seat in the Council of the Gov. gen.  
GARDEN, Surg. major A., M.D., is confd. in the app. of civil surg. of Tezpur, v. Dr. Imthurn.  
HAMILTON, W. F., is app. to the P.W.D. as an accountant, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.  
HAMMOND.—The services of Rev. B. Hammond, M.A., a junior chaplain on the Bengal Estab., who reported his return from furl. on April 6 last, placed at the disposal of the Govt. N.W.P. and Oadh from the same date. This cancels Home Dept. notice of May 2 last, No. 165.  
HOLMES, Major A. L'E. H., B.S.C., offic. brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Major H. G. Waterfield, whose tour of service will expire on July 15.  
JEROME.—In G.G.O. No. 597 of 1878, for Lieut. H. J. W. Jerome, substitute Lieut. H. E. S. Abbott.  
LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, H., C.S., supernum. dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, to be dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Lieut. col. Campbell.  
MACKIE, A. W., offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. Purneah, on leave, is transfd. to the dist. of Backergunge.  
MACLEOD, G. W., is app. to office as asst. to the controller gen., during the abs. on priv. leave of Mr. T. H. Biggs.  
MANCE—SEALY—HAWKINS.—The following offic. appts. are made with effect from April 19, consequent on the departure on furl. of Mr. A. Herbage, traffic manager, Indo-European Telegraph Dept., Persian Gulf Sect.:—Mr. H. C. Mance, supt., to act as traffic manager, v. Herbage; Mr. G. W. Sealy, asst. supt., to act as supt., v. Mance; Mr. J. P. Hawkins, 1st grade clerk, to act as asst. supt., v. Sealy.  
PAGET, H. E. C., is appt. to act as an asst. supt. of Police, and is posted to Patna.  
PLOWDEN.—After that portion of G. G. O. No. 495 of 1878, app. Lieut. W. F. C. C. Plowden, to office as qmrmr., 2nd Sikh Infy, insert the words "in addition to his other duties."  
PROBYN, L. C., B.C.S., made over charge of the offices of acct.-gen. and com. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Madras, to Mr. W. Donald, on June 28.  
SOPPITT, C. A., offic. asst. supt. of police, Backergunge, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. of Assam, assumed charge, on the afternoon of June 15, of the office of dist. supt. of police, Darang.  
STRACHEY, Lieut. Gen. R. S., R.E., C.S.I., F.R.S., to be a temp. member of the Council of the Gov.-gen. of India, and he has assumed charge of his office.  
SWETENHAM, Maj. E. S., S.C., exec. engr., 1st grade, Central India, is app. to office as chief engr. and sec. to the Agent to the gov.-gen. for Central India, during the absence of Col. Cadell.  
TUCKER—WALKER—RABAN.—Messrs. R. C. Tucker and W. Walker to be members of the dist. road committee, Sibsaagar; and Mr. W. F. Raban to be a member of the branch road committee at Jorhat, in the dist. of Sibsaagar.  
VANDRASS, Hon. Lieut. S., asst. comy. of Ordnance, is transfd. to the Pension estab. on an invalid pension of Rs. 175 per mensem, under G. G. O. No. 69 of 1868, payable in India.

**WALLERSTEIN.**—The services of Lieut. P. H., wing officer and adjt., 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, for appt. as offg. Cant. magis., Jhansi.

**WILLIAMSON,** Capt. W. J., is confd., as substantive *pro tem.*, in his appt. as inspector-gen. of the police, in the gen. police dist. of Assam, and also as inspector-gen. of Prisons, comr. of Abkari Revenue, and supt. of Stamps in the Chief Commissionership of Assam, from 24th April last, the date on which Mr. T. J. Plowden was made substantive *pro tem.*, under-sec. to the Govt. of India in the Foreign dept.

#### LABOUR TRANSPORT—PROVINCE OF ASSAM.

The following notification is published from the *Calcutta Gazette*, No. 24 of 1878:—

The Lieut. Governor is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 8 of the Rules regulating Labour Transport under Act VII. (B.C.) of 1873, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of Jan. 21, 1874:—

Rule 8.—Under Sections 21 and 42 it shall be left to the magistrate in each case to decide before what medical officer the intending emigrant shall be taken for medical examination. The magistrate shall pay to such medical officer, on account of every emigrant passed by him, the sum of two annas from the registration fees realised under the Act. The magistrate will recover from the garden-sirdar or recruiter concerned, and pay to the medical officer a similar fee of two annas on account of each intending emigrant medically examined by him, and declared unfit to proceed to a labour district.

A. MACKENZIE, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The app. of Mr. G. S. Duncan as a 3rd class engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine is cancelled.

The services of Mr. C. H. Lynch, 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, attached to the I.G.S. *Ambereitch*, are dispensed with.

Mr. S. L. Carr, 3rd grade officer of the I.G.S. *Semiramis*, is transfd. to the I.G.S. *Ambereitch*, v. Mr. C. H. Lynch.

Mr. W. H. W. Searle, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, is transfd. to the I.G.S. *Enterprise*.

Mr. H. J. Black, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. *May Frere*, is transfd. to the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, v. Mr. W. H. W. Searle.

#### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, July 10.)

Mr. F. B. Peacock, comr. of Dacca, is app. to act as comr. of the Presidency div., during the absence of Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, mag. and coll., Dacca, is app. to act as comr. of the Dacca div. during the absence of Mr. F. B. Peacock.

The following officers are app. to act in the 1st grade of mags. and colls.:—Mr. C. F. Worsley, v. Mr. C. C. Stevens, and Mr. J. J. Livesay, v. Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. D. B. Allen, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, on leave, is posted to the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. E. Cantopher, head master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, is app. asst. professor of the Hooghly College, v. Mr. J. K. Rogers, retired.

Mr. N. Gibbs is app. asst. sub. dep. opium agent, Benares Agency, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Currie.

Surg. J. J. Wood, supt. of vaccination, Ranchee Circle, is app. civil surg. of Hazareebagh during the absence of Surg. major E. A. Birch.

Mr. T. Beatty app. to offic. as exec. engr., Nudda Rivers div., is also app. supervisor of the Nudda Rivers.

Mr. J. Ware Edgar, c.s., c.s.i., received charge of the Shahabad Jail from Surg. major J. C. Shaw, on June 25.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, July 13.)

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., comr., Jubbulpore div., is app. to offic. as judicial comr. of these provinces, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. C. Grant, C.S.

Capt. J. C. Doveton, conserv. of forests, Central Prov., returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him and received charge of his office from Mr. R. Thompson, offic. conserv., on the 4th inst.

Mr. G. J. Noble, dist. supt. of police, 5th class, is app. to offic. as dist. supt., 4th class, from April 26 last, v. Mr. A. Marriott, confd.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to confirm the order issued by the brig. gen. comdg. Nagpore Force, directing Surg. H. P. E. White, 35th N.I., to assume charge of the Kamptee Lock Hospital, during the absence on priv. leave of Surg. Major B. T. Suffrein, 2nd L.C.

Surg. J. B. Gaffney, civil surg., Raipur, is permitted to hold med. charge of the 31st Madras N.I., at that station, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Surg. C. Lloyd from Raipur.

Mr. A. Marriott, dist. supt. of police, Jubbulpore, on being received by Lieut. Col. T. E. Vandergucht, dist. supt., is transfd. to the Seoni dist.

Mr. G. S. Chatterton, offic. dist. supt. of police, Seoni, on being relieved by Mr. Marriott, is transfd. to the Chindwara dist.

Mr. J. Hurst, offic. dist. supt. of police, Chindwara, on being relieved by Mr. Chatterton, will revert to his substantive appt., of head-quarter inspr., Nagpur dist.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, Lieut. Col. H. Fraser, Capt. H. A. Hammond, and Mr. G. J. Noble, offic. dist. supts., 1st 2nd, and 3rd, and 4th class, will respectively revert to their substantive grades of dist. supts., 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th class, with effect from the date Lieut. Col. T. E. Vandergucht may assume charge of the Jubbulpore police on return from priv. leave.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N.W. Provinces Gazette*, July 13.)

The services of the Rev. A. H. Etty, chaplain, Allahabad Cantonments, are placed at the disposal of the govt. of Bengal from the 8th July.

Surg. E. Mair, offic. supt., Central Prison, Fatehgarh, to offic. as supt., Central Prison, Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Surg. major G. Grant.

Lieut.-Col. P. C. Dalmahoy, asst. inspr.-gen., Govt. railway police, to offic. as depy. inspr.-gen. of Police, N.W. Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. T. Hobart.

The Rev. L. Phillips, head-master, Boy's High School, Allahabad, to offic. as Chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, from the 8th July, 1878, until relieved by the Rev. J. W. Adams.

Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2nd bat., 60th Rifles, offic. private Secy. to the Lieut. Gov. N.W. Provinces and Chief Com., Oudh, to be confd. in that appt., from the 7th July.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, asst. Conservator of Forests, Jaunsar div., is allowed three months' priv. leave from 1st Aug.

Mr. E. P. Dansey, asst. Conservator of Forests, N. W. Provinces, has passed in Hindustani by the lower standard on the 12th June.

Mr. W. A. Bagley, asst. engr. 3rd grade, is temp. transfd. from the Meerut Provincial div. to the Bijaur district, Rohilkhand Provincial div.

#### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 9.)

Mr. J. Walker is app. a member of the Municipal Committee of Simla, v. Mr. Phelps, resigned.

The services of Dr. H. Warth, coll. of Inland Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Dept. of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Hony. surg. major J. B. Deane, civil surg. of Gujranwala, is placed in visiting charge of Gujrat, during the absence on leave of Surg. Calthrop.

Mr. C. P. Bird resumed charge of the duties of judicial asst. of Ferozepore, on the afternoon of July 1, on being relieved of the charge of the Ferozepore dist. by Mr. J. Frizelle, returned from priv. leave.

The Hon. the Lieut. Govr. is pleased, under the provisions of Sec. 3 of Act II. of 1869, to app. Mr. W. Pitcaithly, extra asst. comr., Delhi, to be a justice of the peace within and for the territories included in the Govt. of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

Mr. F. D'O. Bullock, offic. dep. comr., Lahore, is invested with the powers described in Sec. 36. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Surg. A. McGregor, in offic. med. charge of the 4th Punjab cav., is app. civil surg. of Dera Ismail Khan, in addition to his other duties, from the forenoon of June 26, in succession to Surg. G. McB. Davis.

#### MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, July 12.)

HOLMES, Major A. L'E. H., Bengal staff corps, offic. brigade major, to be a brigade major on the estab., v. Major H. G. Waterfield, whose tour of staff service will expire on July 15.

HUNTER, Major A. S., R.A., chief garrison instr., to be director of garrison instruction in India, from July 1.

#### LOCAL RANK.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt. S. Cargill to be major, from June 12; Capt. G. Lamb to be major, from June 12; and Capt. S. H. Desborough to be major, from June 22.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. G. T. Skipwith to be major from June 22.

66th Regt.—Lieut. F. J. Cullen to be capt. from Feb. 21, 1877.

#### MEDICAL.

EVANS, First class vet. surg. G., M.D., Army Vet. Dept., to offic., temp., as inspectg. vet. surg., 2nd circle, Bengal, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office.

MOORHEAD.—The services of Surg. J. Moorhead, M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1863, unless otherwise specified:— Mr. W. W. Daly reported his departure from the Sandheads, per steamship *City of Manchester*, on June 1. Mr. A. E. Heath reported his departure from Bombay, per P. and O. steamer *Geelong*, on the afternoon of May 27. Mr. F. Hutchinson, deputy-examiner of public works accounts, Assam, availed himself of the priv. leave for three months, granted to him in Govt. of India P.W.D. orders, dated June 10, from June 28. Mr. R. L. Mangles, v.c., comr. Presy. div., for three months, from July 17. Mr. H. L. Dampier, C.S., reported his departure from India on June 12. Mr. D. B. Allen, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, for six months. The Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain, Darjeeling, reported his departure on the 1st inst. Surg. major G. Grant, supt. of the Bareilly Central Prison, priv. leave for two months and twenty-seven days, from July 15. Mr. H. M. Bird, asst. mag. and coll., Etah, priv. leave for two months and twenty-nine days, from July 1. Mr. W. Barry, joint mag., Banda, priv. leave for three months, from June 25. Major R. Annesley, cantonment mag., Jhansi, priv. leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. T. Hobart, dep. insp. gen. of police, N.W.P., for fifteen months. The Hon. Sir John Strachey, c.s.s.i., an ordinary member of the Council of the Govr. Gen. of India, for six months, from July 12, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Capt. (brevet major) R. S. Robinson, R.A., dep. assay master and offic. assay master, Calcutta Mint, for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Mr. W. H. Patterson, surveyor, 1st grade, for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. C. F. Van Ingen, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for eight days. Mr. R. Belchambers, registrar, &c., of the High Court, Original Side, priv. leave from July 4, to Sept. 30. Major W. F. Badgley, dep. supt., survey of India, 3rd grade, priv. leave for two months, from the forenoon of June 28. Lieut. W. M. Campbell, R.A., No. 2, Punjab Mountain baty., from

July 4 to Sept. 15, to remain at Dungalali, in extension. Mr. E. W. M. Hughes, offic. exec. engr., railway and workshops div., Sirhind Canal, priv. leave for eighty-two days, from July 11.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars. Lieut. W. H. Stuart, R.H.A., from July 15 to Oct. 15, to Lucknow, on private affairs. Capt. W. H. Auchinleck, R.A., from July 1 to Oct. 31, within the Presidency, on private affairs. Capt. M. Murphy, H.M.'s 15th foot. Lieut. col. J. J. Elder, 6th regt. N.I., to Neilgherries, for thirty days. Lieut. W. J. Orr, 16th N.I., on famine duty, Mysore, from June 20 to Sept. 19. Surg. major F. W. Wade. Capt. F. M. Hunter, staff corps, 2nd asst. political resident, Aden, for fifteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Sub lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, to Bombay, for one month. Lieut. R. C. A. B. Bewicke, 4-60th rifles, to Simla, from April 15 to July 25. Surg. major D. C. Grose, to remain at Naini Tal, from July 1 to Aug. 1, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

**MILITARY INSTRUCTION.**—In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, all surgeons of the Army Medical Dept. will, as opportunity offers, be required to undergo a course of instruction in riding drill, as laid down in G.O. 135 of 1873. Surgeons-major may, however, go through the drill if they desire it. Officers commanding stations at which regiments of British cavalry are located, will, in communication with the administrative medical officer of the circle, arrange so that no inconvenience to professional supervision and duties may arise from the temporary absence of medical officers under instruction. The riding-master will grant a certificate to every medical officer who has completed a course of instruction in riding drill under the above rules.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 9.)

CARLESS, G. P., asst. engr., 2nd grade, from the Bellary to the Coimbatore dist., for charge of the irrigation range.

GLENNY, W. H., to be temp. additional sessions judge, South Arcot, without prejudice to his app. as acting judge, Small Causes Court, Cuddalore.

KIDD, Rev. D. W., to be chaplain of Poonamallee on being relieved at Viperi.

O'RATTIGAN, P., exec. engr., 3rd grade, Madras, has been perm. by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PINTO, A., tahsildar of Coimbatore, to act as dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury, Chingleput dist., during the absence of Mr. A. Smith, on leave.

PLUNKETT, C. E., dep. coll. in charge of the Treasury, Coconada, to be an additional registrar of shipping for the port of Coringa.

SULLIVAN, H. E., 2nd member Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept. during Mr. Ballard's temp. employment on other duty.

WOOLFE-MURRAY, F. D. O., asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Vizagapatam, to be major, 3rd class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, June 22.)

ANDERSON—Order confd., by the officer comdg. Mysore division, app. Asst. apothecary J. Anderson, attached to the R.A., Mysore div., as acting 2nd class apothecary, v. Dyce retired, and until the arrival of 1st Class Apothecary Pettigrew.

ASKER—Order confd., by the officer commanding 12th (royal) lancers, app. Mrs. Asker, 12th (royal) lancers, acting schoolmistress, during the illness of Schoolmistress Weir.

THOMPSON—Order confd., by the officer comdg. Centre dist., directing Surg. D. R. Thompson forthwith to assume med. charge of the 13th regt. N.I., without prejudice to his own duties as surg. of the 1st dist., relieving Surg. G. Bouton, who will report himself to the senior med. officer, General Hospital, for duty.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 9.)

HALLETT.—Capt. H. H. H. Hallett, Madras staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from July 4.

HEYSHAM, Lieut. col. B. F., acting asst. comy. gen., has returned to duty on July 6.

HUNT—The undermentioned officer is prom. to the rank of lieut. col. by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major W. S. Hunt, Madras staff corps, from July 6.

KEARNEY, Surg. major D., Indian Medical Dept., is permitted to retire from the service from July 1, on a pension of £220 per annum.

#### MEDICAL.

##### MEDICAL FUND ANNUITIES.

The Medical Fund annuities for July, 1878, are granted as follows:—To Acting Dep. Surg. gen. C. J. Rogers. A large annuity, from the date of payment of the balance of minimum, or from the date of retirement from the service, whichever may be the latter, provided both events take place on or before 1st September, 1878.

To Retired Surg. Major J. T. William (a member on small annuity). A large annuity, from 1st July, 1878.

To Retired Surg. Major J. Shortt, M.D. The liberated small annuity from the date of payment of the balance of minimum, provided the same is paid on or before 1st September, 1878.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. J. Beatty, Royal (Madras) Engrs., supt. engr., Godavery dist., for two years on private affairs. Col. C. Scott-Elliott, pay examiner, priv. leave for sixty days, from July 1. Major G. S. B. Hewatson, acting depy. asst. comy. gen., for sixty days, from date of departure.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 18.)

COGHLAN—YOUNG.—Messrs. J. A. Coghlan and J. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Desert Canal, on June 26.

DICKINSON—PROBYN.—Mr. J. H. Dickinson and Major O. Probyn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Khandesh, on June 24.

EBDEN, E. J., acting 1st asst. coll. in the Tanna dist., is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the Tanna dist., and is invested with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes, (Section 266).

HILLS.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut. col. J. Hills, R.E.

MCALLUM.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to app. Mr. E. McCallum, 1st class mag. in the Kanara dist., to be a visitor of the dist. jail at Karwar.

MONTEATH, J., is app. to act as under secy. to Govt. in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and as secy. to the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making laws and regulations during the absence of Mr. Nugent, or until further orders.

MULES.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. H. C. Mules, mag. of the 1st class in charge of the Mehar div. of the Shikarpur dist., with power to hear appeals from convictions by mags. of the 2nd and 3rd classes in the Shikarpur dist.

NUGENT, J., to act as coll. of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. A. D. Carey, on leave.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 18.)

MAHON.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay staff corps, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th foot, offic. wing officer, 12th N.I., April 25 last.

THORP.—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is perm. to retire from the service from July 16:—Col. S. J. Thorp, staff corps, ordinary pension, £191. 12s.; annuity, £325. 7s.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, July 17.)

MINCHIN, Lieut. H. D. M., offic. squad. officer, 3rd Sind Horse, to offic. as squad. officer, Poona Horse, as a temp. measure.

RUSSELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 25, directing Lieut. C. Russell R.H.A., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Kirkee.

STRUTT.—Regtl. order confd., dated May 10, directing Lieut. col. J. R. Strutt, 3rd regt. N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, Sholapur.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. B. E. Ellis, No. 18 baty. 8th brigade, R.A., from June 6 to July 31, to Khandalla and Poona, on private affairs. Capt. M. Murphy, 2nd batt. 10th foot, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days. Capt. H. E. P. Thomas, to remain in England, from Aug. 14 to Nov. 14, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Col. T. G. Coles, staff corps, for six months, from date of departure, on private affairs in India. Surg.-major J. Mackay, to Ootacamund, from July 15 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. The leave granted to Sub-lieut. E. C. Cox, 14th N.I., in G. O. C. No. 144, March 30, is cancelled. Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, H.M.'s 83rd foot, to England. Surg. J. E. V. Foss, M.D., to remain in England till the departure of the first troopship to India.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—The priv. leave for three months granted to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Huzar dep. coll., Nasik, has been converted by her Majesty's Secy. of State for India into leave on m.c. for six months. Mr. G. Druiitt having resumed charge of the office of asst. judge and sessions judge at Surat on the 8th inst., before office hours, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave for two months granted to him in Govt. notific. dated the 27th May, is cancelled. The furl. for one year granted to Mr. G. M. Woodrow, supt. Botanical Gardens, Ganesh Khind, in Govt. notific., dated the 6th ult., is cancelled. Mr. Hexton, asst. conservator of forests, subsidiary leave from May 26 to the 31st idem.

## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 6.

**6th Dragoon Guards.**—Lieut. A. G. Fife, from the 5th lancers, to be capt., dated Aug. 7, v. W. H. MacGeorge, seconded, from June 16, for service as an adjt. of the Auxiliary Forces.

**12th Lancers.**—Lieut. the hon. G. W. H. Vernon, from the Scots Guards, to be lieut., v. the hon. A. F. H. Campbell, who exchanges.

**Royal Artillery.**—Lieut. gen. Sir A. B. Kemball, K.C.S.I., C.B. (late Bombay), to be col. comdt., v. Gen. A. Rowland (late Bombay), upon the retired list, deceased; Major H. R. Martin to be lieut. col., v. A. H. Murray, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. S. H. Toogood, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. Martin, prom.; Capt. E. Baring, C.S.I., from the seconded list, to be major, v. T. B. Hamilton, who retires upon a gratuity; Capt. H. N. Jones to be major, v. E. Baring, C.S.I., placed upon the seconded list; Major E. O. Hollist, from the supernum. list, to be major, v. H. L. Mitchell, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. D. F. Jones to be capt., v. G. G. Nelson (late Bengal) deceased; Capt. H. I. E. Ford (late Bengal), from the supernumerary list, to be capt., v. A. D. Anderson (late Bengal), placed upon the seconded list; Capt. J. A. S. M. Davies, from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. G. A. French, C.M.G., placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. L. C. Gordon to be capt., v. E. Montefiore (late Bombay), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. A. E. Duthy to be capt., v. H. N. Jones, prom.; Lieut. K. F. MacLachlan to be capt., v. W. B. Troup (late Bengal), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. H. D. Dunlop to be capt., v. F. L. G. Little, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. J. D. Legard to be capt., v. W. F. de H. Curtis, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. C. M. H. Downing to be capt., v. H. A. T. Custance, who retires upon a gratuity.

**Royal Engineers.**—The following gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy, to be lieuts. Dated 31st January, 1878, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to 31st July, 1878, viz.:—A. M. Mantell, v. H. L. Mulholland, resigned; P. R. Burn-Murdoch, v. J. E. Gibbs, deceased; G. Williams, v. H. P. N. Nicholls, deceased; W. Huskisson, v. G. Hildebrand, prom.; T. A. Cregan, v. W. J. Gill, prom.; E. Druitt, v. J. T. Wright, prom.; H. F. Chesney, v. A. Awdry, prom.; H. J. W. Brownrigg, v. S. Waller, prom.; H. L. C. H. Stafford, v. A. C. Alexander, prom.; F. J. Anderson, v. A. R. Pusey, prom.; L. A. Arkwright, v. J. Matheson, prom.; P. C. Gubbins, v. J. B. Lindsell, prom.; W. A. Cairnes, v. W. G. Nicholson, prom.; G. H. W. Stockdale, v. G. Henry, seconded.

**3rd Foot.**—Lieut. A. M'Lauchlan, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. C. Howarth, promoted.

**7th Foot.**—Major H. Plummer retires on a pension.

**9th Foot.**—Major A. B. Morgan, from the 19th Foot, to be major, v. W. H. Barland, who exchanges.

**12th Foot.**—Capt. H. L. Townsend retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; the surname of the captain whose retirement on a pension with the hon. rank of major was notified in the *Gazette* of 30th April, 1878, is Fetherstonhaugh, and not Featherstonhaugh, as hitherto stated; Sub lieut. W. F. Perceval to be lieut.

**13th Foot.**—Lieut. H. R. Lloyd, from the Royal Pembroke Artillery Militia, to be 2nd lieut., v. J. B. Edwards, transfd. to the 8th foot.

**15th Foot.**—Lieut. C. F. Harrison, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be second lieut., v. B. M. Hamilton, promoted.

**39th Foot.**—Second Lieut. G. A. McCarthy, from the 99th foot, to be 2nd lieut., v. J. E. Wilmot, transfd. to the 34th foot.

**51st Foot.**—Lieut. W. B. Butler, from the Clare Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. A. G. B. Turnan, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**60th Foot.**—Capt. A. A. A. Kinloch is seconded for service on the staff.

**62nd Foot.**—Capt. W. L. R. Scott retires on a pension.

**70th Foot.**—Capt. W. R. de Coetlogon retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

**83rd Foot.**—Major and Brevet Lieut. col. J. Wakefield retires on half-pay.

### ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having resigned their commissions as combatant officers, to be paymasters, with the hon. rank of capt. in the army, dated April 1, such antedate not to carry back pay:—

Brevet Major W. Franklin, from capt. 76th foot.  
Capt. W. J. E. G. Sutherland, from 44th foot.

### STAFF.

Lieut. col. W. K. Elles, 38th foot, to be asst. adjt. gen. at headqrs., v. Brevet col. G. R. Greaves, C.B., app. chief of the staff at Cyprus.

### BREVET.

Major H. Plummer, 7th foot, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

Major L. Griffiths, R.A., to have the hon. rank of lieut. col. upon retiring on a pension.

Paymr. and Hon. Capt. R. S. Forlong, 25th foot, to have the hon. rank of major.

Capt. W. L. R. Scott, 62nd foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

The undermentioned officers of her Majesty's Indian military forces to be granted a step of hon. rank on retirement:—

Lieut. col. and Brevet col. F. W. Graham, Bengal staff corps, to be major gen.

Lieut. col. H. Z. Darrah, Bengal staff corps, to be col.

Lieut. col. A. F. F. Bloomfield, Madras staff corps, to be col.

### MEMORANDA.

Hon. Major J. H. Bamfield, late capt. 11th foot, has been perm. to commute his pension.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

AMESBURY—At Naini Tai, July 12, wife of Surg. major S. C. Amesbury, 6th B.L.I., son.

ANTONIO—At Trichinopoly, July 11, wife of C. M. Antonio, daughter.

COCKBURN—At Kotagherry, July 12, wife of D. Cockburn, son.

CORNWALL—At Cawnpore, July 9, wife of W. W. G. Cornwall, C.S., daughter.

COX—At Umballa, Punjab, June 30, wife of T. A. Cox, son.

DRYSDALE—At Landour, July 13, wife of W. Mc.G. Drysdale, dist. supt. of police, Punjab, son.

FOX—At Bombay, June 30, wife of C. E. Fox, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, daughter.

GARTON—At Lucknow, July 1, wife of Lieut. col. Garton, daughter.

HILLIER—At Calcutta, July 14, wife of Walter E. Hillier, daughter.

MCCASKILL—At Ballygunge, July 13, wife of Malcolm McCaskill, son.

MC EWEN—At Hong Kong, June 16, wife of J. P. McEwen, R.N., son.

REID—At Ahmedabad, July 27, wife of G. B. Reid, H.M.'s B.S.C., son.

SEATON—At Rangoon, British Burmah, June 26, wife of F. L. Seaton, late of the I.N., daughter.

WALKER—At Trovandum, July 10, wife of Hall M. Walker, daughter.

WHITE—At Ajmere, July 7, wife of James White, B.C.S., son.

YULE—At Secunderabad, July 2, wife of W. A. Yule, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

CHAMIER—CAPPER.—At Lucknow, July 11, F. E. A. Chamier, lieut. col. Bengal staff corps, to Amy Macdonell, daughter of W. C. Capper, B.C.S.

### DEATHS.

ALLAN—At Morar, July 4, David Allan, Schoolmaster, R.A. div., (late 21st brig., R.A.) aged 27 years.

BRAYSON—At Kurrachee, July 11, Arthur Henry Coombs, son of G. C. S. Brayson, aged 2 years.

DAVIES—At Timnevelly, July 11, Harold Courthopt, son of J. A. Davies, aged 5 months.

DEPENNING—At Calcutta, July 2, wife of George A. DePenning, of Champdany, aged 31.

DICKSON—At Murree, July 9, Margaret Maria, wife of W. P. Dickson, supt., Central Jail, Lahore.

DUNLOP—At Pachmari, Central Provinces, June 27, Capt. S. J. Dunlop, B.S.C., late of the 1st batt. Welch fusiliers, aged 33.

GROUSELLIERS—At Dinapore, June 29, Edward de Grouselliers, exec. engr., Bengal Irrigation Branch, P.W.D., aged 48.

HALL—At Howrah, July 17, Sarah Ann Hall, wife of James H. M. Hall, aged 27.

HODGART—In the Mediterranean, June 10, on board the s.s. *Venetia*, Rebecca, wife of J. Hodgart, Ooomrawuttee, aged 23.

HUNT—At Naini Tai, July 2, William Buckley, son of Conductor Thomas Hunt, Ordnance Dept., Cawnpore, aged 1 year.

JAMES—At Agra, July 12, J. H. James, daughter of the late Major gen. H. James, Bombay Army, aged 23.

MAYNE—At Allahabad, Aug. 5, C. J. O. Mayne, dep. acct. gen., N.W.P., aged 29.

NIXON—At Delhi, July 7, Florence, wife of Lieut. E. B. Nixon, Bengal staff corps.

PHELPS—At Simla, July 2, Winnifred, daughter of J. Phelps, aged five years.

ROGERS—At Bombay, July 15, A. M. Rogers, surg. major, H.M.'s 21st regt. (marine batt.).

SELBY—On board the P. and O. steamer *Hydaspes*, July 28, G. R. Money, son of Major gen. Selby, R.A., on his way home.

TURNER—At 80, Malabar Hill, July 13, R. A. Norman, infant son of A. F. Turner.

YOUNGHUSBAND—While travelling by railway between Kurrachee and Mooltan, June 27, C. E. S. Younghusband, asst. engr., Punjab State Railways, son of Major gen. Younghusband, C.B., R.A.

**THE NEW RETIREMENT SCHEME.**—At last the Warrant for which the twelve new Line regiments have so anxiously waited has been approved by the India Office, and its appearance may be anticipated immediately. The document brings in the five years rule with regard to regimental commands, and offers a step of promotion and the pension of the higher rank to all officers of twenty years and upwards. In the case of a Lieutenant-Colonel who has become entitled to his £365, it offers £485, and to one claiming £485 it gives £600. It is provided that if the Captains do not take the £295—which is £100 a year more than they are entitled to at present—they are to be retired compulsorily at twenty-five years. Now, with respect to this latter provision a question arises—is it desirable to allow officers to hang on in uncertainty as to whether they will accept the terms offered them or not? It certainly would be for the benefit of the Service if some limit of time were imposed within which officers should be required to make known their wishes, so that the War Office might be made aware who elected to take the higher rate of pension and who desired to serve on to complete twenty-five years' service. Unless some provision of some sort be imposed, the success of the scheme will be impaired. It must be allowed that it is conceived in a liberal spirit, and it would be a pity for its effect to be marred by any want of forethought.—*Army and Navy Gazette*



## Home.

### THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The thirty-fifth session of the Army Medical School, at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, terminated on the 5th inst., when the places for commissions in the Medical Departments of the Army, Royal Navy, and Indian Service were announced.

Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India, was represented by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Norman, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., member of the Council of India, and Colonel Allan Johnston, C.B., Military Secretary to the Government of India.

A large number of distinguished officers attended, among whom were General J. Barrow, R.A., the Hon. Eliot Yorke, Sir Joseph Fayrer, Physician to the Council of India; Colonel Stewart, Colonel Macdonald, the military and medical staff of the Hospital, and the Professors of the Army Medical School. The list having been read out and the reports of the work of the session addressed to the Secretaries of State for War and India and the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Henry Norman distributed the prizes. The Herbert Prize and the Martin Memorial Gold Medal were won by Mr. Cretin, who took the highest place both at the London and Netley examinations. The Parkes Memorial Medal for the highest place in military hygiene was won by Dr. Duncan. Both gentlemen belong to her Majesty's Indian Service. The highest distinction in military surgery was gained by Mr. Langdon, the candidate at the head of the list of the British Army.

Sir Henry Norman then addressed the gentlemen who had won their commissions. He congratulated them on the happy termination of their labours, and spoke in terms of high commendation to those who had won honourable distinction at Netley, auguring well of their future career from this circumstance. As an officer of great Indian experience he expressed the high sense he entertained of the services rendered to the State by the medical officers of the three services of the Crown, in peace and in war, on the field of battle, in pestilence-stricken camps, and in districts scourged by famine. He assured them that in India they would find a splendid field for the practical application of the lessons learnt at Netley. He assured those present of the high opinion entertained by the Secretary of State for India and his colleagues of the Council of India of the value of the Army Medical School as a place of training for young medical officers, and concluded by repeating his congratulations, and his best wishes to the young men about to enter on difficult and important work in the service of the State.

The company were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Surg. Gen. Massy, C.B., and the officers of the medical staff and professors of the school.

The following is a list of candidates for commissions as surgeons in her Majesty's British Medical Service who were successful at both the London and Netley Examinations:—

August, 1878.			
Marks.		Marks.	
1. A. J. Landon* ... ..	4,514	11. J. G. MacNeece ... ..	3,017
2. J. Stevenson ... ..	4,450	12. M. D. O'Connell ... ..	3,010
3. W. L. Lane ... ..	3,750	13. H. J. Noad ... ..	3,005
4. W. P. Feltham ... ..	3,598	14. A. S. W. Young ... ..	2,965
5. J. L. Ritchie ... ..	3,595	15. A. Harding ... ..	2,957
6. W. Leah ... ..	3,546	16. J. J. Falvey ... ..	2,945
7. P. J. Dempsey ... ..	3,512	17. J. F. Downman ... ..	2,930
8. K. S. Wallis ... ..	3,445	18. H. R. O. Cross ... ..	2,887
9. J. W. H. Flanagan ... ..	3,402	19. C. Seymour ... ..	2,877
10. O. E. P. Lloyd ... ..	3,331		

\* Gained the prize in Military Surgery.

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August, 1878.			
Marks.		Marks.	
1. J. J. Mullen† ... ..	5,811	14. G. M. Nixon ... ..	4,053
2. E. Cretin†† ... ..	5,408	15. D. P. Warliker ... ..	3,971
3. A. Duncan* ... ..	5,003	16. T. E. Worgan ... ..	3,877
4. T. H. Pope ... ..	4,776	17. J. J. Moran ... ..	3,782
5. G. F. Nicholson ... ..	4,610	18. F. C. Smith ... ..	3,767
6. A. Hemsted ... ..	4,576	19. C. Monks ... ..	3,753
7. G. A. Cones ... ..	4,545	20. P. J. Damania ... ..	3,718
8. S. F. Bigger ... ..	4,345	21. G. H. Bull ... ..	3,700
9. D. A. Gomes ... ..	4,319	22. W. A. Quayle ... ..	3,695
10. R. Pemberton ... ..	4,315	23. J. H. Earle ... ..	3,525
11. G. S. Robertson ... ..	4,315	24. F. F. MacCartie ... ..	3,485
12. J. S. Biale ... ..	4,273	25. C. U. Carruthers ... ..	3,480
13. J. E. Walsh ... ..	4,144	26. H. Armstrong ... ..	3,225

† Proceeded to India, having passed through a Netley course before and gained the Herbert Prize of his session in 1877.

†† Gained the Herbert Prize.

\* Gained the Martin Memorial Medal.

\* Gained the Parkes Memorial Bronze Medal.

**IMPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Peshawur* has arrived with £54,421, about £51,000 being in bar gold from Bombay; and the same company's steamer *Tanjore* has left Melbourne for Galle with 31,000 ounces of gold and 150,000 sovereigns, making together a total of about £274,000.

### EAST INDIA PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

The Committee met for the last time in the present session on the 1st inst.; Lord G. Hamilton occupied the chair.

Mr. Juland Danvers, of the India Office, was examined on the railway system of India. He said he was in the Railway Department of the India Office, acting as Director of Guaranteed Railways. He put in papers containing particulars and results of the working of the guaranteed lines in 1872 and subsequently. Previous to 1872 the Government's anticipations of profits from the railways had not been realised; but since that time there had been a gradual increase of traffic, and now with each succeeding year better returns than hitherto might be expected. Up to 1877 the amount expended on State railways was £17,661,600. The net receipts for the year were £141,306. A large proportion of this total was expended on lines not yet in working order. He (witness) believed that the past tardiness in making the State railways had come to an end, and that the works would be accelerated by means of the application of additional funds. Assuming that the Government carried out its purpose of applying between three and four millions sterling to the construction of more light railways, he certainly thought the returns from the lines of railway in India already in operation would so increase as to fully repay expenditure ultimately.

The witness having explained the kind of control exercised by the Government over the guaranteed railways of India, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

### INDIAN AND COLONIAL RELIEFS, 1878-79.

The arrangements for the season of 1878-9, although not completed, are so far advanced that they may be indicated generally. The movements of regiments as between home and the colonies are still somewhat dependent upon the restoration of quiet in South Africa, as well as upon the military steps which may be rendered necessary by the occupation of Cyprus. We have now seven battalions of Infantry at the Cape and the Mauritius, the normal establishment for these colonies being four, and the probabilities are that even should the state of affairs pending the organisation of local forces not admit of the reduction to the usual number, at least two of the seven battalions may be brought home. In this case the 1st battalions of the 13th and 24th Regiments will soon arrive in England, leaving the 2nd Battalions of the 3rd Buffs and 24th, and the 80th, 88th, and 90th Regiments in South Africa, the Mauritius, and St. Helena. It seems somewhat uncertain what reinforcements will be needed for the Mediterranean consequent upon our acquisition of Cyprus. Three battalions from Malta are already in the island, leaving four in Malta. These four being on the larger establishment make the Infantry force at Malta about the same strength as before the Eastern complications, when the garrison consisted of five battalions of 600 rank and file each. In the event of fresh troops being sent to the Mediterranean, the 2nd Battalion, 10th, at Dover, which is provisionally under orders, the 93rd Highlanders at the Curragh, and the 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles at Aldershot are the first for the service. The Indian reliefs are definitely settled for the season. The 2nd Battalion of the 6th leaves Portsmouth in Her Majesty's ship *Junna* on the 26th of September, the 2nd Battalion of the 14th will embark at Queenstown in Her Majesty's ship *Crocodile* about the 6th of October, the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Fusiliers in the *Serapis* from Portsmouth on the 30th of January, and the 30th Regiment in the *Euphrates* on the 6th of March. Each of these battalions will arrive at Bombay just a month after embarkation, and will proceed—the 30th to Mhow and the others to Sealkote, Lucknow, and Puna respectively. The outgoing Cavalry regiment, the 8th Hussars, will embark in the *Junna* on the 17th of December, arrive at Bombay on the 16th of January, and proceed to Muttra, taking the place of the 4th Hussars, which latter regiment will embark at Bombay on the 22nd of November and arrive home about Christmas Day, taking over the quarters and horses of the 8th Hussars at Shorncliffe. The batteries of artillery for India will go out on the 15th of October and the 13th of December, while the greater part of those coming home will leave Bombay on the 30th of October in the first returning troopship of the season. Altogether twelve voyages between Portsmouth and Bombay will have been made this season, being two in excess of the usual number. As we stated several months ago the battalions of Infantry to come home from India are the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Royal Scots at Jubbulpore, the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Queen's at Puna, the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Buffs from Cawnpore, and the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment at Aden. In place of the 8th, the 1st Battalion of the 14th Regiment, now at the Hill Station of Raneeekhet, will move to Aden, and, together with the 1st Battalion of the 5th and the 73rd and 83rd Regiments, may expect to be brought home to England in the season 1879-80. Regarding the Cavalry changes in Bengal, the 15th Hussars, after a six years' stay at Meerut, will move thence to Lucknow, remaining there until their return home in the winter of 1880-1. The 13th Hussars leave Lucknow for Sealkote in the room of the 9th Lancers, who relieve the 15th Hussars at Meerut. It is not probable that any European Cavalry regiment in India will be moved during the season 1879-80 except the 3rd Hussars, coming home, whose place at Mhow will doubtless be taken by the 17th

Lancers from England. The Infantry moves of the coming season in Bengal will include those of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment from Roorkee and Delhi to Cawnpore; the 2nd Battalion 9th, Peshawur to Nowshera; 1st Battalion 17th, Muree Hills to Roorkee and Delhi; 1st Battalion 25th, Fyzabad to Peshawur; 40th Regiment, Dum Dum to Raneekhet; 59th, Dugshai to Jubbulpore; 63rd, Meerut to Fyzabad; 68th Nussereabad to Meerut; 72nd, Sealkote to Dugshai; 85th, Lucknow to Dum Dum; and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Nowshera to Muree Hills. In the Bombay Presidency the 2nd Battalion of the 7th Fusiliers will move from Belgaum to Colaba (Bombay) and Sattara, the 2nd Battalion 11th, Puna to Kurrachee; 2nd Battalion 17th, Mhow to Nussereabad; 66th, Colaba to Puna, and the 83rd, Kurrachee to Belgaum.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, Aug. 5.—THE TAXATION OF INDIA.—The Earl of NORTHBROOK presented a petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity on the subject of the recent increase of taxation and of the military and public works expenditure in India. The petition was signed by 2,000 persons, among whom were some of the highest natives in the province of Bengal, including Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, one of the members of the Legislative Council of India; Maharajah Narendra Krishna, lately a member of the Legislative Council of India; Kristodas Pal, one of the members of the Legislative Council of Bengal; and the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The petition was dated so far back as March; but the delay in presentation had been creditable to the loyalty of the petitioners, who had not wished to have the petition presented while there was any probability of war. The first head of expenditure to which the petitioners drew attention was the military. With reference to this, the petitioners stated that the expense for the Queen's forces in India had considerably increased, and expressing satisfaction that the whole of the charges connected with the transport of the Indian troops to Malta had been defrayed out of the Imperial revenue. Lord Northbrook proceeded to say that it must now be recognised that the Indian troops of her Majesty were available for general purposes in cases of emergency; and he thought that the time had now arrived when some charges for troops serving in India should be revised on a more liberal footing towards India. The petitioners complained of the expenditure on public works, alleging a want of carefulness and economy on the part of Government, and complaining of a redundancy of the engineering staff. In connection with this subject he asked whether there was any intention on the part of the Government to give any guarantee for railways across Asia Minor, and quoted an adverse minute of the Government of India, dated June 8, 1871. He suggested the formation of the Provincial Council, composed of eminent natives. He called attention to the concluding terms of the petition, which complained of the imposition of new taxation, instead of obtaining funds by retrenchment. He then criticised the imposition of the new taxes—the License Tax, and the increased landcess, as hasty and unnecessary, as was proved by the recent reduction of the Salt Tax, which was the least oppressive, and created the least discontent of all taxes, whereas the new taxes were most unpopular and burdensome. He trusted the Government would take the finances of India into their serious consideration, and would do what they could to enable the Government of India to seize the first opportunity to take off the taxes which had been imposed. The noble lord concluded by moving for papers.—Lord CRANBROOK considered that the changes made would lay the foundation of a better fiscal system in India, and would lead to the redress of grievances. He was far from undervaluing the petition presented by the British Indian Association, but was not prepared to admit that it was anything like an accurate statement of the facts of the case, as it contained some most extraordinary mistakes, especially with respect to the non-effective charges. With reference to the question of military expenditure, he was anxious to arrive at a settlement between the War Office and India Office, and he never had taken any partisan view of the matter. It was not the desire of the Treasury or the War Office to impose any undue burdens on India, but when the petitioners complained that under the present system they paid differently from what they paid under the old Indian system they forgot that instead of sending out recruits India now received the manufactured article. The home charges were charges which solely affected India. Though they had troops in England which might be used for any great emergency, at the same time they were there prepared for the Indian market, and therefore India could not complain if that charge was put upon it. As to what had been arranged, there was every prospect of things being put on a sound footing. A disputed claim between the two offices, going on for many years, had been settled by the Imperial Government charging itself with the amount. This brought it to a conclusion, and after March next the matter would be settled. With respect to public works too great caution could not be exercised. The common notion that too much could not be spent on public works in India was a great delusion. Works might exceed in cost any compensating advantage to be derived from them; and

such works there were already. But irrigation works and railways ought to be undertaken wherever it was reasonably probable that the benefits would be proportionate to the outlay. Railways were especially valuable if so planned as to furnish the means of supplying the needs of the people; and in the case of the late famine railways had contributed more than anything else to the saving of human life, because they rendered it possible to transport enormous masses of food, which could not otherwise have been conveyed to the people requiring it. As to engineers, Sir Andrew Clarke's recommendation was that we should not send too many incompletely educated engineers from the Cooper's-hill College, for fear there should not be full employment for those of subordinate attainments; and that recommendation had been attended to by his noble predecessor, who, while unable to prevent students from going out in accordance with the terms of their engagement, had persuaded one-half of those who might have done so to remain in this country and to study engineering works practically. No application had been made to him with respect to guarantees for railways in Asia Minor; but he should certainly consult the Government at home and the Government of India before in any way pledging himself, and the Government and the public would have full time to consider the question. In the general administration of India it was very desirable on many grounds, and means ought to be taken to provide for the employment of natives not only in the lower places open to competition, but also obtainable by the higher special fitness. As to the taxation complained of the chief object had been to equalise the Salt duties, to abolish the barbarous system of Customs lines, to reduce the transit duties, and to enter into engagements with the Governments of States producing salt in order that we might practically obtain control of the salt made in India. The abolition of the income-tax had made it needful to resort to new taxes to provide against the constantly-recurring famines. Already, by what had been done, the price, exclusive of duty, had been reduced from three rupees to less than one rupee per maund. It was desirable there should be a uniform salt-tax throughout India; and it would now be two rupees eight annas, or about three farthings a pound, which could not press hardly upon the natives. The depreciation of silver must exercise an injurious influence on the finance of India, but discussion seemed to show that it was beyond control, and that it must be left to the operation of those causes which regulated the price of every article. With regard to the licence and cess taxes it was on the agriculturists and small traders that the great weight of the famines fell, and they should pay to the fund which was to provide against future famines. The licence tax fell on the trader, but it was small; the cess tax fell on the agriculturist, and was levied, not on rent, but on the proprietor who received the rent, and it was so small in amount that it was perfectly certain not to fall on the occupier. He agreed with his noble friend that new taxes, whether at home or in India, were very undesirable things; but the first object in India should be to reduce taxation and expenditure and to do everything possible to make the two ends meet. But when famines or droughts had to be met over whole districts year after year, it became necessary to look about for some resource that might be permanently available; and with that view General Strachey had endeavoured to obtain £2,000,000 over expenditure—£500,000 in the shape of a surplus and £1,500,000 to be invested in reproductive works, so as to enable him, when famine came, to borrow money on the interest arising from the investment so made.—Lord NAPIER OF MAGDALA was understood to discountenance reductions in the army by way of diminishing expenditure. Then, with regard to public works, he thought no new works should be undertaken until greater progress was made with railways in India. It would be beneficial to give councils to Lieutenant-Governors of which natives of character and ability might be members, the expense to be met by reductions in the Civil Service.—The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, Aug. 5.—In reply to Mr. HATYER, Colonel STANLEY said the amount taken in the Supplementary Estimates on account of the occupation of Cyprus was £10,000 for Staff, £25,000 for works, and £40,000 for stores.

In reply to Mr. C. B. DENISON, Mr. BOURKE said that the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been instructed to make inquiries of the Russian Government as to the purpose of the expedition to Balkh.

INDIAN EXCHANGES.—Sir G. CAMPBELL called attention to the excessive loss in the Indian exchanges, and made various suggestions for curing the evil. Among other things he asked the Government to consider whether it would be possible to establish equivalent silver coinages in the great silver-using countries, and also whether the disturbance might not be remedied by putting more silver into the rupee. He suggested, too, that a representative should be sent to the Conference proposed by the United States.—Mr. CAVE, who replied on behalf of the Government, doubted whether either of these expedients would be successful. To put more silver into the rupee would still further debase it, and, though it might be necessary at some time to face an alteration of the standard in India, he hoped a double standard would not be

set up. The Government, he said, had appointed a delegate to attend the Conference.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Aug. 8.—TROOPS IN CYPRUS.—In Committee of Supply on the First Supplementary Vote of the Army, Mr. HAYTER moved to reduce the vote by £25,000, the charge for providing huts for the troops in Cyprus, and the Marquis of HARTINGTON took the opportunity of asking for some explanation of the reasons why the Indian troops had been sent to Cyprus. Colonel STANLEY, in his reply, corrected the impression that it was intended permanently to garrison the island with Indian troops, but said that as these troops happened to be available, and as they would have to return to India, it was thought advisable to make use of them for the first occupation, especially as they would be better posted at Cyprus than at Malta; he doubted that regiment for regiment they cost more than British troops. At present all his information was derived from private letters, but he believed the health of the troops was very good, and there was an ample supply of water. The Government had been asked how long they intended to keep the Indian troops in the Mediterranean. With regard to the question, they hoped that the emergency had subsided, and there was no sufficient reason for keeping them in the Mediterranean longer than necessary; and, accordingly, when the weather admitted, they would proceed on their homeward voyage and would return to India. A few horses might be left behind, but with that exception the bulk of the troops would be on their way home in the course of a month or five weeks. Much would depend on the weather, but that would be about the time of their return; and in the matter of horses it was particularly uncertain when they would be able to be moved through the Red Sea. As to the permanent garrison, Cyprus was not intended for a fortress like Malta or Gibraltar, and probably two battalions of European troops with a force of artillery would be sufficient.—Mr. T. CAVE, from personal experience in similar regions, bore testimony to the wisdom of lodging the troops in huts.—Mr. ONSLOW urged the Government not to withdraw the Indian troops until more light had been thrown on the designs of Russia on Afghanistan.—Mr. W. E. FORSTER complained of the meagre information furnished by the Secretary of State.—Sir W. BARTELOT, Mr. RYLANDS, Mr. E. JENKINS, Mr. RITCHIE, and Sir H. HAVELOCK spoke; and in reply to further questions from Mr. CHILDERS, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that at present the island would be under the Foreign Office, but all matters as to finance, administration, &c., were in an undecided state, waiting for further information from the High Commissioner and the other officials.—Mr. CHILDERS and Mr. LOWE joined in recommending that the Colonial Office should have charge of the island, and Mr. HUBBARD was in favour of buying it out and out. The vote was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, Aug. 9.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, replying to Mr. LEITH, said it was true that the Government of India, had, as an act of grace, ceded to the Maharajah Holkar of Indore territory to the extent of upwards of three hundred square miles, with the view of rectifying his frontier line. The territory was a tract of uncultivated and unhealthy country, and had been a perpetual sort of grievance, but the Maharajah attached great importance to it, and the cession had given him great satisfaction.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.—On Tuesday next, on the motion that Mr. Speaker leaves the chair to consider the Indian Financial Statement, Mr. Fawcett will move that this House regards with apprehension the present position of Indian finance, and in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of her Majesty's dominions except the United Kingdom, is of opinion that there is no sufficient security against the military expenditure of India being unduly increased.

## Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY have made a call of £2 on the shares with £16 paid, payable on the 30th September.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.—For the East the *Deccan* has sailed with £54,830, £11,000 being in bar silver for Bombay, £30,000 in dollars for Penang, and £13,830 also in dollars for Shanghai.

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £219,637; to Bombay, £59,700; and to Madras, £20,662. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 8d. will receive about 17 per cent.; above that price in full.

INDIAN TEA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.—As an outcome of the recent deputation to the Secretary of State for India to present a memorial relative to Assam, a meeting was held on Thursday of the Assam Committee and some other gentlemen. It was resolved to take preliminary steps for the formation of an Indian Tea Districts Association, whose headquarters should be in London, and to invite the co-operation of all interested in the various Tea-growing districts of India.

BOOKS ON CYPRUS.—Cypriote literature is rapidly increasing, and people are getting beyond the stage when somebody remembered that St. Paul once preached in the island, and announced his discovery in the papers. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. have in preparation, and will publish in September, a volume on the history and present condition of Cyprus, by Mr. R. Hamilton Lang, late H.B.M. Consul in the island. Mr. Lang has contributed a paper on the subject of Cyprus to the August number of *Macmillan*. We may add that under the title of "New Greece," Messrs. Cassell, Petter and Galpin will shortly issue a volume by Mr. Lewis Sargeant, which will comprise a survey of the actual condition of the country at the present day and its history during the past few years. The work will be illustrated by two specially prepared maps.—*Athenæum*.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.—The Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited) give notice that an extraordinary general meeting of the company will be held at their Offices, 16, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street, on Friday, the 23rd day of August, "for the purpose of considering, and, if so determined, approving or adopting, and authorising the carrying out of a co-operative working agreement between the Indo-European Telegraph Department of her Majesty's Indian Government, the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited), relative to the division between the three administrations of the revenue derived from the transmission of Indian and Trans-Indian messages, and of passing such resolution or resolutions in regard thereto as may be approved."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SUPPOSED SHIPWRECK.—All hope has been given up of the safety of the clipper ship *St. Enoch*, of Dundee, which sailed from that port on 24th March with a cargo of coal for Bombay, and has not since been heard of. Others vessels which left at the same time have arrived out and home again. The *St. Enoch* was a vessel, of 1,854 tons, was built in Dundee in 1874, and was considered one of the finest clipper ships afloat. She was commanded by Captain Browne, and carried a crew of thirty-five hands. The captain's wife was also on board. When the *St. Enoch* sailed terrible weather prevailed in the Channel, and it is feared that she then foundered or sank after collision. The owners have received a communication from the British Consul at Havre stating that a bundle of papers marked as belonging to Peter Macpherson, one of the crew of the *St. Enoch*, had been picked up on the French coast. An agent was at once despatched from Dundee to make the necessary inquiries. Nearly all the crew belonged to Dundee. The value of the ship and cargo is estimated at £35,000.

THE INDIAN VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.—On behalf of the Bombay branch of the East India Association, Mr. J. Farley Leith, M.P., has just presented to the House of Commons a petition condemnatory of the new Indian Vernacular Press Act. The petitioners contend that the measure is one of an entirely retrograde character, quite out of harmony with the principles on which the British administration of India has been hitherto conducted, and that it is calculated in its actual working to aggravate the very mischief it is designed to prevent. The strongest objections are expressed to the investment of new powers in the hands of the executive officers, and it is pointed out that the measure is one of several recent Acts, excluding the ordinary courts of law from jurisdiction. Representing the strong and unanimous public feeling in Bombay, the petitioners submit that no case whatever has been made out for exceptional and extraordinary legislation like that in the new Act, instituting as it does a policy which arrests the political and intellectual progress of the country, and deprives the people of India of a vital portion of those public rights which they had long thought perfectly secure to them under the joint protection of Crown and Parliament.

INDIAN TROOPSHIPS.—The programme of the movements of her Majesty's Indian troopships for the season 1878-9 has just been issued. The following are the outward departures:—The *Euphrates* leaves Portsmouth on Sept. 17, arriving at Bombay about Oct. 22; on December 13, arriving at Bombay on Jan. 12; and on March 6, arriving at Bombay on April 5. The *Junna* leaves on Sept. 26, arriving on Oct. 26; on Dec. 17, arriving on Jan. 16; and on March 9, arriving on April 8. The *Crocodile* leaves on Oct. 1, arriving on Nov. 8; and on Jan. 16, arriving on Feb. 18. The *Serapis* leaves on Oct. 15, arriving on Nov. 22; and on Jan. 30, arriving on March 4. The *Malabar* leaves on Oct. 29 and Feb. 13, arriving at Bombay on Dec. 6 and March 18. The homeward arrangements are as follows:—The *Euphrates* leaves Bombay on Oct. 30, arriving at Portsmouth on Nov. 29; on Jan. 21, arriving on Feb. 20; and on April 13, arriving on May 15. The *Junna* leaves on Nov. 3, arriving on Dec. 3; on Jan. 24, arriving on Feb. 23; and on April 16, arriving on March 18. The *Crocodile* leaves on Nov. 22, arriving on Dec. 25 and on March 5, arriving on April 7. The *Serapis* leaves on Dec. 6, arriving on Jan. 8; and on March 19, arriving on April 21. The *Malabar* leaves on Dec. 20, arriving on Jan. 22; and on April 2, arriving on May 5. Each ship will call at Malta for coal on the outward and homeward voyages; and on one of the homeward voyages a regiment will be disembarked at Aden, and another regiment will be brought to Portsmouth. The numbers to be accommodated on board the troopships are fifty-seven officers, thirty members of officers' families, six female servants, twelve staff ser-





BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Griterslot, Mr. A. A. Borradaile, and Mr. R. A. Turnbull.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. Tanner.

## SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kineley and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, and Mr. Buckwell.  
BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.  
GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mosley.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, and Miss Jackson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Batchelor.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Oxley, and Miss Smith.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

## SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Miss Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, and Mrs. Rannell.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, c.b., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. Llewellyn and child.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, and Mr. G. C. Porter.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wills.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family.

## OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Mrs. Elliott, Surg. Major Thornton, and Mrs. Hamilton.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major Lech.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, and Mr. Dansterville.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ffolliott, Mrs. Ransell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, and Capt. C. M. A. Morant.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spaukie, Miss Spaukie, and Mrs. Lacey.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. and Mrs. Fairburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Walter Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver.

## OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, and Miss Linter.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, and Mr. F. C. Anderson.

MALTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, and Miss Spear.

## OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirside.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, and Mr. J. C. Macgregor.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Miss Nicol, Major and Mrs. Morris, and Mr. Friend.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper Cappell and family, Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Matchison, Mrs. M. Crumie, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, and Col. Swayne.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Partman.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, and Mr. W. Jones and family.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Lilderdale.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Wisdom.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Cresswell and two daughters.

## OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Deedes.

## OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

## Mails to India, etc.

Th Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 15.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 16.

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Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

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1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual 84½ 85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1823-29 ... ..	Sales 84½ 85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	85½ 85
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling 79½ 79½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	ingtaking 79½ 79½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	Co.'s Rs. 79½ 79½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	1,000 as 79½ 79½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	equiva- 80½ 81
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	lent to 79½ 79½
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100, 87½ 89

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Madras ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bombay ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Colombo ...	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8½d.	1s. 8 5-16d.
Singapore ...	3s. 9½d.	3s. 9½d.	3s. 10½d.
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Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..	52½d.		
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2	India Stock, 1830 ... ..		103½ to 103½
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	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1834 ... ..		101 to 101½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		35s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		37s. pm.
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	119 to 120
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	131 to 134
Stock	Do. Irred. 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	135 to 140
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	134 to 133
Stock	G I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	123 to —
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	10	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	100	103 to 105
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	116 to 118
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	103 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	10	— to —
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	all	119 to 120
Stock	Oude and Rohileund, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	93 to 101
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	100	115 to 117
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	100	115 to 117
20	Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	109 to 109 x.in.
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..	100	106 to —
10	BANKS.		
20	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	12½ to 13
25	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	23 to —
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	28 to 29
100	Dolhi and London ... ..	all	— to —
25	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	100 to 102
	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	40 to 41
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 8
25	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to —
10	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to —
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	— to —
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	26. 5s.	3½ to 4
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½ to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	64 to —
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	10½ to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 5½
6	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6½ to 7
5	Do. New ... ..	4	1 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	— to —
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 23
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	107 to —
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1 to 1½ dia.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	12½ to 12½
25	National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to —
	Barrnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	5 to 7
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	80	82 to 83
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	85 to 86
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	73 to 74

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# THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862, 1867, & 1877.

**CAPITAL . . . . . £20,000,**

**In 20,000 Shares of £1 each, with power to increase to £40,000.**

**Deposit on Application, 5 Shillings per Share.**

**Further Calls of 5 Shillings per Share as required, at not less than three months' notice.**

**If no Allotment is made the Deposit will be returned in full.**

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MAJOR-GENERAL T. W. HOLLAND, Retired Bengal Staff Corps, 11, Ventnor-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton.  
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Dr. MATTHEW KANE, F.R.G.S. (Deputy Inspector General Hospitals, Madras, and late Deputy Assay Master, Mint, Bombay),  
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WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

**MANAGING DIRECTOR—WILLIAM DREW, ESQ.**

**BANKERS—DELHI AND LONDON BANK, LIMITED, 76, King William-street, London; and all its Branches in India.**

**SOLICITOR—JAMES MOTE, ESQ., 1, Walbrook, London, E.C.**

**AUDITORS—Messrs. LESLIE, STRAITH AND Co., 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London, E.C.**

**SECRETARY—LAMBART COWAN, ESQ.**

**OFFICES—26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.**

## PROSPECTUS.

1.—The extraordinary success and popularity which have attended the working of well-regulated Co-operative Societies in England have induced the Committee of The Indian Co-operative Agency, Limited, to establish this Association for the purpose of supplying the Officers and Men of Her Imperial Majesty's Forces, Members of the Civil and Unconquered Services, Railway Officials, Contractors, Planters and all others, in India, British Burmah, and Ceylon, with every article in domestic and general use, at the lowest possible price.

2.—This Agency does not propose to establish Store Rooms or Warehouses; it thereby avoids the large outlay which other societies have incurred. It will simply have Offices in London, and a Sample Room, where orders will be received and the general business of the Association conducted.

3.—The high prices of English goods in India are caused by the oft-recurring and various charges between the place of manufacture, or original purchase, and the place of delivery.

The manufacturer, wholesale dealer, retailer, broker, shipping agent, inland carrier, and, finally, the tradesman in India, have each their own profit to make, besides the duties and additional charges imposed to make good loss by deterioration of stock, breakage, bad debts and long credit.

It is not too much to say that the cost of most articles of general consumption in India is at least doubled before the goods reach the consumer. Under the principle adopted by The Indian Co-operative Agency, the goods will be supplied to the consumer direct from the manufacturer or wholesale dealer.

The saving effected by the purchase of goods from this agency, for cash, is thus very considerable. It has been estimated that in England, the benefits to a family, under the co-operative system, amount to an average economy of 25 per cent., and this saving is effected in dealings with societies which have expended vast sums in the purchase and storage of stock, much of it of a perishable character, rent of warehouses and other premises, establishments, &c., &c. It may be fairly estimated that, under the principle adopted by this Association, the saving to a family will amount—according to the class of goods supplied—to from 40 to 50 per cent.; taking, therefore, a monthly expenditure of 100 rupees, there is a monthly saving of 40 to 50 rupees.

4.—In proportion to the support it receives from India, this Association proposes to develop itself into a general Agency on co-operative principles, in which entirely new features will be introduced; and, as business extends, each department will be under the superintendence of an Official of experience, specially qualified for the duties assigned to him.

Besides the comprehensive branches of business embraced under clause 1 of this prospectus, the Indian Co-operative Agency proposes to open out, as early as possible, the following departments, viz.:

### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

In this department, arrangements will be made for receiving the Children of Parents absent in India on landing in England; placing them at selected Establishments; auditing and discharging School bills; corresponding with Parents; providing accommodation for native Students, &c., &c.

### LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Will answer references on every subject; supply, and, if required, select books, serials, &c., to Station and Regimental Libraries, Messes and Schools, at very reduced rates. In connection with this department, arrangements will be made for the establishment of Reading Rooms, supplied with the Indian and London papers.

### SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

In this department it is proposed to register applications for employment by persons of all classes of Her Imperial Majesty's subjects in India without fee or

charge, and to assist them in obtaining the same. Assistance will be given to Soldiers of the Indian Army, or who have served in India, to become Commissionaires, Messengers, &c., &c.

### LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

The Solicitor of the Agency and others will, at minimum cost to Members, instruct counsel in all cases referred: will obtain opinions of leading Members of the legal profession on difficult points, and will carry cases from India through the superior Courts in England.

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Native Gentlemen and others visiting England will be received, and suitable accommodation secured for them. Native Secretaries and Translators will be employed to communicate with the Ministers of Native Independent and Tributary States, and native Gentlemen of rank, and every facility will be afforded for acquaintance of the languages of India.

5.—The management of the affairs of The Indian Co-operative Agency is vested in a Committee of Gentlemen who have been long connected with India, and are intimately acquainted with the wants and requirements of the Indian public, or who command a large commercial acquaintance and influence in the City of London.

6.—The Committee, all of whom are Shareholders, and interested in the success of the undertaking, are not to receive any remuneration for their services until a dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared to the Shareholders.

7.—The first principle of the Association is that of *Cash Payment*, without which orders will remain unexecuted. Orders accompanied by a Deposit Receipt from the Agency's Bankers in India will be dealt with as cash payments. Currency Notes will be received in payment at the exchange of the day.

8.—For the present it is only intended to issue 10,000 Shares, 5,000 of which are reserved for India, and to call up, in respect of them, five shillings per share.

9.—The liability of Shareholders, it will be distinctly understood, is limited to the amount of shares held by them. Life Members (non-shareholders) will be admitted upon payment of 10 Rupees in India, or £1 in England. Such Members will not be entitled to participate in the profits, except such as may be given as a "bonus," but will share in all the other advantages of the Association.

10.—An Agreement bearing date the First day of April, 1874, and made between William Drew of the one part, and Thomas Woollams Holland, Lambart Cowan, and Frederick Montague Raynsford, for and on behalf of the said Indian Co-operative Agency, Limited, of the other part, has been entered into, which can be seen at the Office of the Solicitor of the Company.

11.—All Cheques and Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Manager, Delhi and London Bank, Limited, London. All letters to be addressed to The Indian Co-operative Agency, Limited, 26, Holborn Viaduct, London.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—To be retained by the Bankers.

No, \_\_\_\_\_  
To the Directors of the Indian Co-operative Agency (Limited).  
Gentlemen,—Having paid to your credit at the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ I request that you will allot me \_\_\_\_\_ Shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that you may allot to me, on the conditions stated in the Prospectus, and subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Profession or Business \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1878.  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, July 26; Allahabad and Madras, July 24; Calcutta, July 23.

The promise of abundant rainfall all over India, which our Bombay contemporary notes up to date, has continued to be fulfilled, with slight exceptions. The most recent weather summary received by the mail is rendered out of date by the telegram of the *Times*, which gives what we may presume to be the summary up to the beginning of last week. A good deal of rain has fallen throughout the west coast district, the north-east coast, in the ceded districts of Madras, and in Kurnool. In the south-east coast district the fall has been slight. General prospects are reported good. The total number on the works is 124,000, and those gratuitously fed 75,746, the figures being less by 2,963 and more by 777 respectively than last week. A general rain is reported throughout Mysor. Prices have slightly fallen, and prospects are favourable. On the works the number is 31,064, and those gratuitously fed 12,643, being less by 2,064 and 773 respectively than last week. There has been a heavy rain in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh. The damage from floods in Sindh and in Guzerat is excessive. The rain is causing injury to crops, though the prospects are generally excellent. There has been a good rain in the Central Provinces, and in Central India a fair fall, and throughout Malwa. The state of Bundelkund gives cause for anxiety, the distress increasing. In Rajpootana prospects are good; in Northern Bengal there is some damage from floods, but more rain is required in certain districts; in Assam the floods in the valley districts are subsiding; in the North-West Provinces prospects are favourable. From Kashmir reports are very gloomy. The Durbar is said to be thoroughly aroused to the appalling state of affairs. The last recorded famine in Kashmir was more than 100 years ago. The authorities are buying grain in large quantities, and everywhere their efforts are being seconded by the Government. Relief works are being started in all directions, and a mixed committee of Hindus and Mussulmans are working together to relieve distress. At Srinuggur the case is as bad as it can be. Telegraphic reports

from Jacobabad state that the Indus flood has passed through the Nurwah at several points between Jacobabad and Sirhee. Part of the Jacobabad Talook is under water, the town is surrounded, and much damage has been done to the crops and canals. By this and the floods from the Mula, Bolan, Lahri, and Shalhpore rivers, which came down repeatedly in flood, the Kustore Bund is hopelessly breached.

AN application was recently submitted to the Governor of Madras, by Mr. A. de Closets, for sanction to a scheme of constructing a light railway on the metre gauge. The line proposed is to start from the Palar river, where it is crossed by the South Indian Railway, to Cuddalore, and run in a south-eastern direction for forty-eight miles through the salt-producing localities of Seyour, Chinampett, Mercanum, &c., with a terminus in the French settlement of Pondicherry. The project is supported by the Zemindar and salt manufacturers, and he intends to revive the salt manufactures of the districts traversed, and by connecting with the Madras Railway at Arconum, through Chingleput and Conjeveram, as well as with Madras by the South Indian Railway, to supply the Western districts. The projector's petition for sanction and for the grant of waste lands and the necessary powers of acquisition of property has been granted, subject to the conditions that the waste lands if not used for the railway shall revert to Government, and that proof shall be given of the rights of proprietors having been fully satisfied, and the works be subjected to Government inspection. This is the first railway projected as a private enterprise in India, and the estimated cost will amount to twelve lakhs.

IT will be in the remembrance of some of our readers that last August a party of police stationed at the Kachkol bridge, near Edwardesabad, were attacked, and three of them murdered by some hill robbers. The assailants were discovered to have taken shelter in Daur, and as surrender of the criminals was refused, the whole of Daru was placed under blockade. The tribe having recently, in lieu of surrendering, which they declared to be impossible, consented to pay a fine of Rs. 3,500, the blockade has now been raised.

BRITISH BURMAH has been suffering from a severe visitation of cholera. In Rangoon processions of pious Mohammedans perambulate the streets chanting hymns to Allah for the suppression of the plague. Moulmein, Prome, and Akyab have all suffered severely, and the disease has found its way by the main water routes all over the interior, committing sad havoc in the village. In Moulmein an excessive mortality prevailed amongst the convicts, which was only arrested by the removal of two hundred prisoners to an unoccupied barrack. Moulmein appears to be peculiarly exposed to epidemics; fever, cholera, and small-pox hold festival there in turn, mainly, it would appear, on account of the defective sanitation which is tolerated by the municipality.

THE *Times* correspondent telegraphs that a despatch relating to the Jowaki campaign was published in the last *Gazette*. The Viceroy thanks the generals and soldiers for their services. The secretary of the Punjab Government draws attention to the remarkable change effected in border warfare by breech-loaders. The result of the campaign proves conclusively that the coercion of any hill tribes is now a matter of comparative

ease. Certainly this is an important consideration in the event of our being forced into a war with Afghanistan.

THE St. Petersburg journals have endeavoured to show that the Russian movements in Turkestan belonged to the period of doubt before the certainty of peace was established. Rumours have been current also of disasters having befallen certain portions of the Russian columns. But there exists no doubt as to the fact that the Indian Government has received information from Kabul announcing that a Russian mission, consisting of three European officers, and escorted by Cossacks and Usbeks, arrived there on the 22nd of July, and were received by the Amir of Afghanistan at a durbar, when the chief of the mission delivered to the Amir a letter from the Emperor of Russia, and the Governor of the Russian province of Samarcand one from the Governor-General of Turkestan. Subsequently, on August 2, a grand review was held in honour of the Russians, to which troops and representatives had been summoned from all parts of Afghanistan. The replies of the Amir were sent by special messenger to Tashkend. The Government of India, according to a Bombay telegram of the 12th inst., decided, in order to counteract the Russian influence, to send a special mission under General Sir Neville Chamberlain, and comprising Majors Cavagnari and St. John, whose opinions on Kabul we quote elsewhere, Captain Hammick, and a medical officer. The *Times* correspondent considers that the Government have acted most judiciously in the selection of Sir N. Chamberlain as chief envoy. He is a distinguished officer, a tried campaigner, and is believed to be better acquainted with the frontier tribes than any living officer. He is a good linguist, a shrewd tactician, and withal a courteous gentleman. His name and powers are well known in Kabul, and he is likely to be seen by many who will by no means look upon him now for the first time. Major Cavagnari is a most dashing soldier, and has won for himself numberless laurels for his many gallant exploits in border warfare. He will doubtless prove a worthy lieutenant to his distinguished chief. By the telegram dated Calcutta, Aug. 18, we learn that General Sir Neville Chamberlain is expected to arrive at Simla on Friday next, and will there await the Amir's reply to the proposal to receive an English Mission at Kabul. The escort of the Mission will consist of 300 sabres. Colonel Jenkins will command the Guides Cavalry and Major Prinsep the Bengal Cavalry. The attitude of sulky hostility which the Amir has so long maintained towards the Indian Government renders the despatch of this Mission very critical. It may perhaps be intended to somewhat assist the decision of the Amir, that after numerous contradictory statements it is now definitely announced that a winter camp of exercise shall be formed at Hassan Abdal, in the Punjab.

FROM a Reuter's telegram, dated St. Petersburg, August 17, we learn that it is officially announced that Lieut.-Colonel Maeff, who was despatched on a mission by the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, returned to Tashkend on June 16 last, after an absence of eighteen days, during which he surveyed the roads in the Amu-Daria district. Colonel Maeff proceeded to Karschi for the purpose of obtaining an audience of the Emir of Bokhara to explain to him the object of his mission. He travelled from Dschama to Tschiraktschi, and visited Karabat and Gusar. The latter place, being a considerable trading station, was selected as the starting point of the expedition. After leaving Gusar, Colonel Maeff surveyed the road leading to Derbent and Shirabad, and the Amu-Daria, Karakamar, and the Keliff passes. The mountain road leading from Kelif in the straight direction to Gusar was also visited. Lieutenant-Colonel Maeff is the first European by whom those roads have been visited. The map of the Zissar district has been completed by the important information gained by the expedition concerning the mountain ranges and other geographical features of the country.

THE strategic importance of Persia, as regarded any Russian movement down the valley of the Tigris, formed the subject of a recent discussion at the United Service Institution, Simla. Major St. John, at the request of the Commander-in-Chief, stated his opinion that the hope of invading India through Affghanistan certainly prevails in the Russian army. But it

is encouraged by the Government of Russia only in order to mask their projects in the Tigris valley, and force India into letting Turkey shift for herself. The line of advance even from Turkestan would require enormous preparations. Two years are requisite to relieve the garrisons there, numbering 80,000, and an advance to Merv, 140 miles from the Oxus, and 400 from the Caspian, would be immensely difficult. It would be possible, by long delay, to restore to cultivation the desolate districts between Merv and Herat, and so support an army *en route*. But the main object of Russia in trying to obtain Merv is a commercial and military road to the Oxus from the Caspian, which would save the two years' delay of transport to Samarkand. Thus the Russians would be able to exercise a disturbing influence, and create disorder in India. They would gladly see Herat in Persian hands, and desire that we should occupy Afghanistan, so as to divert our attention from their real object, viz., to obtain possession of the valley of the Tigris, down to the Gulf, so as to cut off the land communication between Europe and India. It is a fixed Russian idea that any railway between Europe and India ought to pass through Russian territory. The Russians consider that Afghanistan would give us quite enough to do, but in Major St. John's opinion, the difficulties of occupation of that country have been much overrated.

THE Indian Press animadverted on the recent discussion in England of the Euphrates Valley Railway, and the *Pioneer* seems to doubt that anything new can be said, especially as to the line from Tripoli to Kowait, and thence "skirting" through the Persian Gulf and the Mekran to Kurachi. The *Pioneer* only comprehends the advocacy of this line, from its remembrance that the author, in 1874, "broached the possibility of a Russian army marching across Persia and Beloochistan to the Indus." This is a novel exercise of memory, and though doubtless unintentional, a very strange perversion of the real statement, which, in justice to Sir F. Goldsmid, we give in full:—"We cannot contemplate the successful passage of an army, according to the European acceptance of the word, through even a third of the distance (between Euzeli and Gwadar), unless, indeed, the whole resources of Persia and Baluchistan were combined for its provision, and the inhabitants determined to make its way smooth." We do not recollect that the substitution of the Coast Railway for the sea-transit to Karachi was advocated by the proposer of the Tripoli and Kowait line. It is, however, evident, that the hypothetical march of an invading army was not treated as a "possibility."

THE *Times* correspondent recently telegraphed that stern necessity demanding everywhere the most strenuous economy, the Government of India has been induced to appoint a committee to report upon the best mode of revising certain secretarial and other Government establishments. The resolution states that no general review of the secretarial and other establishments has been made for a long time, and that special circumstances have rendered it expedient to reconsider the strength of these offices and other Imperial departments, to examine them thoroughly with regard to their mutual relation, and so arrive at a decision as to whether changes suggested by the experience of one office may not be advantageously adopted in another, in promotion of the general cause of economy and good management.

THE same authority states that the accounts of trade and navigation for the first quarter of the current financial year show that as compared with the corresponding period of last year the gross amount of import duty collected, including salt duty, was 9,923,644, against 10,784,574 rupees; and of export duty, 1,532,081 as against 1,802,778 rupees.

IN few, if any, countries have railways succeeded better than in Ceylon, so that it is not to be wondered at if the colonists are constantly urging on Government their extension. From the last report on the main line from Colombo to Kandy we see that in May last the Crown Agents for the Colonies paid £250,000 to the debenture-holders out of the sinking fund created to pay off the railway debt. This will leave only a balance of £350,000 still due, viz., £250,000 due 15th May, 1882, £100,000 due 15th November, 1883. To meet this debt the fund has above £150,000 at present in hand, and by the

time the instalments become due it will have accumulated to £400,000, when further contributions from the revenue will become unnecessary. Sixteen years, therefore, after the railway was opened fully for traffic, the railway will pass over to the colony free, a valuable property yielding over 10 per cent. per annum, clear, on the capital expenditure. A payment out of revenue of Rs. 5,80,000 per annum has sufficed to pay interest and form a sinking fund, and all this time the railway has been contributing in increasing proportion to the revenue.

THE City article of the *Times* of Tuesday last, in commenting on the new Transfer Loan, an advertisement of which appears in our columns, characterised the scheme for giving a fixed rate of interest to holders of rupee paper as ingenious but not satisfactory. The reason given was that the holders who should convert their bonds for the notes of the second form would incur an annual loss of interest. This, however, is not the view entertained by that great authority, the Right Hon. J. G. Hubbard. In the course of his speech on the Indian Budget the Member for the City of London described the Transfer Loan of 1879 as offered in two forms. The first form is for a  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Rupee Loan, the capital lent, the interest paid, and the reimbursement being all in coined silver. The second form, designated "Transfer Loan, 1879," Seven Shillings per Cent. Portion, fixes for Rs. 1,000 a sterling value (at 1s. 9d. per rupee) of £87. 10s., of which the interest at 7s. per Rs. 100 is £3. 10s., or "an effective interest" on the investment of 4 per cent. In this portion of the Loan, the capital lent, the half-yearly interest and the reimbursement at or after 1893 are all sterling, as between the two Portions the First is a Rupee Loan at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the second a sterling loan at 4 per cent. As to the relative rates, Mr. Hubbard thought it would be very interesting to learn the grounds of the estimate of future exchanges which has led the Government of India to offer the large difference of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum for a loan in Silver above the rate offered for the Gold Loan.

THE thieves who were concerned in cutting down the telegraph wires near Quettah have been arrested by their tribesmen, and handed over to the British Political officer for punishment.

WHO can be the heroes of the strange, but, according to the belief of the *Pioneer*, a true story, illustrative of the credulity of some London tradesmen? An enterprising firm of stamp vendors remitted £15 in favour of the Postmasters of Herat and Candahar for local postage stamps of like value. The money seems to have been duly acknowledged by the Amir's Postmaster at Peshawar, but the firm have now sought the assistance of Government to obtain them some more substantial return for their money. Can it be that our London friends conceive that civilisation to the extent of post-offices has extended to the heart of Central Asia?

WE mentioned recently the projected Roman-Urdu journal which has now been started in Lahor as the organ of those who desire to substitute Roman for vernacular characters. The first issue, according to a correspondent of the *Pioneer*, quotes, in support of the change as regards the Persian characters, a case which occurred in the Chief Court a short time ago. In a heavy charge of robbery with violence the first police report stated that the police had gone to the house of the accused, and, finding him absent, waited for him; but that immediately on his return home a *jama talashi* or clothes' search took place, and the stolen property was found. The evidence recorded at the trial was unanimous on this point; that the property was on the man's person in his clothes. Now, at the preliminary hearing, the word in the vernacular was read glibly as *khana talashi* (house search), the first letters being identical in each case without the diacritical points, and the third very nearly so. The learned judge having at once noted the discrepancy, admitted the appeal, and the man's conviction was in great danger of being upset, when it was discovered in Court that the word was not *khana* but *jama*. The appeal was of course dismissed, but justice was very near being undone owing to that awkward character. Such mis-

takes as these would hardly be possible if the proposed change was made from the Oriental to the Roman characters.

AMONG the illustrations of the "extreme poverty" of the natives of India, and of the numerous petitions against oppressive taxation, one is quoted by the *Indian Daily News* which should interest Sir W. Lawson. The Parsee liquor shopkeepers of Bombay have petitioned the local Government against the large fees charged for licenses. The strongest argument which the liquor shopkeepers advance in favour of their petition is as follows:—"This our liquor is mostly consumed by poor classes of people, by hamals, labourers, coolies, &c., who earn monthly from five rupees to ten rupees. To them it is one of the daily necessities of life, and owing to the increased rate they are unable to buy it in a quantity sufficient to give them rest."

SUFFERERS from prickly-heat will be glad to know that a simple cure has been discovered for this distressing ailment. In an article in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Surgeon-Major French states that painting the parts affected with a solution of sulphate of copper—ten grains to an ounce of water—is an almost certain cure, and that all his old patients use it regularly. He advises its application immediately after a bath, when the pores are open, and that it should be freely applied with a brush or sponge, and allowed to dry on the part. If the disease is very severe, it should be applied twice a day; but if not, once a day, for about four days, effects a cure. He does not believe in the old idea that driving in or checking prickly-heat does any harm, and points out that the use of alcoholic drinks and high living always induce attacks in those liable to it. Flannel next to the skin makes it worse by keeping the perspiration in contact with the body, and he advises cotton, or linen, to be worn.

AT the Prorogation of Parliament, which took place on Friday, reference to our responsibility as guarantors of Asiatic Turkey and the occupation of Cyprus was made in the following passages of her Majesty's Message, which also contained a most gracious eulogium on the loyalty and conduct of the Indian Contingent, as well as on the proffers of service made by the Native Princes:—

I have concluded a Defensive Convention with the Sultan, which has been laid before you. It gives, as regards his Asiatic Empire, a more distinct expression to the engagements which in principle I, together with other Powers, accepted in 1856, but of which the form has not been found practically effectual. The Sultan has, on the other hand, bound himself to adopt and carry into effect the measures necessary for securing the good government of those provinces. In order to promote the objects of this Agreement, I have undertaken the occupation and administration of the Island of Cyprus.

In aiding to bring about the settlement which has taken place, I have been assisted by the discipline and high spirit of my forces by sea and by land, by the alacrity with which my Reserves responded to my call, by the patriotic offers of military aid by my people in the Colonies, and by the proud desire of my Indian Army to be reckoned among the defenders of the British Empire, a desire justified by the soldierly qualities of the force recently quartered at Malta.

The spontaneous offers of troops made by many of the Native Governments in India were very gratifying to me, and I recognise in them a fresh manifestation of that feeling towards my Crown and person which has been displayed in many previous instances.

RECENT telegrams from Larnaca inform us that the *Malda*, the *Madura*, and the *Cunara* have sailed for Bombay with the 25th Infantry, and that preparations are being made to despatch all the transports on similar service during the present month. The *Tamar* is intended to sail on the 21st with a portion of the contingent, and a battery of Artillery. The health of the remaining garrison is improving, or rather the worst is over of the sickness, which has been a species of sun fever of a light kind, sometimes turning into ague, but scarcely in any case dangerous. As the heat even in the hospital marque reached 100 degs., the result is hardly to be wondered at that the men in the bell tents suffer from sickness.

THE Special Correspondent of the *Standard* at Larnaca sends the following summary of the result of investigations which have been instituted in regard to the present geographical, topographical, and social condition of the Island of Cyprus:—

[There are 220,000 people in Cyprus, three-fourths of whom are Christians. In Nicosia the Moslems are in the majority, and are fanatical, but the Christians are in a great majority everywhere else. The inhabitants generally are peacefully disposed, lazy, tolerant to strangers, fond of



pleasure, and somewhat addicted to intemperance, but robbery and murder are unknown among them. Midsummer is the worst season of the year for health. The rural districts are, however, nearly free from fever. The Turkish soldiers in Cyprus number 500; besides which there are also 275 *zaptiehs*, or Turkish policemen. Nicosia is protected by ramparts, which are armed with forty ancient cannon, capable of no very great defensive operations. Famagusta is surrounded by walls of some strength, but they stand in need of a proper armament. Baffo and Larnaca are weakly protected from the sea. Kyussia can be made a formidable stronghold. Limasol and Famagusta are the only ports where the landing of troops can be easily accomplished. At Larnaca there is no rainfall during ten months of the year, but when the rains set in they are more like torrents sweeping down from the far-away mountains than what Western Europeans are accustomed to. These torrent beds are perfectly dry during the two summer months. There are three aqueducts, which usually contain good water. About one-fourth of the land has been cultivated. The land in the north is mostly held by peasant proprietors, but a few of the estates reach to as great an extent as 3,000 acres. The ordinary crop-bearing ground fetches £3 an acre, and the cotton-producing ground £10. The exports exceed the imports by considerably over £200,000. A large trade is done in wool and locust beans, which are extensively exported to Austria and Russia. The cotton grown in Cyprus is from American seed, and is excellent, and the trade in cotton is being gradually developed. Some trade is also done in tobacco and in madder, but the cultivation of these articles wants encouragement. Copper and splendid asbestos are to be found near Baffo, and amber and coppers near Larnaca. There are salt lakes in the island of great extent, and very lucrative; they are Government property. Turkey drew over £200,000 yearly profit out of the island, but the sources from which this sum came can be easily so managed as to produce half a million sterling, and the island be benefited in the process. The revenue of the island is derived principally from agricultural tithes, duties on wine and stamps, a sheep tax, and a salt monopoly. The administration of the several local councils and law courts has been exercised by Moslems and Christians, all of whom have been elected by the people. The administrators who were found existing have been allowed to continue their functions under the control of a British Court of Appeal. At Nicosia the Christians are in the enjoyment of civil and religious freedom. One archbishop and three bishops of the Greek Church were elected by the people, and their position and dignity were respected by the Turkish Government.

## Odds and Ends.

COLONEL GODFREY CLERK, the popular Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, will shortly leave India, in consequence of his recall home on promotion to a *pueca* Lieutenant-Colonelship in the second Battalion of the Royal Brigade, Prince Consort's Own. The *Madras Times*, while congratulating Colonel Clerk on his promotion, says:—"We are but uttering the sentiments of every officer in the Presidency when we express our regret at this command losing the services of so valuable a Military Secretary, whose affability, tact and sterling honesty have commended him to each and all."

The *Bombay Gazette* quotes a statement that the eminent townsman of Calcutta, Raja Saurendra Nath Tagor, has been created by the King of Saxony a Commander of the First Class of the Order of Albrecht, in recognition of his efforts in the cause of Sanskrit scholarship, and more especially in promoting the knowledge and cultivation of Indian music.

AFTER a service in the corps of twenty-one years, the Honourable J. G. Coleman has resigned his commission as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards.

MR. J. C. BATCHELOR, traffic manager of the East Indian Railway, died suddenly, of heart disease, at Calcutta, on Monday 22nd July.

THE prohibition on furlough to Europe, and general leave of absence in India, to European Officers, and also to soldiers of the Native Army, has been removed.

THE recent issue of improved weapons to the British Cavalry is to be followed up by a similar measure in this country. Breech-loaders, in place of muzzle-loaders, are to be given to all the Native Cavalry immediately.

A TELEGRAM had been received by the *Indian Daily News* from Colonel Wyndham, stating that he was illegally imprisoned at Mandalay, and that his Majesty of the Golden Foot had threatened to put him in irons.

THE latest accounts of the health of Bishop Caldwell describe him as having somewhat recovered from the sudden attack of illness which occurred on the 23rd ult. at Edeyengoody.

THE prize of Rs. 200, offered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma for the best translation into Burmese of a portion of Mr. Buck's note on tobacco cultivation and curing, has been awarded to Mr. W. Savage, of Akyab.

THE Madras Government has passed an order prohibiting the sale of lands known to possess quartz, or alluvium containing gold.

A STRANGE kind of destructive insect, totally distinct from the locust, is, the local papers say, ravaging Travancore.

NINE seamen have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in Bombay for disobedience and refusal to do duty, and a large number of captains have publicly expressed their satisfaction at the fact, because they contend that the lengths to which sailors in Bom-

bay harbour were going, in consequence of being leniently dealt with, were becoming a serious commercial danger.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University have selected as the Wilson Philological Lecturer, for the season of 1878-79, Mr. Edward Rehatsek, M.C.E. Probably the subject will be Arabic and the Semitic tongues cognate therewith, as the lecturer is skilled in that domain. He is also a good Persian scholar and a European linguist. The name seems to betoken Hungarian origin, but Mr. Rehatsek has been settled in Bombay many years.

STEPS, we hear, are about to be at once set on foot by the Mohammedan community with a view to getting up some suitable memorial of the late Professor Blochmann.

THE revenue from four sales of Bengal opium and three months' duty on opium exported from Bombay amounts to Rs. 2,95,01,150, which is Rs. 43,47,150 better than the estimated revenue. Of this latter amount Bengal opium has realised Rs. 17,93,600 and Bombay Rs. 25,53,550.

THE Gorain who committed the horrible murder of a boy at Neriah has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Native District Sessions Judge, Mr. Tagore, on the ground that the crime was unpremeditated.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—A prospectus has been issued of the Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society, of which the Viceroy is the Patron and President, and Colonel F. C. Maisey is Honorary Secretary. It is to be opened at Simla on the 20th September next. Ten prizes have been offered—three by the Society, two by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and one each by the following donors:—The Viceroy, for the best original water-colour picture, Indian subject; the Hon. R. E. Egerton, for the best original picture, either in oils or water-colours, by an amateur who has not won another prize; the Hon. Sir A. Clarke, for a series of not less than four original water-colour sketches from nature; General Lumsden for the best production in either oils or water-colours, open to lady amateurs only; Surgeon-General Innes, for the best original composition by amateurs. The only rule differing from former rules, materially, is one which lays down that all packages or parcels sent must be prepaid, and will be returned, bearing postage.

NILGHIRI ANTIQUITIES.—The Government has, we learn, at last resolved upon utilising the extensive collection of cinerary urns, stone celts, pottery, weapons, arms, ornaments, dresses, &c., made by the late Mr. Brecks, in the early part of 1872. For six years these valuable relics of the pre-historic inhabitants of the country have been allowed to lie mouldering in the Record-room of the Commissioner's Office. Photographs of some of these antiquities appear in the valuable works of Mr. Brecks on the Primitive Tribes, but the bulk of these has yet to be arranged and made accessible to the student of antiquities. Three or four years ago a German *savant* over-hauled the collection, having obtained the permission of Government to do so, but we are not aware that any part of it was removed by this foreign gentleman for any Continental Museum. The specimens will be arranged in sets, one intended for the Madras Museum, one for the Calcutta, and one to be sent home to Mrs. Brecks. Mr. Grigg is charged with the arrangement, and Dr. Bidie, will receive the specimens intended for Madras and Calcutta.—*South of India Observer*.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Cathay, Aug. 12.—From Bombay.—Surg. Major Kidd, Mr. Kidd and infant, Capt. W. Nangle, Capt. J. F. Harman, Lieut. W. Yorke, Mrs. Walters and infant, Mr. D. Andrew, Capt. Walker, Capt. E. Harman, Lieut. W. A. Mackinnon, Capt. W. C. Howarth, Mr. W. A. Newham, Mr. J. G. Newham, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Capt. Chapman.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Khiva, Aug. 17.—From Bombay.—Capt. J. Jacob, Mr. W. S. Wakefield, Lieut. Col. Downing, Hon. W. S. McDonnell, Gen. Nicholls, Col. Medley, Mrs. Munro, Col. P. M. McDonald, Hon. C. A. Turner, Mr. A. Blair, Mrs. W. R. Gordon. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fred. Harcourt.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Khiva, Aug. 9.—From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Michell, Mr. C. J. Skinner, Dr. C. Kulp, Mr. Remplar, Mr. S. Brown, Mr. F. S. Fairhead, Mr. Vassall.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Colonel N. Carnegie Boswell, July 2, at Putney. [Was through the Sikh war, and fought at Moodkee, &c. The present Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Machugan, was in the same regiment for a time.] Col. Wm. Scott Adams, at 44, Chester-square, Aug. 12, aged 77. Major George Swetenham, R.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, at Bolarum, July 10. Lieut. H. Bul on, late of H.M.'s 37th and 9th Regiments, at Allahabad, July 19. BENGAL.—James Sutcliffe, Esq., Director-General of Public Instruction for Bengal, at Brighton, July 29, aged 31. Lieut. Col. Robert Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, at 106, Lansdowne-road, Notting-hill, Aug. 11, aged 56. Wm. C. Hannah, Esq., of Calcutta, on board the P. and O. steamship *Hydaspes*, in the Red Sea, homeward bound, July 31.

MADRAS.—Walter Joyes, Esq., Professor of Vernacular Literature, President of College, Madras, at Ootacamund, July 11. Lieut. Col. W. G. Ward, of the Madras Staff Corps, at Hastings, Aug. 10. Col. N. Georgebegan, late 25th Madras N.I., at Ballybrack, County Dublin, Aug. 9, aged 78. Mr. J. Chicken, foreman engineer of the Madras Harbour Works.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. S. Adams, Bombay Staff Corps. Rev. H. D. Cotes, Chaplain at Kharachee, July 10.

ROYAL NAVY.—Surg. W. K. Johnstone, Royal Navy, of H.M.S. *Pallas*, on board H.M.S. *Himalaya*, during his passage from Cyprus to Malta, Aug. 2. Hon. Capt. E. M. D. Browne, R.N., at Rangoon, Barmah, July 27.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

MONDAY, August 19, 1878.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

THE Debate on the Indian Budget, if the name can be applied to the desultory discussion of last Tuesday night, had been robbed of much of its interest by the duello between the ex-Governor-General and the Secretary of State a week before. The attack which Lord Northbrook, taking as his text the Calcutta Petition against increased expenditure and taxation, made on the present Finance policy of India, presented intelligible grounds of opposition. He denounced as unnecessary, and, therefore, as unwise, and even perilous, any increase in Indian taxation, even though applied to the carrying out of a great fiscal reform which would afford an easement to the poorest classes.

By anticipation, Lord Northbrook attacked, and Lord Cranbrook defended, the principles of finance which have been still further carried out in the Budget so ably and lucidly expounded by Mr. Stanhope. Lord Cranbrook justly maintained that it was a wise stroke to seize the opportunity of removing vexatious and demoralising barriers to trade, and by equalising the salt-tax to lessen its costliness and oppressiveness. It is instructive to note that this tax, which seems to some so indefensible in theory, and so burdensome to the poor, was described by Lord Northbrook as "weighing with the least oppression, and creating least discontent of all taxes." As seems to be the fate of all topics relating to India, the most widely diverse opinions on this subject are held and expressed, as appears from letters in our own columns. He preferred to attack the Licence-tax and increased Land-cess as unpopular and disturbing. Lord Cranbrook vindicated both, as not excessive and as fairly distributed, and as such, affording what was most needful—a provision for an insurance fund against the almost inevitable famines. The petitioners, whose prayer Lord Northbrook rose to support, must have felt very much like the disappointed King of Moab, when their noble patron fully admitted that the reduction of expenditure, on which they placed their hopes, was not to be expected, and that he did not think it likely that the cost of the Government of India could be very considerably diminished. He urged economy and relief of the Indian exchequer in the matter of Home charges, and received for reply that the Government had already taken successful steps in the right direction.

The relative positions of the Secretary of State for India and

of his noble opponent in the House of Lords, were reversed in the House of Commons, where the Under Secretary had to set forth the facts and figures, and expound the reasons for the Indian Budget of 1878-79, and then receive and repulse the attacks of all comers. The statement of the revenue and expenditure proved more encouraging than might have been anticipated, and it is needless to say that the weekly reports which have arrived from India, of the favourable prospects of this year's crops, bear out the hopeful prognostications of the Government. As to the past, the loss of life by famine in Southern India is estimated at 1,350,000 lives. Appalling as this is, it falls far short of the five or six millions, which vague conjecture had bruited about, as having fallen victims to famine. That these millions had not perished, is due to the expenditure on relief, which amounts to nine and a-half millions of pounds. Sir J. Strachey has estimated that in every decade of years Famine Expenditure demands no less a sum than fifteen millions. That is the outdoor relief requirement for India, and the facts of the last few years seem to justify the calculation. Therefore, the Under Secretary, while clearly showing that according to fair estimates of revenue, and an expenditure in which some important reductions were pointed out, there would be a sufficient working surplus, justified the maintenance of the new taxes in order to provide the yearly premium for the new Famine Insurance Fund. We cannot now discuss the multifarious questions that arise out of this most momentous subject. How far successive administrations have failed to carry out improvements which might have prevented or mitigated these terrible scarcities, which are now declared to be, the, so to speak, recurring decimals of our Indian problem; what mistakes have been made in meeting the danger, when actually upon the people; how best to avert, and if not preventible, how best to deal with famine, form parts of the problem which must be solved, so far as collective experience and wisdom can deal with it. The Famine Commission will, we doubt not, sedulously collect all data, and digest the results into a code; as things are now nothing certain is known; all is obscure. We are told that but for railways, millions would have starved. Yet thoughtful men who have studied India say that the easy transit of grain to distant markets has caused scarcity in districts where formerly the surplus of good years was stored to meet the exigencies of bad. This is but an illustration of the contradictions and difficulties that surround the question. While waiting for their solution preparations must be made; money will save lives if famine come; let the money be saved year by year, instead of a crushing loan raised all at once at any price. This, in a word, is the disputable portion of the Budget. To do this involves, according to the Government, new taxation, which shall not be grievous. That any fresh taxation, especially to provide against a contingent danger which would only affect the poorest, should be borne without complaint by the Indian traders is not to be expected; a cry of over-taxation is one that is sure to be listened to in England; but it behoves the patrons who advocate the cause, and repeat the complaints of the seemingly distressed tax-payers, to ascertain accurately whether the outcry arises from a really overburdened class, or people, or from those who object to pay for their own improvement, or that of their fellow citizens. The Calcutta Petitioners found in Lord Northbrook a patron, who would not concur in their opinion, that reduction in Government expenditure could be made. The chief assailant of the finance policy of the Indian Government in the House of Commons went much further. The delighted faces of those in the gallery, to whom Mr. Fawcett addressed his invitation to see how indifferent the Government, how attentive he and his score of staunch followers were, to Indian interests, showed their thorough approval of his onslaught. He attacked the form of the balance-sheets, he doubted the truth

of the calculation; he objected to everything the Government of India had done, to everything they proposed to do; he uttered vaticinations of terrible dangers, consequent on an imaginary course of profligate expenditure, and he quoted admirable warnings against over-taxation. But he failed to do more than talk of vague economies, just as his motion sought for undefined safeguards against conjectural dangers. His continued reference to India as the poorest country in the world must seem somewhat strange, unqualified as it was by any proofs, or explanation. Surely a country is not to be treated as pauperised merely because, according to his own most excellent maxim, a penny saved in India is equal to a pound saved in England. His comment on the tax that was incident upon the income of £10 per annum, as contrasted with our own Income-tax, was, we must with deference submit, fallacious. Without venturing on more detailed criticism, the outcome of all that so eloquent and able an economist could urge was a general commendation of reduced expenditure, in preference to any increase of taxation. We venture to think that whatever gradual reduction of expenditure may be found expedient, whatever precautionary measures prove possible, that statesman would be universally condemned, who failed to provide a certain fund, as insurance against a calamity which involved terrible loss of life, or a sudden overwhelming expenditure, because he had waited to see what he could save. The light additional impost is more bearable than the wasteful prodigality of famine, and the unsparing taxation of death.

## Correspondence.

### "THE NEEDS OF ASSAM," &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I saw an article in *Allen's Indian Mail*, August 2nd, bearing the above title; and I was courteously sent a copy of the memorial presented to Lord Cranbrook on 31st July; a few remarks, therefore, on this subject from one who has resided in Assam, Upper and Lower, for some years may be of use.

That Assam has been the most neglected province that has ever been under British government is a known fact. It is also a fact that Assam has been made what it is (in spite of the most severe Coolie Protection Laws, so-called, and in spite of the utmost difficulty in obtaining land) by tea-planters, and by planters alone. I have known men driven to Australia because they were wearied out trying to get land to open a "Tea Garden." The land laws there are just, and can be understood; but who can understand the law in Assam? When you have got the land, every coolie to Upper Assam will cost you Rs. 100 to 120 (£10 to £12). You must give him a house and rice at a certain rate, doctor him, and so on. Quite right; no sane planter will neglect his valuable workman. But can you get a proper work out of him if he is lazy and won't? There is no law for you but shake your fist at him, or pull his ear; better not, I advise you. All this has to be encountered, and yet planters have made Assam produce this year about 21,000,000 lbs. of tea; and what has Government done up to this? Echo answers, what? But now there seems to be something like a dawn breaking for poor Assam. I wish those gentlemen every success, with all my heart.

Mr. Holiday says eight days from Goalundo, the starting point mentioned in Government notification, is Dhubri, about 250 miles higher up; and why not do it in five days up to Dibrugarh? The journey is but 350 or 380 miles; Goalundo will be abandoned if a line is made from Rungpoor to Dhubri—and no loss; for it is sure to be swept away ere long. Steamers should be not over two or two and a half feet draught, and capable of carrying plenty of cargo. That it can and ought to be done in five days is quite certain; but no doubt twelve miles an hour would serve all present needs; travelling by night is necessary, and no reason why light draught steamers should not do so; but floating landing stages must be provided at almost every station, or needless delay, and danger also, will result at certain seasons.—Yours, &c.,

ANGLO ASSAMEE.

### SALT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—When Lord Cranbrook said that the salt tax is now "about three-farthings a pound, which could not press hardly upon the natives," I think that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has made three miscalculations.

First. The wages of unskilled labour in India are seldom so much as one-tenth of the wages of unskilled labour in England. In some parts of India a common labourer receives only three-halfpence a day, in other parts two-pence farthing, but three-pence a day is considered a high rate except for ploughmen, who may be called skilled.

Secondly. The necessity of *prepaying* a tax, ten times the cost of the salt, deters small men from entering into the trade, and justifies the great merchants in adding a heavy charge for interest of money advanced. Salt is a perishable article, especially during the heavy rains, and therefore the price of good salt is much dearer than the theorists would wish us to believe. The cheap stuff sold under the name of salt is adulterated with all sorts of things. I may write with confidence that throughout the greater part of India it is impossible to buy a pound of genuine salt for less than one anna, or three-halfpence.

Thirdly. The consumption of salt in India, if health is to be preserved, is much greater than in England. The tropical heat and distance from the sea necessitate a large consumption if health is to be preserved, and if the cows and plough-bullocks are to be kept in decent condition.

I cannot estimate the sufficient consumption by a poor man and his family and two bullocks at less than one maun or 82 lbs. a-year, costing Rs. 5, or ten shillings; this sum represents more than six weeks' wages, or say 12 per cent. on income. Anybody who knows anything of the poor in India will admit that 12 per cent. on their incomes presses very hardly upon them; so hardly, in fact, that they prefer to smuggle and to eat other salts in preference to paying the salt-tax.

"Cato" calculates the duty on salt per pound at 0.37, or less than 1.25th part of a penny; Lord Cranbrook, the Secretary of State for India, calculates it at three farthings a pound. Who is right? Arithmetic is an exact science; decimals are not to be trifled with.

"Cato" calculates a maun of salt in round numbers at 160 lbs. Now the weight of the maun varies very much in different parts of India, but the official salt maun is an unvarying quantity, and does not weigh 160 lbs.

"Cato" informs us that he has "interrogated the peasants in their homesteads all over India, and has examined the details of their expenditure." Was he able to ascertain whether they were consuming duty salt or smuggled salt? Did he analyse the quality of the salt they were consuming? If so, what percentage of genuine chloride of sodium did he find?

"Cato's" benevolent wish that the people of India should eat plenty of monopoly salt appears to be as visionary as the French princesses proposal that the starving Parisians who could not obtain bread should eat buns.

I will conclude in the words of Mr. Brougham in the Debate of the 22nd of February, 1822:—

"Indeed, not a word had fallen from any member, in which the reprehension of the principle of that odious tax had only been exceeded by the abhorrence which all pronounced at the machinery."—Your obedient servant,

Aug. 13.

### A GLIMPSE AT THE WILDS OF WESTERN CHINA.\*

At Ch'u-tung by the path side were kneeling in a row some thirty women with hands clasped in supplication, a pitiful indication of the misery which Tartar misrule and Muhammadan rebellion have brought upon the country. Their greeting—"A respectful welcome, great sirs"—was no more than the usual formula. On inquiry it turned out that they were seeking to be protected from the approach of beggary, and not to be relieved from its actuality. They were the women-folk of well-to-do Muhammadans slain during the outbreak, or missing; they still retained the ancient title-deeds of their lands and houses, but had been deprived of civil rights. "Mistaking us for Muhammadans," says Mr. Baber, "a very frequent error, and hearing that we were officials on an important mission, they awaited our arrival to implore, in their ignorance, an intercession which, coming from us, would certainly have injured their cause." These women were furnished with money by their refugee

\* "Report by Mr. Baber on the Route followed by Mr. Grosvenor's Mission by, between Tali-fu and Momein," Presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, 1876.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### LADY DOCTORS FOR ZENANA PRACTICE.

We are not among those who would prevent the employment of women in any capacity for which they may be fitted, and we have watched with interest the conquering fight the ladies have waged at home, terminating with the storming of the portals of the medical profession. We confess that there are many women whom we can scarcely imagine seated at the dissecting table or amputating a smashed limb, and we trust this will always be the case, otherwise "the sweetest things that ever grew beside a cottage door" will become memories of the past, and a fair girl will never again be "a sight to make an old man young." Bachelordom need not, however, fear that the medical profession will absorb all the nicest girls of the period. Not even every man, and much less every woman, is equal to the stress and strain entailed by the medical profession. The profession requires a sterner stuff, and therefore the more credit to those ladies who have come forward to fill the acknowledged want of female medical practitioners. Every kind of argument, of ridicule, of sarcasm, of odium have been brought forward, principally, it must be owned, by members of the medical profession, to prevent the entrance of females into its ranks. The indelicacy of young women going through the medical lectures and walking the hospitals, particularly in company with young men, was of course made a great point of, and when the women surmounted these objections by instituting a school of their own, there was a difficulty as regarded teachers, and it was stated the education in the female school could be but partial. The capability of women was attacked, and it was hinted that although they might have good natural talents, their talents when applied to such subjects as medicine, surgery, and anatomy, would be as little under command as a set of carpenter's tools rolling about the hold of a ship in a storm. But notwithstanding all opposition, the ladies triumphed, and we believe there are even married female medical practitioners in London who perhaps do more than their husbands towards the suitable setting of the household "Lares and Penates." If female doctors are a desideratum in England, they are a real necessity in India, and we are glad to see that Madras has set the example in supplying the want. At the annual distribution of prizes at the Madras Medical College the other day, it was announced that four ladies had passed their examinations, and even taken prizes. Judging from the names, these ladies are Europeans, and it is not too much to expect that they may hereafter exercise a great moral and social influence over the populations of India, among whom they may practise their profession. There is the guarantee of the Madras College that these ladies are well-educated and well-informed in their profession, and their sex will procure them admission into native society, where men are never permitted to penetrate. We may ask why Bombay is behind in this matter. If there is room for female medical practitioners in Madras, there is doubtless scope for them in Bombay, and we should imagine the question has but to be prominently brought forward to secure a commencement being made. We understand the credit of the admittance of females into the Madras Medical School is due to the retired Surgeon-General Balfour, who appears in this respect to have been above the narrow-mindedness so frequently displayed by members of the medical profession. We do not know what may be the feeling of the heads of the medical profession in Bombay with respect to lady medical students and to lady medical practitioners, but whatever it is, the want is none the less a want, and one which must ere long be supplied. We must, however, protest against any semi-education, such as subordinates in the Government medical service who desire to write "Hospital Assistant" after their names are provided with. If a female practitioner is to prove of any real utility, she must be equal to much more than writing and reading *Sulp. Mag.* or even *Oleum ric. cras mane*. Even the "exhibition" of the æther and ammonia by which the fashionable physician regulates the throbbing of foolish or hysterical hearts will not suffice for the stern needs of suffering humanity such as will present to female practitioners within the precincts of native dwellings, even as they now do to male practitioners without such limits. Again, the female doctor must possess not only medical and surgical skill, but should be a sanitarian in the highest sense of the word. For her profession will lead her not only where, "for want of timely help, thousands have died of medicable wounds," but also where, "in breathless dungeons over steaming sewers," the interior economy of native life and society is conducted—where *pardah-nisheen* females pass their shortened lives, surrounded by every sanitary abomination which it is possible to collect in or near a human habitation. Moreover, the Indian female practitioner must, in common with the usual honourable custom of medical men, at times cheerfully make great sacrifices of time, and of time worth money, and the fee must not always be the first thing thought of. These conditions fulfilled, a great untrodden field is open to female medical practitioners in India, which will, if properly cultivated, return fruit a hundred-fold. It is not only in the Presidency towns, but throughout the whole of India, that female

relations, who kept up communication with them from regions inaccessible to the authorities. It is plain that Muhammadan influence is far from extinct in Yunnan, and, any moment Imperial tyranny and fatuity may provoke an outbreak, and with so many wrongs to revenge and rights to recover, it may be imagined if the late masters of the country are likely to seize the occasion.

Proceeding along a continuous steep ascent amongst rocks and knolls, through thick woods and dense jungles, Mr. Baber overtook a caravan conducted by a few Ku'tung men, concerning whom his enquirer failed to give him any information. He was struck by the beauty of a large pair of sapphire ear-rings, but the owner, a fine youth of seventeen, mistook the gesture of inquiry, for a felonious approach, and Mr. Baber ran a great risk of being stabbed by the ready dagger. His coolness in sitting down and pretending a curiosity to look at the blade saved him. Mr. Baber next interviewed the chief of the caravan, and established amicable relations. The interchange of ideas is well told in his own words:—

The breech-loading and extracting apparatus of a Snider rifle inspired him with so lively an interest that in return for our allowing him, to the imminent danger of the public, to discharge ten rounds of ball cartridge in various directions, mostly vertical, he insisted upon fetching his own match-lock, and exhibiting his and its powers of shooting. He returned with a fine old crusted weapon of the Chinese order, provided with a forked rest, and selected a white stone about seven inches in diameter, which he placed at a distance of thirty yards. Lying down on his stomach and adjusting his rest he took a prolonged aim and then pulled the match, previously lighted, slowly and carefully down upon the touch-hole. Nothing of importance resulting he pricked up the powder and recommenced; still nothing worthy of note ensued, but not at all disconcerted he rose with the remark that his gun had not gone off, that the match was probably damp, and he would fetch another. Thus reinforced he contrived to hit the stone, and we warmly congratulated him on the achievement. His match-lock was furnished with a ring sight near the lock, but had no fore sight. The bullets were cylindrical. As we were now on the best of terms, I inquired why his young compatriot had drawn upon me. He explained, much to the delight of my companions, that he was anxious about his ear-rings; but he was kind enough to exonerate me from any propensity to brigandage, and subsequently rebuked the young fellow roundly. The latter was told to hand me his dagger for inspection, which he did with a good grace, but I remarked that with pardonable circumspection he had divested himself of his ear-rings.

The spring rains now commenced, and heralded their appearance with a complete deluge for forty-two minutes. One of the party, profiting by his experience of rain storms in Formosa, took off all his upper garments, rolled them up as tightly as possible, and pressing them under his arm made all haste onwards. The narrow and confined track soon became a running stream nearly a foot deep, and boots and socks had to be dispensed with. One hapless individual effected a rush up a slope of red clay, with a view to outflank the torrent, but after a successful ascent of forty yards, he found it impossible to proceed or return, or even to retain a standing position. The sudden "glissade" which he was compelled to execute, plunging with great accuracy and splash into the deepest part of the flood, was inspected with minute curiosity by his companions. After a mile-and-a-half of similar scrapes the village of Tien-ching, which boasts half a hut and a floating population of three, was reached. The fragment of a hovel, which was little better than a lean-to, composed of two walls and a crazy reed roof appearing in sight, the whole party huddled into it and proceeded to wring out their clothes. Those who had taken the precaution of rolling them up found the inmost convolutions almost dry; but the rest had to endure chills and cramps for the space of a couple of hours. During the spring rains, which begin in May and fall more or less continuously for about two months, the traffic of Western Yunnan almost ceases. Even on the level road progression is rarely possible; what it must be on the steep slopes and zigzags is better imagined than experienced.

Passing a large plain, with its teeming villages and numerous rice-fields, a strange contrast to its habitations, which are little better than heaps of crumbling and deserted ruins, the town of Yung-ch'ang peeped forth. The most Western prefectural city of China, it supports a flourishing population of peasants, and has an air of prosperity which is materially increased by a cluster of temples and pagodas, giving the place an imposing appearance. Somewhat curiously the language to the far West of Yunnan is purer than that spoken nearer the capital. The reason of this is that the natives of Yunnan were forced to learn the language of the north on pain of death. Wu San-kuei, the Chinese General who sided with the Tartars at the rise of the present dynasty, and subsequently reduced Yunnan, became its king, and imposed a despotic and grammatical rule upon his subjects. Selecting those of his veterans who spoke the purest Chinese, he set them to instruct the vanquished, who were of necessity compelled to accept the language of their conquerors.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN AND Co. will publish shortly a biography of the late Yakob Beg, ruler of Kashgar. It will include a history of Kashgar from the earliest times to the present day, when it has become once more incorporated with the Chinese Empire.



practitioners of medicine and surgery would be admitted most willingly, even eagerly, into the innermost recesses of native dwellings. At the present time there are castles and palaces of chiefs, nobles, and native gentlemen, within which no European is ever permitted to step, and within which frightful diseases proceed unchecked; the remedies adopted being simply charms and witchcraft. The men of the family, if similarly affected, would probably seek the advice of some European, or at least of some native practitioner of repute. But the zenana system forbids that women shall be seen by strange men, and the salvation of life is not esteemed any sufficient reason why the zenana rule should be broken. At the same time, the men, the husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons, of the suffering native females would, as a rule, only be too glad to avail themselves of the services of a female medical practitioner on behalf of their women. It is true that there are some Hindus so bigoted as to object to the entrance of even an European female into the zenana. But these people are in a great minority, and their scruples would not endure long under the influences which the women themselves would bring to bear in favour of the admission of female medical assistance. We certainly expect that the next few years will produce a considerable addition to the ranks of female practitioners, the nucleus of which is now to be found in Madras; and it cannot be doubted that with the admission of educated ladies into the zenanas of the East, much of what is best of our more advanced civilisation, will be conveyed to and adopted by the women of the East.—*Times of India*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, July 11.—The rains are at last upon us, and the weather reports generally speaking favourable all over Northern India. But the bunnias are not convinced; they never are, in fact. Food for man and beast, in the form of flour and gram, accordingly remains at the usual famine rate at ten seers per rupee. Supplies, they say, cannot come up in the rains; hence they are justified in stretching their stock in hand as far as possible, by imposing a prohibitive rate. Verily, if any man do, the bunni shall have his reward in the next world. That next world is, according to most recent authority, not so remote a contingency as many would wish. Certain followers of the Prophet at Patna have put it down for July 11, on grounds more or less reliable. The prediction is supposed to have no political significance whatever. It is merely an exhortation to prayer and to a better livelihood. The Prophet is said to have appeared at Medina to a faithful follower, and explained that the recent famines have been brought about purely and simply by the corruption of the ruling classes. But it is clear as mud that India in particular is not here referred to; rather the other portions of Islam, where public virtue is the exception, not the rule. Yet, much as we may attempt to ignore it, our relations with the Mohammedan community are not now so cordial as in the days preceding the late war in Europe.—The Famine Commission appears to be taking a well-merited rest after elaborating the exhaustive series of questions published a short time back. The answers will begin to pour in towards the end of August, and then the committee will have their work cut out for them, to the end of this season, at all events. A committee is sitting on the important question of organising a special corps for working State railways. The idea is that all drivers, guards, platelayers, clerks, and station-masters should be specially enlisted and trained under military discipline. They would be bound to serve for a fixed period, and during service would be more readily subject to punishment, and therefore more manageable all round, than the class of men now employed on Government railways, who can throw up their appointments at short notice. Such a corps, if properly organised and liberally treated as regards pay, promotion, and pension, will be an immense power in the hands of the State securing us, amongst other advantages, from the inconvenience of a strike on any particular guaranteed line, as there would be always a reserve of trained hands to fall back upon. The taking over and working of the whole of the railways in India by Government is, of course, merely a matter of time and money. But I trust when that time arrives the controlling officials may be induced to put on a little more speed than the State trains now travel at. In this matter, at all events, the Government lines are at present far behind the very slowest and worst-managed guaranteed railways in India. The opening of the broad gauge between Lahor and Jhelum appears to be as far off a prospect as ever. Want of rolling-stock is said to be the hitch, but it is a hitch that might have been foreseen and provided for a year ago, with the least exercise of forethought.—The local Volunteer corps is in a most flourishing state, and increases in numbers every month, thanks to the exertions of the gallant commandant, Major Paterson. As an example of the encouragement the movement now and then receives from men who have not time to devote themselves personally to its interests, I may mention that Mr. Lepel Griffin has most generously offered an

annual prize of five hundred rupees to the best shot and most efficient soldier, amongst members, who are employed in any of the Government offices in Simla.—There is a good deal of agitation in military circles, although, so far as I know, it has not yet been much noticed in the Press, on the subject of an increased scale of pensions for officers of the Indian Army. It may readily be imagined that with prices more than doubled men are not happy to retire on allowances which were fixed in the time of their great grandfathers. The scandal is not the less glaring now that officers in the Home service are accorded larger pensions, although recruited from the same class of society as their less fortunate brethren under the Indian Government. Yet the former may pass their whole service in a genial clime and with every advantage as to leave and quick promotion, whereas the unhappy Indian officer is bound down within limits and restrictions, most of which are as detrimental in the long run to the interests of Government as they are harassing to the individual they appear specially designed to annoy. I am putting the case rather strongly, perhaps; and, it must be admitted that the Military Department in India is generally ready to do battle loyally on behalf of the officers whenever a good cause can be established in their favour. Thus, at the present moment, I believe a scheme is being elaborated for earlier promotion in the Staff Corps, as well as for a more liberal scale of retiring allowances, whilst there is some sap yet left in the tree. But the idea is in its infancy so far as regards Government action, and I mention it merely with the object of reminding the more energetic of your military readers that any particular pet schemes of their own are likely, at the present time, to receive due consideration if submitted through the proper channel. What is the highest pension which the State can afford to bestow on an officer who compounds his rights to "off-reckonings" and retires, say, after twenty or six-and-twenty years' service? This appears to be the question which requires solution—one which an actuary might solve in a few hours.—*Bombay Times Correspondent*.

## Miscellaneous.

NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The *Indian Daily News* of 23rd ult. states that an interruption had again occurred on the line of the Northern Bengal State Railway between Julpigoree and Silligoree, in consequence of an unprecedented rise of the rivers Teesta and Mahanuddee.

THE "PIONEER."—It is reported that the proprietorship of the *Pioneer* has passed into the hands of a Lahor barrister and a party of military men intimately connected with the *Civil and Military Gazette*. A change will, it is said, be made in the editorship, the Rev. Julian Robinson possibly returning to India to resume the reins.

BURMESE FOREST STAFF.—The forest staff of Burmah is, it is said, to be augmented. There are at present twenty officers on the list, five of whom are absent on leave, &c., one applied for a transfer to India, and two or three others have applied for leave, thus reducing the staff to nominally about twelve officers to work two large divisions.

ALTERATION IN THE BENGAL RELIEFS.—The Government of India has, we learn, sanctioned the following alterations in the Relief of native troops published in G.O.C.C., dated 27th May:—The 7th Regiment from Peshawar to Agra. The 12th Regiment from Jullundur to Fort William. The 15th from Sialkot to Alipore. The 17th from Morar to Barrackpore. The 18th from Buxar to Lucknow. The 26th from Meer Meer to Delhi. The 34th from Allahabad to Cachar.

BURMESE RAILWAYS.—The *Rangoon Times* hears that Mr. Stacey and Mr. Anderson, of Promé, have proceeded to Mandalay to arrange with the King for the construction of an experimental railway about eight miles in length from that city towards Blamó. The Italian project for the laying down of a railway in Upper Burma appears to have fallen to the ground.

DARJEELING TRAMWAY.—In order to wed Calcutta more closely to the splendid hill sanitarium of Darjeeling, and at the same time afford facilities for opening out the tea industry, it is proposed by the Bengal Government to construct a steam tramway from Tilligoree, on the Northern Bengal State Line, to Darjeeling, a distance of fifty miles, of which forty are in the hills. The cost will be about £300 per mile, and the greater portion, if not all the capital, fifteen lacs, will be subscribed locally.—*Times Telegram*.

CHATTISGURH RAILWAY.—The *Indian Daily News* hears from the Central Provinces that the construction of the Chattisguruh Railway from Nagpore to Donaghur, or Kallianpore, has been sanctioned as a State line, but that the question of the execution of the railway beyond Kallianpore on a direct line through Chota Nagpore to Calcutta cannot be entertained, except under the intervention of private enterprise.

NIMACH STATE RAILWAY.—A section of the Nimach State Railway, viz., from Fatehabad to Rutlam, a distance of about fifty miles, was opened on the 10th ult. The country opened up is extremely fertile, and it is expected that the grain and opium traffic will be

very profitable. The line was inspected by Col. Hancock, R.E., who complimented Mr. Cheyne, the Chief Engineer, on the excellence of the works.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**SUKET.**—The Rajah of the Trans-Sutlej State of Suket was deposed some months ago for being so incompetent to govern his domains as to arouse the wrath of his subjects and incite them to rebel. The British Government took temporary charge of the country by sending a detachment of infantry and a civilian or two to look after affairs; but now it has been decided to appoint a Regent, in the person of the late Rajah's younger brother, till the son and heir, now eight years old, comes to man's estate, and is old enough to take over the reins of Government.

**THE MADRISSA.**—The *Englishman* understands that Mr. Gough, who was recently transferred from the North-West to the Bengal Educational Department, is likely to be appointed Principal of the Calcutta Madrisa, in place of the late Mr. Blochmann. The Education Department of this province is fortunate in possessing at this juncture an officer whose attainments so eminently fit him for this post. Mr. Gough's abilities as an Oriental scholar are well known, and there is every reason to believe that this appointment will be popular with the Mohammedan community of Bengal.

**FLOODS IN BAREILLY.**—According to the *Indian Daily News*, of the heavy rainfall which some stations in Northern India have been favoured with, Bareilly seems to have had the largest share. The roads were completely flooded, and people had to wade through water above their waists. Several bungalows and out-offices have been greatly injured, and some completely destroyed, especially the Christian village attached to the American Mission Home, which is a heap of ruins. The Orphanage has also suffered considerable damage. The whole place presents a scene of havoc and devastation.

**NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.**—Submission would appear to be the order of the day on the North-Western frontier just now, according to the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The Mahsud Wazirs on the Derajat frontier, who have been giving much trouble to the officers of the Tank settlement, have tendered their submission to Government. A party of them came into British territory last month bringing with them a Hindu child they had carried off in August last. The Douris of the Bannu border, who have been blockaded for a considerable time past, have also come in and submitted to the terms of the local officers.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.**—At the last meeting of the Legislative Council of India Mr. Whitley Stokes presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to assimilate certain powers of the local governments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The governments of the two provinces are now united under the administration of a single officer, the object being to assimilate the powers of the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Provinces and of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh under certain Acts relating to rent, land, revenue, and other matters of primary administrative importance. A report was also presented on the Consolidated Railway Bill. It is not proposed to consider the Bill further until the meeting of the Council in Calcutta.—*Times Telegram*.

**MONKEY MARAUDERS.**—The *Friend of India* has been entreated to take up the cause of the people of Angurparah, a little village on the Barrackpore-road, about three miles north of Cossipore. A colony of two or three hundred baboons took up their quarters in the village some six or eight months ago, and have made it almost uninhabitable. They are great brutes, we are told, four feet high, and as savage as wild beasts. They attack children and even full-grown women without fear, and have set up a reign of terror over the people, going in and out of their houses as they please, and "vittling free" upon the plantains, guavas, mangoes, and other fruit grown in their gardens. The people are afraid to shoot them, as the whole colony would attack them instantly. The police will not interfere, and the village is not merely ridden to death by these Apes, but is in a state of insecurity from budmashes.

**FREEMASONRY.**—The present District Grand Master of Freemasonry in Bengal is earning golden opinions amongst the brotherhood over which he rules, by the conspicuous energy and tact with which he administers the highest office in the craft. We understand that the Hon. Mr. Prinsep, in addition to personally inspecting all our Calcutta Lodges, and other Masonic bodies, has found time, in his brief moments of release from official work, to make long railway journeys in the hottest season of the year to Allahabad, Dinapore, and Benares; and we now see from a notice in the local paper that he is in Lucknow on a similar errand. We feel sure that Masons throughout India will be glad to learn that one result of these energetic proceedings has been entirely to set at rest those agitations which at one time threatened the disruption of the province; and we hope to see the popular District Grand Master's efforts yet further rewarded by a substantial accession of strength and prosperity to the order.—*Daily News*.

**KASHMIR FAMINE.**—The *Times* correspondent states that orders are to be issued to close the Bhimbars Pass, the only pass still open for tourists to Kashmir. The Resident is also to receive orders to require all travellers found in Kashmir to return at once to British territory. This is in consequence of the terrible distress which is admitted by the Durbar to be prevalent. At the same time most

energetic measures are being taken by the Maharajah to alleviate the misery and suffering of the people, who are stated in some districts to be living entirely on herbs, weeds, and unripe fruits. In some parts half the population is missing. Grain to the extent of Rs. 400,000 has been purchased by the Maharajah for distribution, and a notification has been published to the effect that all traders importing grain into Kashmir shall be entitled to receive from the State a bounty equal to five per cent. of the value of the grain imported, no Customs duty to be levied, and no interference made in free sales. The State will, moreover, re-purchase, by paying 3½ per cent. on actual purchases, all such imported grain as shall not have been disposed of. Poor-houses have been opened and subscriptions raised, headed by the Maharajah.

**THE LATE RAJA DAKHINARANJAN MUKERJEE.**—The *Hindu Patriot* sketches the career of Raja Dakhinranjan Mukerjee, the Oudh Taluqdar and the founder and Honorary Secretary of the Oudh Taluqdars' Association, who died at Lucknow on the 11th ult. He was one of the first fruits of the late Hindu College, and gave early promise of future excellence. He was one of the early educated Bengalis, who first recognised the power of the Press, and conjointly with the late Babu Russick Krishna Mullick, and Babu Peary Chand Mitter, started the *Bengal Spectator*, an Anglo-Bengali periodical. Later in life he established the *Samachar Hindoosthani*, and purchased the *Lucknow Times* in the interest of the Oudh Taluqdars. At Calcutta he co-operated with the Honourable Mr. Bethune in founding the Bethune Female School. He was a prominent member of the British Indian Association, at which in 1859 he made a remarkable speech on Lord Canning's Oudh policy, which brought him to his Lordship's notice, and ultimately placed him in the exalted position of interpreter between the Government and the aristocracy and people of Oudh and vice versa. He renovated Oudh and stamped his mind upon its administration and social and political life. What an educated Bengali can do in the way of ameliorating the condition of his countrymen is best illustrated in the person of the late Raja Dakhinranjan Mukerjee.—*Englishman*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 15. Str. Martaban, Rangoon; s.s. Moulmein, Chittagong.—16. Str. Bagdad, Singapore; Casarea, Bombay.—17. Str. Chyebassa, London; str. Alghira, Bombay; Cumeira, Liverpool; Sliere, Liverpool.—19. Str. Bokhara, Southampton; str. Colaba, Galle; str. Gannet, Galle.—20. Str. Chanda, Bombay.—21. Benelactress, Moulmein.

### DEPARTURES.

July 15. Str. Paladin; Peter Stuart and Mario.—16. Ellen Stuart.—17. Strs. Ooryia and Reliance.—18. Strs. Merkura, Mira and City of Mecca; Neuphar.—19. Strs. Murray, Araratton Apear, and Duke of Lancaster; Francois Cille.—20. Strs. Ethiopia and Presnitz; City of Madrid.—21. Strs. Queen Margaret, Satara and Umballa; Tenasserim.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 23, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4½ per Cent. 1873 ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 4 to 102 8
1 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 8 to 96 12
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 8 to 96 12
5½ per Cent. 1859-60 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	104 4 to 104 8

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.
	at 3 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1881 ... (1881) ...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885) ...	111 4 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	114 0 to 114 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908) ...	114 8 to 115 8

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	100	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	80 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	712½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1355 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to 162½
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	230 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	50 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	220 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	210 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	177½ to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1380 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	250	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	315 to 350
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	111 to 112
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 56

## Madras.

### STATION TALK.

It is surprising so few Madras folk ever think of paying a visit to the Sydapett Farm, or the "Government Model Farm," as it is more correctly styled. It would be, indeed, a couple of hours well spent, of a fine morning, to walk over the grounds of the farm and inspect the various processes of cultivation, and the improved appliances at work under the able direction of Mr. Robertson and his assistants. The College and Lecture-room are also worth a visit, containing as they do a museum on a small scale, a choice library of scientific works, and a collection of fossils and various kinds of earth with coloured maps and engravings, serving to illustrate the subjects of botany, chemistry, and animal and vegetable physiology, which, together with practical agriculture, are the chief subjects taught in the College. The lectures are delivered by different professors, engaged for the purpose, in regular routine, and the frequent examinations instituted by the Principal must, of necessity, keep students well up in their studies. If there is any deficiency at all it can only be in the departments of practical agriculture, to which, perhaps, not so much time has been devoted as some of the students might wish, but which is to employ a larger share of attention at the opening of the next session under the able teaching of Mr. K. Shillmayer, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry. The College, as it stands, is quite a *multum in parvo*, containing much in a small compass, but sufficient to meet the wants of the students, and adequate to the requirements of the farm as at present constituted. The new house for the Principal, which was completed last April, is a handsome building of red brick, standing to the west of the College, and presenting an attractive appearance as seen from the main road. Its front entrance faces the river, of which it commands a full view, as well as of the Marmalong bridge, St. Thomas's Mount, and the more distant Palaveram hills. There is another building under construction nearer the road, which is intended as a laboratory for the College, the chemical and other apparatus for which have already been ordered out from England. The site has also been marked out for the erection of a new College as soon as the funds are sanctioned, which college is to be a *pukka* building of ample dimension, and the plan of which may be seen hanging on the walls of the building now in use. The College is now enjoying a recess, and most of the Parsee students have gone to Bombay to see their friends. The Principal has proceeded to Ootacamund, where, no doubt, he will perfect the plans he intends to lay before Government for establishing model farms in other parts of the Presidency, especially in the Coimbatore District, which has long been talked of. The favour that such a proposition will meet with in the eyes of the Indian Government must depend, of course, entirely on the proved success of the experiment already initiated at Sydapett, and this, as far as we can judge, certainly does not belie expectation.—*Madras Times* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE COST OF PUNKAH PULLING FOR THE ARMY.**—Not less than Rs. 60,000, the *Madras Times* understands, have been estimated as the probable cost of the punkah pulling establishment for the army in this Presidency for the year 1878-79, and the sanction of the Government of India has been asked to this outlay.

**MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.**—The Madras Fine Arts Society hope to open a Fine Arts Exhibition in December next. Thirty prizes are offered, two by his Grace the Governor (for natives only), one by Lady Mary Grenville, one by the Ladies Grenville (to amateurs only), two by the Commander-in-Chief (one for officers, the other for non-commissioned officers and soldiers), and twenty-four by the Society itself.

**LOCUSTS.**—Complaints were still being made regarding the ravages of locusts, but the Collector of Salem notes as a curious fact that the insects now doing so much harm to the crops in the Presidency do not attack dry crops raised under wells, and not an insect is to be seen in any of the fine crops of cholam and cumboo in part of the Namokal and Haripurn Division of Salem Taluq.—*Madras Times*.

**MADRAS RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.**—It is stated that, in accordance with a representation made by the *employés* of the Madras Railway Company, Mr. A. M. Saunders, the new Agent and Manager, directed the re-opening of the Madras Railway Co-operative Stores, which were closed some years back by order of the Traffic Manager, owing to some disagreement among the shareholders.—*Madras Times*.

**THE FORTIFICATIONS.**—All the 12-ton guns, about which so much has been lately said, have safely arrived in Madras. The *Madras Times* understands that, under the orders of Government, the batteries on the beach are to be only half completed, as the exigency which existed for their erection has now passed. The

foundations laid for a powder magazine, shell room, and a platform for muzzle-loading the 12-ton gun are to remain as they are, but the masonry work on the west of the sand mound is to be completed.

**COVELONG SALT.**—The Covelong Correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes (July 17):—The cry for rain still continues. The salt-manufacturing season is coming to a close, but that seven to eight lakhs of Indian maunds have been taken into store, valuing about seventeen lakhs of Rupees. Besides, there are some 800,000 of maunds of salt taken into store at Home's Garden Depot, the outlying of Vadasmenjary and Calampakam stations in the Covelong Division, and still there is a large quantity out in the pans.

**WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.**—The action of the Collector in reducing the standard weights and measures, which created such consternation in the minds of the public, has been brought to an end, presumably under orders from Government. It is reported that the collector has ordered the restoration of all the measures that have been already curtailed. The introduction of the Bombay system of scales into the Salt Department, it is said, led the Revenue Department to alter the Madras standard weights and measures accordingly.—*Madras Times*.

**CRIME IN NORTH ARCOT.**—In the district of North Arcot no less than thirty-six cases came on for trial at the last gaol delivery, in a considerable proportion of which the prisoners were charged with dacoity and other crimes more or less directly traceable to the Famine; such, for instance, as frauds committed by maistries and others entrusted with the payment of coolies on the Famine Relief Works. In only two of this large number of cases were the prisoners charged with having committed murder, having been found guilty of which they were sentenced to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. In the remaining cases the prisoners were charged with causing grievous hurt, theft, and other offences.—*Madras Times*.

**LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,** the officer appointed by the Indian Government to proceed to Cabul, although belonging to the Bengal army by right of service, is the commander-in-chief at Madras, and during the last forty years has taken part in most of the stirring events that have occurred in the Punjab. He was through the two Afghan campaigns with Christie's Irregular Horse, at Maharajpore in 1842, and Chillianwallah and Goojerat in 1849. Since the annexation of the Punjab he has led several expeditions, with uniform success, against the border clans, and is considered one of the first authorities on all matters connected with Afghan affairs.

**TRANSPORT OF SALT.**—The demand for gunnies seems to be great in the Salt Department, Madras Cottaar. Ninety-five bales of gunnies were shipped recently to Negapatam, and to be conveyed thence to Vedarniem, a salt station in the Tanjor district, for the purpose of bringing salt from Vedarniem to Negapatam, and thence by vessel to Vizagapatam. The *Madras Times* asks what necessity there is for this when plenty of salt is now available at the Madras and Covelong Depots, whence it can be more easily shipped, and at a less cost to Government, since the salt will be sold in the Vizagapatam district for the same monopoly price as it is sold here, viz., Rs. 2-11 per Indian maund. The Salt Deputy Collector of South Arcot District is also ready with another large supply of salt, to be brought to Madras by train, and then shipped to Vizagapatam.

**THE RED HILLS TANK WATER.**—In communicating to Government a letter from Mr. Jones, the Executive Engineer of the Madras Municipality, reporting on the present level and rate of fall of water in the Red Hills tank, the President of the Municipal Commission observed that under present conditions the tank will cease to supply the Municipality with water in about two months; and therefore requested Government to take such steps as to prevent the anticipated drying up of the tank. He suggested that the immediate closing of the irrigation sluices may be ordered. Government remarked that the supply of water in the Red Hills Tank being uncertain, great care in its use was absolutely necessary; and requested the Municipality to economise the supply drained off for the town, and not to use it for watering roads and such like purposes. With regard to the suggestion to close the irrigation sluices, Government have requested the Collector of Chingleput, in company with the district engineer, to personally examine the matter and report what water is now being drawn off for irrigation purposes, and the effect of stopping the supply for cultivation.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 16. Hastings, Mauritius.—17. Str. Africa, Bombay.—18. Str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta.—20. Str. Paladin, Calcutta; str. Racine, Negapatam; str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—21. Str. Oriental, Negapatam; str. Merikara, Calcutta.—22. Str. Pachumbia, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

July 16. Allam Ghier, Calcutta.—17. Str. Oriental, Negapatam.—18. Mofussilite, London.—19. Str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Duke of Devonshire, London.—20. Emelio Ernestine, Reunion; Night Hawk, Calcutta.—22. Berteaux, Valparaiso; str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. Chinsura, Bombay.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 24, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 8d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 8d. (23)
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1s. 8d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	1s. 1 13-16d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	36 prem.
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. Loan	...	1859	...	4 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	1870	...	1 1/2 to 1 1/4 prem.
4 per cent. New Loan	...	1879	...	2 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	1832-38	...	
Ditto	...	1835-36	...	
Ditto	...	1842-43	...	2 1/2 to 0 dis.
Ditto	...	1854-55	...	
Ditto	...	1872	...	2 1/2 to 0 dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-5
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## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, 22. 7s. 6d. to 22. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, 23. 10s.; Skins, 24.

## Bombay.

## STATION TALK.

**DHULIA.**—H.E. the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Military Secretary and an aide-de-camp, left Chalisgaon at six A.M. on the 13th inst., escorted by Major Probyn. The Collector, Mr. Probert, with other officers of the station, met his Excellency near Gurtad, four miles from Dhulia, and brought him in. Three expanded arches were erected, which were most tastefully decorated with evergreens and palm leaves. At the first arch his Excellency was received by the Deputy Collector and Municipal Commissioners; when the Parsees present exhibited their loyalty by cheering him heartily several times. At the second arch flowers were strewn by school girls, and at the third his Excellency was saluted by a company of the Bheel Corps. The roads and spaces were kept open, and Mr. Edwardes Coke exerted and maintained admirable order. All the arrangements were carried out under the orders of the Collector, and everything went off with great *clat*, H.E. appearing well pleased with the hearty reception he met with on all sides. A *levee* was held in the High School, when all the members of the City Municipality, the officers of the various Government departments, leading merchants, and legal functionaries, were introduced to H.E. by the Collector. Mr. Kesavelal, Chairman of the Municipality, presented a well-prepared address, to which H.E. responded in an impressive speech. His Excellency began by first of all referring to the backward state of the Collectorate, allusion to parts of which was made in the address. Regarding this point his Excellency stated that though he had never been to Dhulia before, still he had a number of years' experience in the Central Provinces, which was next door to Khandeish, and he was in a position to state that Khandeish had improved more under British rule during the last half century than many other parts of the Presidency. Education had greatly advanced, and as a sign he drew attention to the excellent English in which the address was couched. He particularly advised the people that while acquiring a knowledge of English they should not neglect their own vernacular, nor Sanscrit, which was the origin of their own tongue. On the subject of railroads, he stated that two rival projects were before Government, one for a line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia, and the other from some point on the line near Bhosawul, to Surat, along the north bank of the Taptee. In the way of extension of irrigation, success, of course, depended upon the water supply of the Panjra and the Girna, the two principal rivers of the district, and to this end attention must be paid to the forests and vegetation at the sources of these rivers. When these rivers could afford to give an increased supply of water, then irrigation could be largely extended. The Commissioners were probably aware that Government were doing their best to increase the irrigation of Khandeish. Irrigation was an old institution in the province, and was quite capable of extension under the modern scientific system. With this view, Government had stationed skilled engineers in the Collectorate. Regarding Municipalities, he wished to assure them that he was always glad to receive suggestions from persons of wealth and position, such as members of Municipalities in general were. He was glad to observe that the members of the Dhulia Municipality were aware of the numerous advantages which the district had derived from the British rule. Lastly, he complimented the Dhulia Municipality on the success they had attained in the improvement of their town. His Excellency was after this speech presented with pan-supari and rose-water, &c., and the levee broke up. After this the Governor adjourned to the School Gymnasium, where a number of trained boys went very creditably though some gymnastic exercises and were much applauded by his Excellency. The students' English address was then read, followed by an address in Sanscrit, and was succeeded by a Mara-

this song, especially composed for the occasion in honour of the Governor. His Excellency advised the boys not to forget to study the Sanscrit and their own vernacular in addition to English, also to study up for the new entrance examination for matriculation students, as preference would be given to such students when seeking Government employ.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**SHOOTING AT OFFICERS.**—Another Beloochee soldier at Hyderabad has attempted to shoot his officers. He fired several shots, but was captured before he had injured anyone.

**THE LICENSE ACT.**—Great efforts are being made to excite agitation against the License Act. Addresses with this object are being circulated in Bombay, written in the English, Guzerati, and Marathi languages.

**THE KHOJAH MURDERER.**—Khilloo Khutoo, the fanatic who murdered in the open street the head of the Khojah community, was executed on the 20th ult. He desired to be considered a martyr, and endeavoured to get his friends to send his body to Kerbela. He went to the gallows half-singing and half-praying to Allah. An immense concourse of Mussulmans gathered to see the execution, but no disturbance took place.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MR. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR.**—Sir Richard Temple has done himself credit by the appointment just made to the Bombay Legislative Council, that of Mr. Mackintosh Balfour. The selection is somewhat out of the ordinary run, and we doubt not that the breach of custom will be amply vindicated. Mr. Balfour, who has been manager of the (new) Bank of Bombay since its establishment in 1868, had previously been many years known in Calcutta as head of the old Agra Bank. He has thus had a long and valuable experience in Indian affairs. He is a man whose habit of shrewd observation and energetic mind must have well fitted him to assist in the work of practical legislation.—*Englishman*.

**PRICE OF OPIUM.**—The following notification in the Bombay Revenue Department has been published:—"Bombay Castle, 19th July 1878. Under Rule 46 of the Rules under the Opium Act, 1878, published at pages 237-249 of the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 30th March, 1878, it is hereby notified, for general information, by order of the Governor in Council, that on and after the 1st August next and until further intimation, opium will be issued from all Government depôts in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sindh, at the fixed rate of Rs. 925 per half chest of 70 lbs. avoirdupois, and Rs. 13-3-6 per lb. avoirdupois, for fractional parts of half chests.

**ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.**—We learn from the *Indian Catholica* that a preliminary examination of the body of St. Francis Xavier was held on the 18th ult., in the presence of the Archbishop, the members of the Government Council, the capitular body, the medical board, and the committee entrusted with the sanitation of the old city of Goa; a small number of spectators were also present. The coffin was removed to one of the side altars, and after the usual prayers the lid was removed. The body is reported to be in the same state of preservation as at the last exposition, twenty years ago. Some ribbons and rozaries, &c., by being placed in contact with the body by the Archbishop became possessed of a holy and charmed influence (so it is believed); and after kissing the feet of the saint by those present the lid was again fastened down, and the coffin removed to its original place.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MUNICIPAL.**—At a recent meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation a letter was read from the Hon. Sorabjee S. Bengalee, notifying his presentation of a banner prepared under the directions of the late Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, and just received from England. The banner, which occupied a conspicuous place in the room, was much admired by the members, who cordially passed a resolution, thanking Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee for his really handsome and valuable gift. The banner is embroidered with the newly-granted arms of the city, and is of rich silk. The colour of the field is red, bordered with yellow. The staff, which is about seventeen feet in length and of mahogany, is surmounted by an imperial crown most richly worked and gilded, and from the ends of the cross-staff heavy cords and tassels of bullion are appended.

**BARODA DURBAR.**—There was a grand durbar held at Baroda on the 6th ult., at the Nuggur Baugh Palace, in honour of Rane Jumnabha's investiture. There were present all the British officers, and some of the troops. A royal salute was fired by the Royal Artillery, and the wing of the 20th Regiment N.I. presented arms on the signal being given. The State troops had to fall out in full-dress uniform, and line the public road facing the palace. A salute of one hundred and one guns was fired by the 2nd Light Field Battery commanded by Captain Wilcox. The infantry fired a *feu de joie*, after which the troops presented arms, and the whole *tumasha* broke up. Late in the evening there was a grand dinner given by H.H. at Moteebaugh to all the European officers and ladies in camp. A number of speeches were made at the table, and afterwards all the ladies and gentlemen retired to a summer-house to witness the fireworks.



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## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 20.)

**ADAMS.**—The services of the Rev. J. W. Adams, B.A., offic. chaplain of Jubbulpore, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

**BAINBRIDGE, T. A.**, overseer, is transfd. from the Lahore com., Mily. Works, to the Meerut com., Mily. Works.

**BARKLEY, D. G.**, barrister-at-law, to offic. as a judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the abs. on leave of Mr. J. W. Smyth, C.S.

**BATTEN.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. Gen. has been pleased to nominate G. H. M. Batten, comr. of Inland Customs, N.W.P., and a member of the famine commission, also Sayyad Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, c.s.i., of Aligarh, to be additional members of the council of the Gov. gen. of India for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**BECKETT, Major W. H.**, exec. engr., is transfd. from the Presy. com., Mily. Works, to the Sirhind com., Mily. Works.

**BUCHAN, H.**, is re-app. to the P.W.D. as a temp. acct., 3rd grade, and posted to Madras for employ. on famine acct.

**DOUGLAS, E. R.**, is app. to be asst. director gen. of the Post-office of India.

**ELLIS.**—The services of Capt. W. V. Ellis, wing officer and adjt., 25th N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for app. as offic. cantonment mag. of Amballa, in addition to his regimental duties.

**GAYNOR, Hon. Lieut. and dep. asst. comy. M. Gaynor**, supervisor, 1st grade, Mysor, is prom. to asst. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D.

**GREEN.**—The services of Mr. W. R. Green, asst. dist. supt. of police, Dacca, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. of Assam.

**HAMILTON.**—In P.W.D. Notification, dated 8th July, app. Mr. W. F. Hamilton a prob. acct., 3rd grade, for "Punjab Northern State Railway," read "Indus Valley State Railway."

**HEENAN.**—The services of Mr. R. H. Heenan, exec. engr., being no longer required by the Bahawalpur State, he is posted, as a temp. arrangement, to Western System of State Railways.

**HUBBARD, I. S.**, asst. examiner, is transfd. from office of examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to that of examiner of Accounts, open line, Indus Valley State Railway.

**LITTLE, Capt. J. A.**, exec. engr., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transfd. temp. to N.W.P. and Oudh, Provincial.

**MALLET.**—GRAHAM.—The following changes are ordered in the Western System of State Railways during the absence of Mr. M. Rayne, temp. chief engr., engr.-in-chief, Indus Valley State Railway, on priv. leave:—Mr. R. T. Mallet, suptg. engr., to offic. as engr.-in-chief, Indus Valley State Railway. Mr. H. C. Graham, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to offic. as supt. engr., 3rd grade, v. Mallet.

**MARTIN, Lieut. G. W.**, staff corps, asst. supt., 3rd grade, Survey Dept., services placed temp. at the disp. of the Financial Dept.

**QUINLAN, Rev. A. W. R.**, junior chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estab., to be senior chaplain.

**ROBINSON, J.**, asst. engr., Mily. Works Branch, temp. employed under Govt. of Bengal, is transfd. to N.W. Provs. and Oudh Provincial Estab.

**SAVI, Capt. T. B. B.**, R.E., manager, Punjab Northern State Railway, open line, to be manager Indus Valley State Railway, open line.

**SEDGWICK, Capt. W.**, R.E., exec. engr. and temp. dep. consulting engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahor, to offic. as manager of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

**SOPPITT.**—The services of Mr. C. A. Soppitt, officg. asst. dist. supt. of police, Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the chief comr. of Assam.

**WHITE, H. F.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is temp. prom. to the rank of exec. engr., 1st grade, v. Major E. Swetenham, app. officg. chief engr., Central India.

**WILSON, J. W.**, accountant, 3rd grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is temp. prom. to the 2nd grade.

#### STATIONS OF INDIAN REGIMENTS AT CYPRUS.

2nd Goorkas.—Nicosia.

13th Bengal N.I.—Baffo.

31st Bengal N.I.—Limasol.

9th Bombay N.I.—Larnaca.

26th Bombay N.I.—Famagousta.

25th Madras N.I.—Kyrena.

1st Bombay Lancers.—Nicosia.

The 9th Bengal Cavalry remain at Malta.

The Engineers are distributed all over the island.

#### COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent appts. are made in the Commissariat Dept. from July 6, v. Col. L. R. Christopher, dep. comy. gen., retired:—

Col. R. Davidson, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, and offic. dep. comy. gen., to be dep. comy. gen.

Col. J. Keer, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Col. S. Chalmers, dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class (on furl.), to be asst. comy., 2nd class.

Major J. B. Smith, dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major N. F. Parker, sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. J. R. Burlton-Bennet, sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, and offic. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class, to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

#### DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr. A. Sullivan, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, passed, on June 13, the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

Mr. R. C. Beeston, asst. engr., 1st grade, Neemuch State Railway, is app., as a temp. measure, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Jowrah div. from Nov. 17 last.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 17.)

Mr. J. F. Bradbury is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Dacca during the absence on deputation of Mr. D. R. Lyall.

Mr. A. T. Maclean is app. to be a dist. and sess. judge of the 1st grade, v. Mr. H. B. Lawford, deceased. Mr. Maclean will continue to be employed under the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

Mr. L. B. B. King, joint-mag. and dep. coll., on furl., is app. to be a dist. and sess. judge of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. A. T. Maclean.

Mr. G. Toynbee is app. to be a joint-mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, v. Mr. L. B. B. King. Mr. Toynbee will continue to act in the 2nd grade of mags. and colls.

Mr. A. Forbes, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is app. to be a joint-mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. J. Whitmore.

Mr. D. W. M. Testro, asst. mag. and coll., on leave, is app. to be a joint-mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. G. Toynbee.

Mr. Testro is also app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mags. and dep. colls. from the date on which he was relieved of his appt. as offic. mag. and coll. of Gya.

Mr. A. W. Cochran is app. temp. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, v. Mr. A. Forbes.

Mr. Cochran will continue to act as an add. dist. and Sessions judge of Chittagong.

Mr. R. M. Waller, offic. mag. and coll., Bankora, is app. to act in the 2nd grade of mag. and colls. v. Mr. C. F. Worsley.

Mr. A. E. C. Bolst, dist. supt. of police, Rungpore, is transfd. to Mozafferpore.

Lieut.-Col. W. Gordon, dist. supt. of police, is posted to Bhagulpore on his return from furlough.

Major W. W. Hume, dist. supt. of police, Bhagulpore, on leave, is transfd. to Boga.

Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, dist. supt. of police, is posted to Rungpore on his return from leave.

Mr. O. B. Wood, asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for 2 months and six days from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Sug. D. Basu is app. to act as supt. of Vaccination, Ranchee Circle, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. J. J. Wood.

Surg. major R. Harvey, officg. sanitary comr., Bengal, is app. to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and supt. gen. of vaccination during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. E. Charles.

Mr. W. Leonard, personal asst. to the insp. gen. of jails, is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as supt. of jail manufactures during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Donaldson.

The following officers, holding temp. rank, will revert to their permanent rank, as specified opposite to their names, from May 1.

Mr. S. A. Stewart, exec. engr. 2nd grade, 3rd Calcutta div.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, exec. engr., 3rd grade, presy. div.

Mr. W. Conan, exec. engr. (temp.), 4th grade, Bhagulpore div.

Mr. K. C. G. Keddie, asst. engr. 1st grade, Patni div.

Surg. major C. E. W. Bensley received charge of the Nuddea Jail, from Surg. D. W. D. Comins on June 29.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, July 20.)

Mr. R. Hollingberry, asst. patrol, Inland Customs Department, to offic. as a dep. coll., and to be posted to the Farukhabad district, v. Maulvi Muhammad Mobin.

Mr. H. Blunt, dep. coll., Farukhabad, but now officg. at Cawnpore, to be posted to the Cawnpore dist.

Mr. W. Clarke to offic. as a dep. coll., and to be posted to the Azamgarh dist.

Lieut. H. P. Wallerstein, 24th Punjab N.I., to offic. as cantonment mag., Jhansi, during the absence on leave of Major R. Annersley.

Mr. R. H. Story, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., Jalaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. J. White.

Dr. G. D. McReddie, who reported his return from furl. on July 6, to offic. as civil surg. of Partabgarh, as a temp. measure.

From the date on which Major M. Tweedie, dist. supt. of police, proc. on priv. leave, Major F. N. M. Maynard to offic. as dist. supt., 2nd grade, and Mr. B. Stainforth to offic. as dist. supt., 3rd grade.

From June 15, the date on which Mr. T. R. Wyer proc. on priv. leave, Mr. L. A. S. Porter, asst. mag., to offic. as joint mag., 2nd grade.

From July 26 Mr. R. M. Collins, extra asst. comr., 1st grade, retires on pension.

Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll., is transfd. from Cawnpore to Allahabad, on return from priv. leave, v. Mr. T. A. Brown.

Mr. R. Hollingsberry, offic. dep. mag., Farukhabad, to be mag., 3rd class.

Mr. W. Clarke, offic. dep. mag., Azamgarh, to be mag., 3rd class.

Lieut. H. P. Walstein, offic. cantonment mag., Jhansie, to be mag., 2nd class.

The services of Col. C. Reay, Bengal staff corps, offic. cantonment mag., Roorkee, are replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the Mil. Dept., from the date on which he is relieved at Roorkee.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 20.)

Lieut. col. C. L. E. Glasford is app. to offic. as comr. of the Jubbulpore div., during such time as Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, c.s., officiates as judicial comr. until further orders.

Col. E. M. Playfair is app. additional comr. of the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divs.

Lieut. col. J. L. Loch is app. to offic. as inspector gen. of police and prisons.

Major W. L. Noverre, offic. cantonment mag., Saugor, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of the Saugor dist.

Mr. C. W. Imrie, M.A., C. S., asst. comr., is app., as a temp. measure, to offic. as cantonment mag., Saugor, in addition to his own duties.

Capt. E. A. Pemberton, offic. dep. comr., Chanda, is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 2nd class, and posted to the Nimar dist.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., offic. asst. comr., 2nd class, will revert from the above date to offic. asst. comr., 3rd class.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to appoint Mr. C. W. Imrie, C.S., asst. comr., Saugor, to be a mag. of the 1st class in that dist.

Mr. H. Moore, asst. conservr. of forests of the 3rd grade in these provinces, is prom. to 2nd grade.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 18.)

Surg. W. N. Keefer, 20th Punjab inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties.

Surg. A. McGregor, offic. civil surg. of Dera Ismail Khan, is app. to offic. as supt. of the jail at that station.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 6.)

Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., assumed charge of the office of Chief Comr. of Assam on June 22 from Col. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I.

Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, Dacca, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. of Assam, is posted to the dist. of the Garo Hills.

Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., asst. engr., app. to offic. as dep. examiner of P.W. Accounts, Assam, took over charge of the office of the deputy examiner on June 29.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, July 20.)

**BARROW.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal staff corps:—Lieut. Barrow, 89th foot, offic. wing officer 19th N.I., now wing officer 7th N.I.

**CHAMBERLAIN.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 20, app. Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, squadron officer 2nd regt., to offic. as 3rd squadron comdr., in addition to his other duties.

**CHILDERS,** Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., services are placed temp. at the disp. of P.W.D.

**CHIPPINDALL,** Lieut. W. H., R.E., services are placed at the disp. of the P.W.D.

**MEADE,** Lieut., 89th foot, a candidate for Bengal staff corps, to be offic. squad. officer 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, on prob., v. Capt. R. A. Gilchrist, offic. as squad. comdr. 3rd cav.

**OSBORNE,** Lieut. col. J. W. W., C.B., Madras staff corps, is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet from April 2.

**WALLERSTEIN,** Lieut. P. H., Bengal staff corps, wing officer and adjt. 24th N.I., services are placed temp. at the disp. of the Home Dept.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, July 6.)

**BROADFOOT,** Capt. A., R.A., is directed to proceed from Agra to Mooltan, for duty with E battery 4th brigade at that station.

**BROMFIELD,** Lieut. F. W., to be interp. to 2-22nd regt., v. Johnston, proc. to England on m.o.; dated May 29.

**GORDON-CUMMINS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated June 18, app. Lieut. F. E. C. H. Gordon-Cumming to offic. as interp. to 2-22nd foot from the 1st idem, v. Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, on leave.

**HARMAN,** Capt. J. F., R.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to England, and join No. 6 batty. 9th brigade, into which he has been prom.

**HENDERSON,** Lieut. P. E., from the 29th N.I., to be wing officer 44th N.I., in the room of the late Capt. W. G. Maitland.

**KELLY.**—Delhi station order confd., dated June 25, app. Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from April 15, during the abs. of Capt. F. W. Macmullen, on m.o.

**MONTGOMERY,** Lieut. A. J., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Mooltan to Morar, and join K batty. C brigade R.A., into which he has been app.

**OWEN.**—BISCOE.—ABBOTT.—GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 5, making the following appointments in the 19th Bengal lancers, v. Col. H. Melvill, app. offic. comdt. of the 7th Bengal cav.:—Major A. G. Owen, squad. comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. W. W. Biscoe to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Major A. G. Owen; Capt. G. M. Abbott, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. W. W. Biscoe; and

Lieut. S. D. Gordon, attached to offic. as squad. officer, on probation.

**SHUCKBURGH,** Lieut. H. J., to be adjt. to 2nd batt. 9th regt., v. Seaton,

dec., subject to the approval of the F.M. C. in C.; dated Jan. 13. **SKIPTON,** Lieut. C. S., R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Benares to Morar, and join K battery C brigade, into which he has been app. **WILES,** Sub lieut. G. F., to be lieut. in 34th foot; dated June 24.

### MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

The following G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India is published for information and guidance:—

Head Quarters, Simla, June 15.—With reference to G.O.C.C., dated April 30, 1875, it is notified that the following military operations will be studied as illustrations of the principles of tactics at all the garrison instruction classes in India during the year which will commence on June 15:—

1. Austrian outposts on the Mincio previous to Custazo.
2. Affair at Gallegos, 1810.
3. Dennewitz, 1813.
4. Seydlitz at Torndorf, 1758.
5. Cavalry action at Nachod, 1866.
6. Prussian Artillery at Worth.
7. Prussian Artillery at Mars la Tour.
8. Action at Burkersdorf, 1866.
9. Action at Munchengratz, 1866.
10. Combat at El Bodon, 1811.
11. Passage of the Beresina, 1812.
12. Crawford's Actions on the Coa, 1810.

**SUPPLY OF PUBLIC STORES, &c.**—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to direct, in supersession of all existing rules and orders on the subject, that, subject only to the conditions so far as they apply, relating to the supply of public stores, specified in the Secretary of State's despatch, dated Dec. 7, 1876, the several departments of the Government of India and the several Local Governments and Administrations shall henceforth make their own arrangements for the supply of such newspapers and periodicals published in Europe and America as they may require for their own use and for the use of the officers subordinate to them. For Parliamentary and other official publications, whether periodical or not, requisitions should be forwarded by the departments and Local Governments and Administrations requiring them for their own use, and for the use of the officers subordinate to them, direct to the address of the Assistant Under-Secretary of State; the service to which the cost is chargeable, and, if Imperial, the head of account or grant to which it is chargeable, being specified in the requisition.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. Patch, dist. supt. of police, Sylhet, availed himself on July 2 of the three months' priv. leave granted to him by the Chief Comr. of Assam. Mr. J. C. Ledger, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Neemuch State Railway, for six months, in extension. Mr. F. B. Walker, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, for two months and fifteen days, in extension. Mr. M. Bayne, M.I.C.S., supt. engr., 1st grade, engr. in chief, Indus Valley State Railway, priv. leave for three months. Mr. F. N. Gutersloh, locomotive supt., Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, priv. leave for three months, from July 4. Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S., offic. comptroller gen. and head comr. of Paper Currency, priv. leave for two months, from Aug. 1. Mr. G. Wheatley, asst. supt. Telegraph Dept., for two years. Mr. F. A. Patten, asst. supt. Telegraph Dept., for one year and six months. Lieut. col. W. Kincaid, offic. polit. agent, Central India, priv. leave for three months. Mr. O. Hornie, asst. engr., priv. leave for three months, from such date as his services on the Mysor famine works may be dispensed with. Major Thackeray, R.E., exec. engr., Bareilly div., Mil. Works, priv. leave for two months and twenty-seven days.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. J. B. Bird, squad. officer, 4th cav., Hyderabad Contingent, for three months, from Sept. 1, or date of departure, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Lieut. Grey, 3rd hussars, to England. Lieut. Williamson, 18th foot, to Mussorie, from the 1st July to the 31st October. Lieut. Pearse, 70th foot, to remain at Naini Tal, to Oct. 31.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 16.)

**PLUNKETT,** C. E., dep. collr. in charge of the Treasury in the dist. of Godavery, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class.

##### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 16.)

**CHALON,** Capt. and brevet major T. H. T., 5th L.C., to be major, from June 25, v. Major (lieut. col. brevet col. in staff corps) F. L. Magniac, retired.

**SHERARD,** Sub lieut., staff corps, from offic. wing officer 33rd N.I., to offic. wing officer 13th N.I.

##### ROYAL ARTILLERY APPOINTMENTS.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following promotions and appointment of Royal Artillery officers are notified:—

Capt. H. S. Viscount Guillaumore, C battery 6th brigade R.A., has been prom. major into No. 1 battery 10th brigade.

Lieut. A. J. Dunnage, G battery 4th brigade (on leave in England), has been prom. capt. into C battery 6th brigade.

Lieut. H. A. Rigg, No. 10 battery 8th brigade, has been prom. capt. into B battery 6th brigade. To join his new battery at Bellary.

Lieut. G. B. N. Martin, No. 8 battery 8th brigade, has been prom. capt. into No. 4 battery 11th brigade.

Capt. W. H. Wright, B battery 6th brigade, has been app. to K battery A brigade R.H.A.

Capt. G. M. J. Moore, No. 10 battery 8th brigade R.A., is app. to offic. as adjt., R.A., British Burmah div., the services of a subalt. officer in the division not being available.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower standard Examination in the Hindustani language from the date specified:—

Lieut. C. P. Triscott, 11-8th brigade R.A.; June 3.  
Sub lieut. C. R. Rogers, 89th regt.; Lance corporal Johnson, 89th regt.; and Private E. Maxwell, 89th regt.; June 10.

Surg. M. E. Reporter, Indian Med. Dept.; July 1.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the High Proficiency test in the Hindustani language:—

Private H. Vesey, 48th regt., attached to 43rd I.I.; July 1.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Sub lieut. C. E. Sherard (5th foot, probatr. staff corps), 33rd regt. N.I., and Sub lieut. W. E. Evans-Gordon (67th foot, probatr. staff corps) 41st regt. N.I.

#### MEDICAL.

EDIS, Surg. F. P., F.R.C.S., is app. to offic. as assay master, Calcutta Mint.

MADDEN, Dep. Surg. gen. C. D., Army Med. Dept., from Presy. Circle, Madras, to Mysore Circle, Bangalore, when relieved. Expeditiously, on duty, at the public expense.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. A. Happell, Madras Civil Service, for four months, in extension. Rev. W. S. Trotman, B.A., chaplain of Vizianagram, priv. leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. major J. Barker, for two months, from June 28, or date of departure, to Neilgherry Hills. Capt. R. Pennell, 48th foot, from July 13 to Aug. 31, in extension of priv. leave, to Coonoor, on private affairs. Col. A. B. Marsack, comdt. 18th regt. N.I., for three months, from July 3, in India, on private affairs. Lieut. W. L. Alves, A. batt., 6th brig., R.A., from June 13 to Sept. 14, in extension. Vet. surg. W. D. Sartin, 6th brig., R.A., from May 30 to Nov. 30. Sub. lieut. C. E. Sherard, 5th foot, offic. wing officer 33rd regt. N.I., priv. leave from July 2, or date of departure, for sixty days, Ootacamund. Sub. lieut. J. S. F. Western, 85th foot, offic. wing officer 32nd regt. N.I., priv. leave from June 15, for sixty days. Major J. Macdougall, com. E.I. Veteran Company, Vizagapatam, priv. leave for sixty days, from July 15, to Vizianagram. Apothecary E. A. Morris, from date of departure. Major Feneran, 48th foot, from May 24 until required, to embark in the first troopship of next season. Captain W. T. Ellis, 48th foot, from June 27 to Sept. 30, to Coimbatore, on private affairs. Major T. R. Tabuteau, wing officer 28th regt. N.I., from July 1 or date of departure, to Oct. 31, to Bangalore and Eastern Coast. Major J. W. Hiddle, staff corps, exec. engr., 2nd grade, is permitted to Europe, on furlough, for two years. Surg. J. North, Indian Medical Dept., Zillah Surg. Berhampore, is permitted to Europe on furlough on private affairs for twenty months. Major S. E. R. Butler, staff corps, for three months.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 25.)

BOWMAN, Dr. R., 3rd regt. Bombay N.I., to be civil surg. to the Residency, Baghdad.

KENNEDY, R. M., C.S., passed an examination in the Hindostani language on July 22.

MANT, Major O., R.E., is placed on special duty to direct the improved organisation of the School of Art, Bombay, in addition to his other duties.

SEALY, Lieut. C. W. H., cantonment mag. at Aden, has been app. to act as 1st asst. to the polit. resident at Aden, v. Capt. Hunter.

STOBIE-WATSON.—Mr. J. C. Stobie to act as asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, Southern div. Mr. A. Watson to act as asst. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in Sind, during the absence of Mr. W. S. Hexton.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 25.)

CRISPIN, Major G. B., staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. from July 20.

MAYNE, Capt. R. G., Cadre 1st L.C., having completed twenty years' service, to be major by brevet from July 21.

LAW, Col. S. C., staff corps, Bombay army, is perm. to retire in England from the service from July 19.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 24.)

DOIG, Major A. J., staff corps, returned to duty on June 27.

EDEN—Poona station order confd., dated April 23, directing Major W. T. Eden, staff corps, to take charge of the dept. 26th N.I.

ERSKINE, Capt. C. M., officg. 3rd squad. comdr., Poona Horse, to offic. as comdt. of the Aden Troop, v. Major Stevens, proceeded on furl.

FORDYCE.—That part of G.O.C., No. 263, dated June 13, which relates to Lieut. Fordyce, 8th N.I., having held charge of the depot 9th N.I., is cancelled.

GALBRAITH.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 15, appg. Major J. Galbraith, president of the committee of paymastership 66th regt., v. Major Oliver relieved.

GOODFELLOW—VINCENT.—The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on July 2:—Col. W. W. Goodfellow, C.B., R.E., acting suptg. engr., Northern div. Lieut. H. A. Vineent, staff corps, adjt. 1st regt., Central India Horse.

HUME, Capt. W. F., adjt. 11th N.I., offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his own duties, from the 7th May to the 7th June.

HOGG—MACKENZIE—SINCLAIR.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 12, directing Major Hogg, wing officer 27th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd.; Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie, adjt., to offic. as wing comdr.; Lieut. A. I. Sinclair, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his own duties. These appts. are made in succession to Lieut. col. A. P. Davis, officg. comdt.

LECHMERE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 17, directing Capt. Lechmere to resume his duties as qrmr. to 20th N.I., continuing to offic. as wing comdr., in addition.

LECKIE, Capt. F. W. V., wing officer 8th N.I., to offic. as adjt., v. Capt. Tandy, whose tenure of that appt. has expired, and until a qualified subalt. is available; dated June 13.

MONTEITH—Sind Frontier Force Order confd., dated May 9, directing Lieut. A. M. Monteith, officg. squad. officer, 2nd regt. Sind Horse, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., with effect from April 13. Lieut. F. Abbott, squad. officer, offic. as 3rd squad. comdr. and as 2nd in com. in add. to his own duties, and Lieut. A. M. Monteith, officg. squad. officer, offic. as 2nd squad. comdr. from 28th March to 17th April.

SMITH, Capt. H. F., to retain the adjutancy to 30th N.I., on prom., until a qualified subaltern is available; dated June 26.

WELCH.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 25, directing Lieut. F. C. Welch, adjt. 25th N.I., to perform temp. the duties of qrmr. in addition to his own.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required Examination in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard.—Sub lieut. A. L. B. Hughes, 7th N.I.

Lower Standard.

Capt. G. V. C. Napier, Lance corporal G. Bosworth, Privates Wilkinson, Eyre, and Headland, 3rd hussars.

Gunner Foard, B brigade R.H.A.

Lieut. J. A. Grieve, 2nd brigade R.A.

Gunnery Reid and Falkland, 8th brigade R.A.

Company Sergeant major R. Harvey, R.E.

Second Lieut. W. Dobbin, Sergt. Newman, Lance corporals Morley and Broderick, Privates Hughes, Young, and Warren, 11th foot.

Lance corporal Jenkins, 17th foot; Sergt. Threadgold, 68th foot; Private Binkley, 68th foot; Lance corporal Halliwell, 83rd foot; Sergt. M. Malone, P.W. Dept.; Store Sergt. J. Cullen, Ordnance dept.

Hospital Apprentices Connors and Singlehurst, Sub Med. Dept.

#### MEDICAL.

CONCEICAO—SELKE.—Asst. surg. Conceicao is app. to the med. charge of the Dispensary, Gadag, v. Asst. surg. D. N. Selke, transfd. to Hubli. Asst. surg. D. N. Selke is app. to the med. charge of the Dispensary, Hubli, v. Asst. surg. Conceicao, transfd. to Gadag.

KEITH, Surg. J. F., M.B., 1st L.C., to offic. in med. charge of 28th N.I., v. Surg. major McDougall, acting civil surg., Rajkot.

KEITH—With reference to G. O. C. No. 291, dated July 3, Surg. Keith, on proceeding to join the 28th N.I., will travel on duty at the public expense under clause VI., para. 159, Transport Regulations (Part II).

VIBART—REAY—NUTHALL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 24, directing Major Vibart, offic. wing comdr. 6th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. Reay, qrmr., to offic. as wing comdr.; and Lieut. Nuthall, wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, with effect from June 23, in succession to Lieut. col. Elder in sick quarters.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. W. H. Stuart (D baty. B brig.) R.H.A., from July 15 to Oct. 15, to Lucknow, on private affairs. Capt. W. H. Auchinleck (No. 17 baty. 8th brig.) R.A., from July 1 to Oct. 31, within the Presy., on private affairs. Capt. M. Murphy, 2nd batt. 15th foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. col. J. J. Elder, 6th regt. N.I., to the Neilgherry Hills, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. W. J. Orr, 16th regt., N.I., on famine duty, Mysore, to Bangalore and the Sea Coast, from June 20 to Sept. 19. Surg. major F. W. Wade, per P. and O. steamer, from date of embarkation. Major G. Beedd (No. 15 baty., 8th brig.), R.A., from May 22 to Sept. 22, to the Neilgherries. Brevet lieut. col. J. Wakefield, 83rd foot, to remain in England, from July 9, pending decision as to his retiring on half-pay. Col. C. T. Palin, 11th N.I., from May 7 to Oct. 12, on private affairs in India. Major A. Barras, 15th N.I., to Poona, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. major H. T. Dann, B.A., Civil Surg., Ahmednagar, for one year, from date of departure in September next.



## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN—At Buxa, July 18, wife of Major F. Allen, 18th regt. N.I., son.  
BLACKWOOD—At Murree, India, on the 6th instant, the wife of Major G. F. Blackwood, Royal Artillery, of a son.  
COX—At Coonoor, July 16, wife of A. F. Cox, C.S., son.  
EVANS—At Mysore, July 15, wife of G. R. Evans, son.  
FLOCKLY—At Calcutta, July 16, wife of T. R. Flockly, son.  
FOOTE—At Madras, July 18, wife of R. Bruce Foote, Geological Survey of India, daughter.  
FOX—At Jalpaiguri, July 6, wife of H. H. Fox, C.E., P.W.D., daughter.  
HOCKLY—At Calcutta, July 16, wife of T. R. Hockly, son.  
JOHNSTON—At Lahor, July 19, wife of David Johnston, daughter.  
KING—At Meerut, July 17, wife of Robert M. King, B.C.S., son.  
KLEMIS—At Calcutta, July 15, wife of Aristotle E. Klemis, daughter.  
KNOX—At Allahabad, July 21, wife of G. E. Knox, C.S., son.  
NICHOLLS—At Calcutta, July 18, wife of William Nicholls, daughter.  
SCOTT—At Entally, July 15, wife of J. Scott, engr., daughter.  
SPEDDING—At Ganjam, July 12, wife of J. B. Spedding, Madras Civil Service, son.  
SPRING—At Bombay, July 25, wife of Capt. Frederick Spring, R.A., son.  
STOKER—At Mhow, July 9, wife of Lieut. col. Stoker, R.A., daughter.  
SUPPLE—At Murree, July 12, wife of Surg. Supple, A.M.D., daughter.  
VAUGHAN—At Singapore, July 5, wife of J. D. Vaughan, son.  
WALLER—At Bancoorah, July 12, wife of R. M. Waller, B.C.S., daughter.  
WEMYSS—At Mussorie, N.W.P., Aug. 12, wife of B. Wemyss, son.  
WETHERILL—At Calcutta, July 18, Mrs. J. E. Wetherill, daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—JOHNSON—At Simla, July 9, W. J. Baldwin, to Ella A., daughter of W. Johnson.  
CHAMIER—CAPPER—At Lucknow, July 11, F. E. A. Chamier, lieut. col. B.S.C., to Amy M., daughter of W. C. Capper, B.C.S.  
DUNS FORD—KENNEDY—At Karnal, July 15, H. S. Dunsford, officiating D.S. of Police, Gurgaon, to Sophia A. M., daughter of Lieut. F. H. Kennedy, Invalid Establishment.  
JARDINE—WILLOUGHBY—At Bombay, July 25, James Jardine, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, and Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to Fanny A., second daughter of Lieut. col. M. W. Willoughby, Bombay staff corps.  
SCHAUMBERG—HARRIS—At Calcutta, July 15, Jules Henry John Schaumberg, Geological Survey, to Ruth O'Brien Harris.  
SIRCAR—SANDEL—At Calcutta, July 11, Dr. K. G., to Victoria, daughter of the Rev. H. H. Sandel, of St. Paul's, Calcutta.  
SUTHERLAND—MIDDLETON—At Bankipore, July 18, Mr. James Sutherland, H.M.'s 65th regt., to Mrs. Frances Caroline Middleton.

### DEATHS.

BACHELOR—At Calcutta, July 22, J. C. Batchelor, traffic manager, East Indian Railway.  
BROWNE—At Rangoon, Burmah, July 27, Hon. Capt. E. M. D. Browne, R.N., aged 34.  
BULLIN—At Allahabad, July 19, H. Bullin, late lieut. H.M.'s 37th and 9th regts., aged 39.  
CHAPPLE—At Calcutta, July 18, Amelia C., wife of R. Chapple, chief engr., steamer *Court Hey*, aged 39.  
CHICKEN—At Madras, July 19, J. Chicken, foreman engr. of the Madras Harbour Works, aged 38.  
COELHO—At Mangalore, July 17, A. J. Coelho, of the Madras High Court Bar.  
COTES—At Kurrachee, July 10, the Rev. D. H. Cotes, chaplain, aged 33.  
DUMAINE—At Dinapore, July 19, J. Dumaine, aged 39.  
EASTLEY—At St. Leonards, June 29, C. H. Eastley, of Paignton, Devon, late capt. in P. and O. Company, aged 50.  
FENN—At Madras, July 19, Albert H., son of John Fenn, aged 4.  
FERMIER—At Madras, July 15, Victoria, wife of W. Fermier, aged 32.  
HANNAH—On board the P. and O. s.s. *Hydaspes*, July 31, in the Red Sea, homeward bound, W. C. Hannah, of Calcutta.  
HOLDING—At Madras, July 16, Agnes G., daughter of Robert Holding, aged 10.  
JAMES—At Agra, July 12, J. F. H. James, daughter of the late Lieut. gen. H. James, H.M.I.A., aged 23.  
JONES—At Poona, July 24, Charlotte M., eldest daughter of Col. Jenkin Jones, R.E., aged 18.  
JOSEPH—At Madras, July 16, Mrs. C. M. Joseph, wife of J. Joseph, Adj. Gen.'s Office, aged 34.  
JOYES—At Ootacamund, July 12, W. B. W. Joyes, aged 50.  
KLEINKNECHT—At Poona, July 19, Helmi, infant son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Kleinknecht, aged 11 months and 5 days.  
PASCAL—At Calcutta, July 12, M. Gertrude, daughter of E. M. Pascal, aged two months.  
PETER—At Cachar, July 8, James W., child of James Peter, aged 5½ months.  
ROGERS—At Bombay, July 15, A. M. Rogers, surg. major H.M.'s 21st regt. (marine batt.).  
SCHNEIDER—At Calcutta, July 15, infant daughter of E. F. Schneider, of Calcutta.  
SIMMONS—At Coonoor, July 16, Ethel M., daughter of George Simmons, aged 8 months.  
SWETENHAM—At Bolarum, July 10, Major George Swetenham, R.E., exec. engr. P.W.D., aged 40.  
WINN—At Agra, July 19, Kate E., daughter of Senior Apoth. J. Winn, aged 17.

## Home.

### ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful Candidates at the Open Competition held in July, 1878, for Cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

Marks.		Marks.	
E. L. Guilding	6,187	L. R. H. Roberts	3,926
W. D. J. Pollard	5,408	A. J. Murray	3,912
R. MacDonnell	5,397	G. G. Tarry	3,870
*T. O'H. Horsman	5,321	W. E. Howe	3,866
J. L. Sinclair	5,307	J. G. Blake	3,815
J. F. Greenwood	5,234	W. J. H. Chawner	3,789
H. W. Mitchell	5,220	G. W. H. Le Feuvre	3,771
A. F. Poulton	5,197	J. B. H. Carmichael	3,761
H. J. A. Rowe	5,166	*J. H. Harwood	3,752
W. H. Bowes	4,936	V. A. M. Fowler	3,723
R. N. Gamble	4,808	L. T. FitzGibbon	3,722
R. C. M. Ferguson	4,847	E. F. Sullivan	3,694
E. D. Los	4,719	L. E. Cooper	3,675
C. G. E. J. Mannors	4,659	N. C. Perkins	3,670
F. B. Lund	4,637	G. G. A. Egerton	3,682
W. G. B. Western	4,624	E. Berry	3,649
M. A. Kerr	4,593	W. H. Thackwell	3,64
J. D. Hunt	4,581	H. S. Marshall	3,635
E. F. Wade	4,569	G. H. Weller	3,604
J. Richardson	4,552	T. H. Plumer	3,586
Hon. R. J. French	4,522	A. R. Browning	3,584
C. H. L. Baskerville	4,507	W. B. Brabazon	3,579
J. M. Fleming	4,462	R. Kincaid-Smith	3,578
C. R. M'Gregor	4,456	M. E. Loftus	3,570
E. B. Burton	4,407	C. W. Bishop	3,562
W. S. Cumming	4,373	E. Allen	3,556
M. C. B. Lang	4,352	P. F. R. Newbury	3,553
G. P. Rankin	4,333	F. W. B. Landon	3,544
G. H. Butcher	4,330	*H. C. Prichard	3,534
J. Mosse	4,329	J. H. S. Gibb	3,532
R. K. W. R. Clavell	4,314	G. A. Norcott	3,523
R. P. S. Barnett	4,311	F. G. T. Thornton	3,496
St. G. R. W. Burton	4,309	J. Vans-Agnew	3,481
E. C. W. M. Kennedy	4,288	C. H. Hunt	3,474
C. C. Monro	4,271	W. K. M'Clintock	3,474
F. W. N. M'Cracken	4,267	C. G. Brittan	3,470
G. M. M'Kenzie	4,255	Fitzroy E. P. Curzon	3,441
R. P. Grove	4,229	A. Honeywood	3,432
H. Hamilton	4,203	H. N. Gaitskell	3,419
*G. W. Gael	4,196	R. F. Anderson	3,385
C. J. O'Brien	4,189	D. C. F. Macintyre	3,383
R. F. L. Farrer	4,154	D. A. Hamilton	3,375
R. J. Tudway	4,135	A. Vint	3,374
H. J. Bremner	4,130	R. E. Philips	3,369
G. F. Rowcroft	4,130	M. H. S. J. Saltoun	3,354
H. T. Godden	4,120	O. A. Chambers	3,346
T. H. Bairnsfather	4,116	J. Lampen	3,295
W. R. G. Egerton	4,069	R. H. Twigg	3,295
C. A. R. Blackwell	4,057	F. W. Eagar	3,278
J. S. Ryall	4,051	J. G. Mayne	3,266
C. A. Wedderburn	4,045	E. A. Kettlewell	3,265
F. W. Repton	4,035	A. Haynes	3,248
F. S. Le Fanu	4,003	A. Fuller	3,236
J. H. Medicott	4,000	W. G. Albam	3,226
L. Seward	3,955	R. F. Hibbert	3,218
W. H. Ryecroft	3,951	J. R. H. Oldfield	3,218
G. de W. Verner	3,942	*A. N. Lysaght	3,044
J. A. H. Reilly	3,941		

The following are the names of the University Candidates successful at the same Examination:—

Marks.		Marks.	
L. S. Newmarch	6,335	J. R. Pierson	3,998
F. W. Shaw	6,243	J. R. D. Smith	3,509
O. Ward	5,490	J. E. F. H. Roche	3,478
L. Brock-Hollinshead	4,425	L. E. Lushington	3,285
H. A. Stock	4,216	E. Knatchbull-Hugessen	3,257
L. G. Oliver	4,048	F. W. Greatrex	2,710

The following Queen's Cadets, Indian Cadets, and honorary Queen's Indian Cadets have passed a qualifying examination for Cadetships at the Royal Military College:—

### QUEEN'S CADETS.

No. in Examination.	No. in Examination.
627 R. L. Cowper-Coles.	630 W. R. Lloyd.
628 T. H. Home.	632 C. H. R. M'Nair.

### INDIAN CADETS.

606 A. Beale.	610 W. H. Dobbie.
607 E. J. Carter.	618 C. G. F. Edwards.
612 V. A. Couper.	609 F. H. Smalpage.
614 W. A. B. Denny.	

### HONORARY QUEEN'S INDIAN CADETS.

474 F. B. Simpson.	625 D. W. Stewart.
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Candidates marked thus \* are eligible for Commissions in the West India Regiments only.

The following Page of Honour has also passed a qualifying examination for a Cadetship at the Royal Military College:—

638 L. G. Drummond.

The following Lieutenants of Militia have passed a qualifying examination for Commissions in the Army:—

734 A. H. Brooksbank.

701 G. Brooman.

723 R. G. H. Couper.

738 R. Gifford.

724 H. H. Howard-Vyse.

705 A. K. Huddart.

731 A. B. Phipps.

716 C. G. H. Sitwell.

728 C. H. de K. Walhouse.

707 J. G. Woodley.

715 R. D. Wynyard.

## India in Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, Aug. 13.—THE INDIAN BUDGET.—

On moving the House into Committee on the East India Accounts, Mr. E. STANHOPE made the annual statement of the finances of India. Premising that the proposals of the present year formed a new point of departure in Indian finance, he proceeded to group his figures, as usual, under three heads—first, the actual expenditure of 1876-7; next, the probable expenditure of 1877-8; and, finally, the Budget Estimate of 1878-9. With regard to the first, the Revenue was £55,995,785, and the Expenditure £58,178,563, the deficit being entirely due to famine expenditure. The figures for 1877-8 show an Expenditure of £62,018,853, and a Revenue of £58,635,472, being a deficit of £3,383,381. On the Revenue side there was an increase in the Guaranteed Railways of £1,693,000; the Revenue from Salt exceeded the estimate £223,000; and under the Mint charges an increase of £274,000 had resulted from coinage caused by the influx of silver. There was also an item of £50,000 for the sale of the Chinchona plant, and the only important decrease was in the Land Revenue, amounting to £837,000, due entirely to the famine. The expenditure on the famine had considerably exceeded the estimate; but if the whole cost of that calamity had been eliminated from the account it would have been at least a million and a quarter better than it seemed. The whole famine expenditure was £9,750,000, of which £6,250,000 was expended in the last year; and in contradiction of a statement of the *Times* correspondent, that 6,000,000 persons had perished in the famine, he quoted the Government returns, which made out that in Bombay 260,000 lives had been lost, in Madras 690,000, and in Mysor 400,000—in all, 1,350,000 lives. The Government looked for most useful results from the Famine Commission, but already the famine had not been without its lessons; and the Government of India, in acknowledging the periodicity of these calamities, admitted that in every ten years a sum of £15,000,000 or £1,500,000 a year ought to be raised in order to meet the certain famine charges without incurring debt. This famine insurance fund could not be provided by reduction of expenditure, and additional taxation became necessary. Some £400,000 had been produced by the decentralisation schemes of Lord Mayo, and for the remainder a licence-tax and additional taxation on land had been imposed. From the Land-tax were exempted Bombay and Madras wholly, and the North-Western Provinces partially; and the Licence-tax was not incident on any persons whose net annual income was under Rs. 100, or who could show it exceeded 2 per cent. of their income. Other changes also had been made; and in touching on these Mr. Stanhope described the measures which have been taken for the abolition of the local Customs line, the equalisation of the salt duties, the abolition of the transit duties on sugar, and the reduction of the tariff. With regard to the first, he said it was removed on the 1st of this month, and a uniform salt duty of Rs. 2-8 has been established, except in Bengal, where it is Rs. 2-14, the gross product to the revenue being almost the same. The Government believed that our control of the salt supplies would prove advantageous to the people in the native States, and our own people of the Northern provinces would be much benefited by the abolition of the Transit duties on sugar. There have been removed from the Tariff 27 articles out of 62, among which materials for railways, and fruit and vegetables, are the chief, and the coarser fabrics have been removed from the cotton import duties. Passing then to the figures of the coming year, 1878-79, he estimated the Revenue at £63,195,000 and the Expenditure at £61,039,000, showing a surplus of £2,156,000, or, taking into account the loss on the Salt Duties, in round numbers £2,000,000. This is exclusive of other expenditure on Reproductive Public Works of £4,533,000, and the revenue arising therefrom. The result is an improvement of 5½ millions on last year, and, excluding from the account all the items relating to the Famine, the increase in the Revenue was 4½ millions, and in the Expenditure 3½ millions. Enlarging on the details of the changes effected, he showed that the new Licence-tax would produce £675,000, and the new Land-tax £450,000, and the increased Salt Duty is taken at £95,000. On the other hand, there is a remission in the sugar duties of £155,000, and the reforms in the Tariff stand for £77,000. The excess in the Land Revenues is £1,968,000; the Excise shows an increase of £248,000. The Opium Revenue has fallen by £480,000, and the Mint Re-

venues by £269,000, and the net receipts from the guaranteed railways were very prudently taken at a decrease of £809,000. With reference to the proposed conversion of the 5½ per cent. loan the two forms were due to the opinion that holders might be afraid of a rupee loan, but would invest in a gold loan. As to Accounts, he hoped that in future there might be presented a Productive Public Works Budget; but as yet no definite information could be furnished as to irrigation. As to the Railways, the earnings of the guaranteed lines had increased 70 per cent. in five years. The State Railways also showed an increasing balance of income over expenditure. The railways were needful for military purposes, and had proved invaluable auxiliaries in saving life during the famine. Mr. Stanhope then gave some interesting statistics as to the trade of India, which he said had more than doubled within the last twenty years, and the increase he expected would become permanent by reason of the opening of the Suez Canal and the reforms in the tariff. During the last year the wheat exports had increased 13 per cent. in amount and 46 per cent. in value. The absolute value was £2,857,000, of which four-fifths had come to this country; and, taking a general survey of the circumstances of India, he held that the prospect for the future was of the most satisfactory character.—Mr. FAWCETT, after the customary complaint of the lateness of the period at which the Budget was brought on, proceeded to contend that Mr. Stanhope's statistics were fallacious. So far from the general picture which he drew being correct, he maintained at great length that the Revenue was continually falling off and the Expenditure increasing; that the people of India were so poor that it was impossible to obtain an increased revenue without resorting to taxes which would produce so much discontent as gravely to imperil our position in India; and that circumstances had happened recently which must lead to a large increase of expenditure. Under this last head, Mr. Fawcett referred to the movement of troops from India to Malta, and concluded by moving a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. DILLWYN, declaring that, in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, there is no sufficient security against the military expenditure of India being unduly increased.—In the desultory discussion which followed, Mr. HUBBARD criticised the form of the Indian accounts, and made some observations on the new loan.—Sir G. BALFOUR also commented on the change in the mode of presenting the Indian accounts, and complained of the Licence-tax.—Mr. MUNTZ insisted on the necessity of a reduction of expenditure; and Mr. MACIVER and Mr. WHITWELL also spoke.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to some complaints of the state of the House, which was attributed to the Budget being fixed upon the same day as the Naval Review, interposed to protest against the suggestion that a thin attendance on these occasions meant a lack of interest in Indian affairs or diminished the usefulness of the discussion.—Mr. JACOB BRIGHT next insisted on the possibility of a reduction of taxation.—Mr. HAYTER attacked the large military expenditure.—Mr. CHARLEY and Sir G. BOWYER also made some remarks, and Sir G. CAMPBELL discussed the various points of the Budget at length. He complimented the Under Secretary for the clearness and fairness of his statement. He admitted that additional taxation was unavoidable, and that a reduction of expenditure was impossible except by abandoning some of our most civilising departments, and governing despotically, or in a rough and ready way. He was not satisfied with the measure for inquiring into the causes and prevention of famines, and doubted the figures of mortality given. As to the Army, no reduction could be made—and he thought we should look to the North of India as a recruiting ground in prospect of the increasing difficulty of filling the ranks of our European army. After some remarks on the possible disturbances on the North-West frontier, he reverted to Indian taxation. He believed that the people of India were lightly taxed, and that the new taxes were needful, and advised the Government, instead of inviting tenders for loans, to appeal to the people at large, as in France.—Mr. E. STANHOPE, in reply, thanked the House for their reception of his statement, and Sir George Campbell in particular for his valuable support of some portions of it. Mr. Fawcett's statements had surprised him, as he seemed to make no account of the avowed surplus of £2,000,000, and complained that the form of Indian accounts had been made to approximate to the English form. As to the increase of the debt in 1857, the amount was £52,000,000; in the next few years the increase arising out of the Mutiny was £26,000,000, and from that time to the present the increase was only £36,000,000, of which £24,000,000 had been spent on reproductive public works. As to the military expenditure, the annual nett charge for the army was fifteen-and-a-half millions, and in the present year it was reduced by £630,000. The movement of Indian troops had not occasioned any increase of forces in India. In the future any employment of native troops would occasion an inquiry as to contribution from the Imperial exchequer. He wished to ask what safeguards were meant by the resolution. As to the re-arrangement of the salt-tax, as affecting the native States, telegrams just received confirmed the statement that it was a just and fair one. As to the famine mortality, he adhered to the figures already mentioned.—On a division

Mr. Fawcett's resolution was negatived by 59 to 20. The House then went into Committee on the Indian Accounts, and the usual resolutions were agreed to.

**CABUL.**—In Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Sir C. DILKE asked for explanations of the rumoured advance of the Russians towards Afghanistan, and the mission of General Chamberlain to Cabul.—Mr. BOURKE replied that the Government had not heard of the Russians having crossed the Oxus, and did not believe they had; but he was not in a position to say where their forces were. They had also heard that a Russian Minister had reached Cabul, but they had no official information about his mission there. General Chamberlain had been sent to Cabul on a mission, of which he could say no more than it was of the kind which seemed to be called for by the circumstances, and for which the Government was ready to take the responsibility. Any interference by Russia with Afghanistan would be objected to now just as much as when the question of a neutral zone was discussed between the two Governments; and, considering that Russia had then pledged her word that Afghanistan was outside her sphere, the House would understand that the Government could not look with indifference on the acts which had recently been done in Central Asia.—Sir W. HARCOURT read an extract from a speech of Mr. Disraeli in 1872, to show that he had no fear of the "Central Asian scare;" and with regard to Greece, he maintained that nothing could be got out of the Porte except by the sword.—Mr. H. B. SAMUELSON made some remarks, and Mr. C. B. DENISON replied to Sir W. Harcourt that Mr. Disraeli's speech had nothing whatever to do with an advance towards the Oxus. The Russian movements might originally have been intended to find occupation for England in case of war; but their object no doubt was Merv, which was the first stage to Herat, and meant trouble for our Indian Possessions. He hoped, therefore, the Government would leave Russia in no doubt as to its intention.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, while deprecating a discussion on hypothetical information, remarked that when the Indian Government heard of the establishment of a Russian Mission at Cabul the most obvious step was to send a Mission of corresponding weight and dignity. Undoubtedly it was the duty of English and Indian statesmen to watch all that was going on in those quarters, and the Government was fully alive to its responsibility in the matter.—Sir G. CAMPBELL hoped that there would be no attempt to force a Mission on an unwilling Ameer; while Sir G. BALFOUR strongly urged the Government to put the question to Russia whether she intended to disturb our frontier.

**DECCAN RIOTS COMMISSION.**—In answer to Mr. GRANT DUFF, Mr. E. STANHOPE said: The report of the Deccan Riots Commission, will, I hope, be distributed in a fortnight. The report relates only to the districts of Poona and Ahmednuggur, containing an area of 12,000,000 square miles, and a population of 1,680,000. It would be a mistake to assume from this report that a similar state of things has been shown to exist in other parts of India.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14.—CYPRUS.**—In answer to a question from Mr. MONK as to whether there was any truth in statements which had been published of serious sickness being prevalent among the troops at Cyprus, Colonel STANLEY said that the last official information on the subject had been received by telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley two days ago, when he reported that there was no serious illness among the troops in Cyprus. He had also received a private letter from that officer to-day, in which it was stated that the health of the troops continued excellent. The medical report, which he had also received to-day, was to the same effect; therefore, there was no cause for anxiety on this head.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, Aug. 15.—CABUL.**—In answer to Mr. FAWCETT, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Mission to Cabul had not been submitted to the Council of India, inasmuch as it was one of the matters which in the days of the East India Company would have been passed through the Secret Committee, and therefore, under the Act of 1859, it was decided, not by the Secretary of State in Council, but by the Secretary of State personally.—In answer to Sir H. HAVELOCK, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he was not aware at present whether the Ameer had been asked to receive the Mission; but he had not invited it. A communication would certainly be made to him proposing the Mission. The cessation of friendly communications formerly existing occurred by the act of the Ameer himself, which had never been fully explained.

**INDIAN FINANCE.**—The following members (22, including tellers) voted for Mr. Fawcett's resolution—"That this House regards with apprehension the present position of Indian finance, and in view of the power claimed by the Crown to employ any number of Indian troops in all parts of her Majesty's dominions, except the United Kingdom, is of opinion that there is no sufficient security against the military expenditure of India being unduly increased:"—Sir George Balfour, Mr. Blake, Mr. Jacob Bright (Manchester), Mr. Burt, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. Delahunty, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Earp, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. D. J. Jenkins, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Mr. Monk, Mr. Muntz, Major Nolan,

Mr. H. Samuelson, Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Whitwell. Tellers, Mr. Dillwyn and Mr. Hayter.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Gwalior* has left with £45,000 in bar silver for Bombay.

**THE LEGATION AT YEDDO.**—The *Gazette* announces the appointment of Mr. John Gordon Kennedy to be secretary to her Majesty's Legation at Yeddo, vice Mr. A. H. Mounsey.

**MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ROSS, C.B.**, commanding the Indian contingent, has left Cyprus on forty days' special leave of absence to England.

It is rumoured that Major-General S. Roberts, V.C., C.B., R.A., Quartermaster-General in India, is about to be appointed Chief Commissioner of the Indian frontier, under the new separation scheme.

**THE KING OF SIAM** is about to be invested with the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; and the insignia has been despatched from England, with directions to Sir William Robinson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, to visit Bangkok and make the investiture.

**THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION** notify that the coupons, due on the 1st of September, and the bonds drawn on the 13th ult. of the Chilean Government Five per Cent. Loan of 1873, and also the coupons due on the 1st of September, and the bonds drawn on the 13th ult., of the Chilean Government Five per Cent. Loan of 1875, will be paid by them on and after the 2nd prox.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were, to Calcutta £270,000, and to Bombay £30,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7 1/2d. will receive about 94 per cent., above in full; on Bombay at 1s. 7 3/4d. in full. These rates show a reduction of more than 3-16 per rupee as compared with last week.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.**—It has been arranged that the 8th Hussars shall sail from Portsmouth for India in her Majesty's ship *Junna* on December 16; the 2nd Battalion 5th Foot sailing from Portsmouth on January 30 in her Majesty's ship *Serapis*; the 2nd Battalion 6th Foot from Portsmouth on September 26 in her Majesty's ship *Junna*; the 2nd Battalion 14th Foot from Queenstown on October 6 in her Majesty's ship *Crocodile*; and the 30th Regiment from Portsmouth on March 6 in her Majesty's ship *Euphrates*.

**LIEUT.-COL. R. CHALMERS, LATE BENGAL STAFF CORPS.**—This officer died at Notting-hill on August 11, aged forty-seven. The gallant deceased served throughout the Indian Mutiny campaigns of 1857-59, and afterwards joined the Volunteer Cavalry, and served with Havelock's force from its first taking the field in July, 1857, to the end of the Mutiny. He also served with the force under Outram, occupying the Alumbagh, and was present at the capture of Lucknow and action of Ruttunpore.

**LIEUT.-COL. W. G. WARD, MADRAS, S.C.**—This Indian officer died at Hastings on Aug. 10, at the age of forty-eight. He received his first commission in 1851, served with the Madras Rifles during the suppression of the mutiny in Bengal from September, 1857, to November, 1859, and received the Mutiny medal with clasp for Central India. He was afterwards appointed Assistant-General Superintendent for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad.

**CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.**—At the International Congress of Orientalists which will meet at Florence on the 12th of September and sit till the 18th, besides those already named, there will probably be present Mr. Edward Eastwick, Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Dr. Rost, of the India Office, Mr. Rogers, of Cairo, Lieut.-Col. Pearce, and the Rev. J. Long. The following public bodies and societies will be represented by delegates, viz., the India Office, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the British Museum, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Philological Society, the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and the Anthropological Society. Tickets for the Congress may be obtained by applying to the delegates appointed by the Congress. Holders of tickets are entitled to a reduction of 30 per cent. on their railway fares in Italy, both going and returning.—*Athenæum*.

**CYPRUS.**—From the list of new companies registered, the particulars of which are given weekly in the *Investors' Guardian* newspaper, it appears that within the past fortnight six companies, with an aggregate capital of four millions one hundred and forty-five thousand pounds, have been registered for the purpose of carrying out operations in connection with our recently acquired possession of Cyprus. The companies are as follows:—Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey Investment and Land Mortgage—Capital £2,000,000, in £10 shares. Island of Cyprus Land and Trading—Capital, £100,000, in £5 shares. Bank of Cyprus and Trading Agency—Capital £25,000, in £20 shares. Cyprus Hotel and Club—Capital £20,000, in £5 shares. Cyprus Investment and Improvement—Capital £1,000,000, in £10 shares. Land Mortgage Investment and Trust Company of Cyprus—Capital £1,000,000, in £10 shares.

**THE MAIL SERVICE TO THE EAST.**—Referring to the subject of the new Mail contracts, the *Daily Telegraph* states that one of the most remarkable "round robins" perhaps ever witnessed in the City, signed by every firm and bank of eminence connected with the East, beginning with Messrs. Rothschild, and bearing such names as Sassoon, Hambro, Matheson, Ralli, and Dent, has been presented to the Postmaster-General on the subject of the new contract. The memorialists point out how smoothly the service hitherto in use has worked, how admirably it suits banking and exchange operations, and how gravely injurious any division of the service among different contractors might prove. They bear testimony to the "remarkable punctuality" with which the Peninsular and Oriental Company have carried the mails hitherto, and allege that "the efficiency of their service has been of the utmost value to the trade of the East." It is obvious from their language that the memorialists are strongly desirous the new contract should be given, other things being equal, to the Company, and in this they undoubtedly express the general opinion.

## India Office.

August 17, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. de W. Peel (Uncov.), R. Ogilvie (Uncov.), G. F. Mathew (Uncov.), J. Ball (Uncov.), R. Redpath (Uncov.), R. D. Paget-Jones (Uncov.), E. Hyde (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. H. M. Winterbotham and J. H. Nelson.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E.; and Capt. J. H. C. G. Lasalle, Inf.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. A. J. MacLaverly, R.A.; and Capt. T. Price, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. F. M. Hunter, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. Pettitt (Uncov.), 2 mos. and 7 days, s.c.; S. F. A. Smith, 6 mos., s.c.; F. H. Fisher, 6 mos., s.c.; E. S. Moseley, 1 mo., furl.; P. J. Moran (Uncov.), 6 mos., s.c.; G. F. Mathew (Uncov.), to Nov. 15; H. F. D. Moule, 3 mos., s.c.; W. H. Douglas (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. Tate (Uncov.), 15 days' furl.

#### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Major P. L. Gordon, Cav., 6 mo.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. C. D. J. Dodd, Staff Corps, 3 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. E. Porter, J. F. K. Hewitt, H. Lushington, H. W. Alexander, C. J. Ponsonby (Uncov.), G. Pettitt (Uncov.), G. J. Burke (Uncov.), G. H. Tait (Uncov.), O. Lash (Pilot), J. R. Hand (Uncov.), J. S. Hewitt (Uncov.), G. F. Mathew (Uncov.), H. Moseley, C. W. Whish, D. M. Smeaton, H. F. D. Moule.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. K. M. Chatfield (Uncov.), J. Tate.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. E. N. Sandilands, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. Davidson, R.E.; Major E. L. Ommaney, Staff Corps; and Capt. C. E. Halliott, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Major J. Liddersdale, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*

### MARRIAGES.

**FRERE—BYRNE.**—W. Douglas Frere, late of 100th Regt., son of the late H. Frere, of Madras, to Cecilia Margaret, daughter of Luke Byrne, late King's Dragoons, at Hendon, Aug. 8.

**HIGHT—COTTELL.**—Arthur Edward Hight, P.W.D., to Violet Amy Cottrell, at Richmond, Aug. 12.

**HOMER—PALMER.**—Rev. Francis D'Altry Homer, M.A., to Louisa Mary, daughter of the late R. Stuart Palmer, of Calcutta, at South Kensington, Aug. 7.

**LYDD—JEPPS.**—Percy Lloyd, formerly of Canton, China, to Elizabeth A. (Lizzie) Jepps, at Brixton, Aug. 10.

**PEILE—DICKINSON.**—Charles Peile, late of Bombay, to Mary Dickinson, at Cumberland, Aug. 7.

**STORR—HOEY.**—Walter William Storr, to Catherine Annie Georgina, daughter of J. R. Hoey, late of the Bengal Army, at Twickenham, Aug. 10.

**WILLIAMS—ELLIS.**—Harry Plunkett, son of Lieut. Col. Williams, B.S.C., to Kathleen Ellis, at Langham Church, Aug. 7.

### DEATHS.

**CHALMERS.**—Lieut. Col. Robert Chalmers, B.S.C., and Commandant 14th Bengal Cavalry Lancers, at Notting-hill, Aug. 11, aged 46.

**GEORGEHAN.**—Col. Nicholas Georgehan, late 25th M.N.I., at Ballybrack, County Dublin, Aug. 9, aged 78.

**GRAHAM.**—Rosalie Jane, daughter of Surg. Major Henry W. Graham, B.M.S., at Uckfield, Sussex, Aug. 6, aged 23.

**LIMOND.**—Jessie, widow of Major Gen. Sir James Limond, C.B., late M.A. at 15, Eaton-terrace, S.W., Aug. 16, aged 85.

**LLOYD.**—Jessie, daughter of the late John Duval Lloyd, H.E.I.C.S., at Twickenham, Aug. 10.

**MORISON.**—Maria, widow of Col. James Morison, Madras Establishment, at Christchurch, Aug. 4.

**WARD.**—Lieut. Col. W. George Ward, M.S.C., at Hastings, Aug. 10, aged 48.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10. St. Margaret, Calcutta; Winged Hunter, Bombay.—11. Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Savernake, Bombay; Susan Gilmore, Calcutta; Parkfield, Calcutta.—12. Tongoy, Madras; Northampton, Bimilipatam.—13. St. Margaret, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 10. Inchmurren, Calcutta.—13. Dhuleep Singh, Calcutta.—14. Sta. Almora, Colombo; Flamingo, Colombo; Naturalist, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Aug. 15.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Henrich, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, Rev. B. Davis, Rev. J. and Mrs. Morrison, Major M. C. Morris, and Mr. Ogilvie. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Thynne and family, and Mr. Macgill. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. J. Sherstone, Lieut. Cass, Capt. Carr, Lieut. Bull, and Mrs. Kinnear and two children. For ZANTHAR.—Capt. Earle. For MALTA.—Surg. Major J. and Mrs. Kinahan, Messrs. George and Dawkins, and Messrs. A. and W. H. Thorn.

Per str. —, Aug. 15.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Culbard.

Per str. —, Aug. 15.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Dep. surg. gen. William-son, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Finch.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Ann Millicent, for Kurrachee, July 19, 10 N., 27 W.  
William Fairburn, Rangoon to Bombay, April 30, 4 N., 93 E.  
W. H. Conner, Bombay to Havre, July 7, 6 S., 16 W.  
Grassmere, for Bombay, July 13, 6 N., 24 W.  
Lady Lisgar, for Bombay, June 30, 10 N., 26 W.  
Avalanche, from Calcutta, July 13, off Cape l'Agulhas.  
Penthesilia, from Calcutta, July 12, 12 N., 26 W.  
Fearnought, for Bombay, July 14, 13 N., 26 W.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### AUGUST 22.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses-Power, Miss Heynell, Mr. Zevenboom, and Mr. A. Malcock.

VENICE to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Renard.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Blackwood, and Mr. J. Sniders.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill and son, Miss Bruce, and Mr. Gibbons.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. C. Edwards, and Mrs. Harrison.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Dixon Carter, and Col. Bruce.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Capt. Bagshawe, Mr. A. St. L. Carter, Mr. Sarielle, Comdt. J. E. Pringle, Mr. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Capt. Juge, and Lieut. Flint.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Fraser.

SOUTHAMPTON to ADELAIDE.—Mr. Engelhardt.

SOUTHAMPTON to GALLE.—Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Stirling.

VENICE to GALLE.—Mr. P. F. Hadow.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. B. Ender, Miss Ender, Rev. O. Dunn, Rev. F. H. Boulton, Mr. J. Rigby, Capt. Haelett, and Mr. Roberts.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Bishop Scherenschewsky and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Carhill.

SOUTHAMPTON to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. W. M. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowland.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and Mr. H. Cameron.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. A. H. Miller, and Mr. H. S. O. Brown.

#### AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Nott and children, and Mrs. Robinson and seven children.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse, Mr. Shephard, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. S. W. Stanley, and Mr. E. G. Jenkins.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith, Mr. W. Wedderburn, and Mr. J. Ryan.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, Mr. J. T. Southey, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. L. W. King.

#### SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wille, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Santon, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lea, Mrs. M. J. Arnot, Mr. Gordon Tomkins, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Soonce.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Major Graham, and Mrs. Peterson's two children.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias, and Mr. Pollen.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. O. B. Acton, Mr. A. Carnitt, and Mr. Ammann.

VENICE to BRISBANE.—Rev. W. F. Gora.

#### SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Miss Davies, and Gen. and Mrs. Warre.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Miss Whist.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Griterslot, Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Fanshawe, and Mr. F. R. Mallet.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.—Mr. Tanner.

#### SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kinealy and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, and Mr. and Mrs. Grace.

BRINDISI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.

GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mosley.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, Miss Jackson, and Mr. F. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor, and Mr. Green.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Oxley, and Miss Smith.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Jenkins.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Christie.

SUZZ to MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. S. Hamilton.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie.

#### SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irons, Miss Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, Mrs. Baunell, and Mr. and Mrs. High.



BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, c.b., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, and Mr. Llewellyn and child.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. O. Porter, and Mrs. Langley.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, and Mr. Francis.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family.

## OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Mrs. Elliott, Surg. Major Thornton, and Mr. B. Wise.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major Leach.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, and Mr. Cumming.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ffolliott, Mrs. Ransell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, and Mr. J. C. Walker.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, and Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Walter Thomas, and Mr. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flag Lieut. Urwick.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.

## OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyno, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, and Misses Ingle.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, and Col. Montague.

MALTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. E. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, and Miss Vere.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Sirard and family.

## OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, and Capt. McMickens.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, and Mr. J. O. Macgregor.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Miss Nicol, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper Cappell and family, Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Maichison, Mrs. M. Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, and Mrs. Hamilton and maid.

VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Partman.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Lidderdale.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Wisdom.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Cresswell and two daughters.

## OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Deedes, and Mrs. Egerton and party.

## OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

## Mails to India, etc.

Th Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 a.m., and those via Brindisi, every Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, Aug 29.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, Aug. 30.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninespence, besides the deficiency of postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.	Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	97	93
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1894-95 (Sioca)...	...	85 1/2	85	85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1895-96 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
4th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
5th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
6th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
7th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
8th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
9th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
10th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
11th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
12th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
13th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
14th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
15th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
16th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
17th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
18th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
19th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85
20th 4 per Cent. 1896-97 ...	...	85 1/2	85	85

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 d.
Madras ...	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 7 1/2 d.	1s. 8 d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7 1/2 d.	3s. 8 d.	3s. 8 1/2 d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7 1/2 d.	3s. 8 d.	3s. 8 1/2 d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0 d.	5s. 1 d.	5s. 1 1/2 d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	52 1/2 d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53 1/2 d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1890 ...	100	103 1/2 to 103 1/2
	India 4 per cent. ...	100	104 1/2 to 105
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	100	100 to 101
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	20s. to 30s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	20s. to 30s. pm.
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	117 to 119
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	138 to 140
Stock	Do. Irred. 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	135 to 140
Stock	East Indian ...	100	129 to 131
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	125 to 127
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
30	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	115 to 117
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	115 to 117
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 110
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	117 to 119
	Ditto Debentures (c) ...	...	99 to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100	115 to 117
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	115 to 117
20	Ditto ...	22. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	108 to 110
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	103 to 105
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	13 to 13 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ...	all	100 to 102
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	40 to 42
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 1/2 to 21 1/2
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3 1/2
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	— to —
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26. 6s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	3 to 3 1/2
30	Assam Tea Company ...	20	62 to 64
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 3 1/2
10	Leibong ...	all	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 1/2 to 7
5	Do. New ...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2 to 8 1/2 dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	39 to 41
50	Ditto New, 1887 ...	20	6 to 6 dis.
25	National of India Land ...	12 1/2	— to —
30	Suez Canal ...	all	21 1/2 to —
	Sarnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	61 to 62
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	85 to 86
	Gourapore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	75 to 76

THE Royal Bombay Golf Club held their half-yearly competition for the Blackheath Challenge Medal on July 15. The medal and cup were won by R. Roberts.

## Advertisements.

**BIJOU SEASIDE RESIDENCE**, adjoining Walmer Castle, the Seat of Earl Granville. TO BE LET, Furnished, for Ten Months, from 1st November next, or for a lesser term, a moderate sized DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for an Officer on Furlough. The House stands in its own grounds of about an acre and a quarter, and commands an uninterrupted view of the sea; it contains large drawing and dining-rooms, five bed-rooms, two large dressing-rooms, and two servants' rooms, the usual offices, coach-house, and stable. Gas throughout the house.

For terms, photograph, &c., apply to "A. W." Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

**A LADY**, lately arrived from India, can thoroughly recommend a young NATIVE BEARER, who is seeking a RETURN PASSAGE TO INDIA. He is very honest, most kind and attentive in looking after children, or would attend on a Single Gentleman.

Please address Mrs. HAWKES, Hazeldean, Hamilton-road, Reading.

**A CLERGYMAN'S WIDOW**, residing in one of the most healthy suburbs of Edinburgh, is anxious to obtain some CHILDREN from India as BOARDERS, to whom she offers a happy Christian home, with a Mother's care. Good references given and required.

### THE WANDERERS' CLUB, PALL-MALL.

Lord HEADLEY, President of Committee. This Club is established in the best position in the West End, for Officers of Her Majesty's Services (of whom there are now 400), Professional Gentlemen, Merchants, and Others, and more especially, as its name denotes, for those Gentlemen who have associated in distant parts of the world.

The Annual Subscription is—Town Members, Eight Guineas; Country Members, Four Guineas.

Members resident abroad, Two Guineas. Entrance Fee, Ten Guineas.

The Club now numbers 1,415 Members, and when it reaches 1,500 Members the Entrance Fee will be raised. Applications to be made to

C. W. E. PINEO, Secretary.

2 Pall Mall, July 1st, 1878.

**CIVILIANS and MILITARY OFFICERS** proceeding abroad can effect ASSURANCES and COANS in connection therewith, on moderate terms, with the

### STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

by applying at the Offices of the Company in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.

H. J. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sec. for England, 83, King William-street, E.C.

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In consequence of Spurious Imitations of

### LEA & PERRIN'S SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public,

LEA & PERRIN have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

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which Signature is placed on every bottle of

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and without which none is genuine.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cruise and Blackwell, London; and Export Oilmen generally. Retail, by Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

### SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

The Faculty pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

Highly commended by the entire Medical Press. Being without sugar, spices, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and is IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny. COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, Cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when richer Chocolate is prohibited.

In tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.

**COCOATINA IS THE BEST COCOA FOR EXPORT**

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London Joint-Stock Bank.  
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

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DIRECT.—SAILING from LIVERPOOL every ALTERNATE SATURDAY MORNING as under. Average Passage Thirty-two days. Saloon, £50. Highest Class and Speed. Excellent accommodation. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Steamer.	Commander.	Sailing.
City of Edinburgh...	D. Anderson	Saturday, Aug. 31
City of Carthage...	D. Barnett	Saturday, Sept. 14
City of Canterbury...	J. Marr	Saturday, .. 28
City of London...	R. McNeill	Saturday, Oct. 12

For Cabin Plans, Freight, &c., apply to GEORGE SMITH and SONS, Glasgow; MONTGOMERIE and GREENHORN, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.; or ALLAN BROTHERS and Co., James-street, Liverpool.

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Route to India.—Fortnightly Sailings.—First class Passenger Steamers, fitted up expressly for the trade. Qualified Surgeons and Stewardesses carried.

From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.
s.s. Columbia... Saturday, Aug. 24	Saturday, Aug. 31
s.s. India ... Saturday, Sept. 21	Saturday, Sept. 28
s.s. Macedonia Saturday, Oct. 5	Saturday, Oct. 12
s.s. Trinacria... Saturday, Oct. 19	Saturday, Oct. 26
s.s. Italia ... Saturday, Nov. 2	Saturday, Nov. 9

First-class, Fifty Guineas. Sail punctually as advertised. Apply for Berths or Handbooks to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Union-street, Glasgow, and 17, Water-street, Liverpool; J. W. JONES, Chapel-walks, Manchester; GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; or to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 19, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

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Orion ...	2298	C. Smerdon	Saturday, Sept. 21
Mira ...	2608	W. Lee...	Saturday, Oct. 19
Pleiades ...	2294	W. P. Lepage	Saturday, Nov. 16
Vega ...	2600	(Building)	To follow.

These Steamers are despatched punctually, take Saloon Passengers only, have spacious accommodation, are fitted with every comfort (icehouse, punkahs, &c.), and each carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Their outward passages, including all stoppages, vary from twenty-nine to thirty-five days.

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BY CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY

Royal Horse Guards.

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### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

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Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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### COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

In use SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS,  
18, NEW ORMOND-STREET, LONDON.



INDIA OFFICE, Aug. 12, 1878.

# THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that the Government of India have informed him that it is their intention to issue the following NOTIFICATION in India on this date:—

SIMLA, Aug. 12, 1878.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

Whereas, by the terms of the Notification No. 28, dated April 20, 1859, and by the conditions of the Promissory Notes, dated May 31, 1859, bearing interest at 4½ per centum per annum, issued in accordance with that Notification, the said Promissory Notes may be paid off and discharged on or after May 1, 1879, on the expiration of a previous notice of three months, which notice may be first given on Feb. 1, 1879; and whereas it is the present intention of the Governor-General in Council to give the said notice, and to pay off the said notes on or about the dates aforesaid, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to raise a LOAN of TEN CRORES of RUPEES for this purpose, in the following manner:—

First.—This Loan shall be entitled "The Transfer Loan, 1879."

Second.—Promissory Notes will be issued for the said sum of Ten Crores of Rupees, in the two alternative forms annexed to this Notification.

Third.—The notes in the first form will bear interest at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, and the principal repayable will be the amount stated in each note. The portion of the Loan for which these notes are issued will be entitled "The Transfer Loan, 1879, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portion."

Fourth.—The notes in the second form will be issued only in exchange for notes of the said Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan surrendered under the sixth and seventh clauses of this Notification. The portion of the Loan for which these notes are issued will be entitled "The Transfer Loan, 1879, Seven Shillings per Cent. Portion."

These notes in the second form will be discharged in Calcutta, when repayable, by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of £3 10s. sterling for each Rs. 100 of their amount; the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments, at the date of the expiry of the notice of the discharge of the notes.

Interest will be paid on these notes at the rate of the equivalent in Rupees of £3 10s. sterling per annum for each Rs. 1,000, the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments, at the time when each successive instalment of interest becomes due.

Fifth.—The promissory notes issued under this notification, whether in the first or second form,

Will be subject to the usual conditions and privileges as to renewal, consolidation, division, enforcement for the payment of interest at the Bank of England by drafts upon India, or at any Government treasury in India, and the like;

And will not be discharged before Sept. 15, 1893, or until after the expiry of a notice of not less than three months, which notice will not be issued before June 15, 1893.

Interest upon them will accrue from March 15, 1879, and will be paid in Calcutta half-yearly, upon and after Sept. 15 and March 15.

No note will be issued for less than 100 Rupees, or for any amount not being a multiple of 100 Rupees.

Sixth.—Until noon on Monday, Sept. 16, 1878, duly receipted Promissory Notes of the said Five and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will be received at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or any of their branches, or at any Government treasury in India, to be exchanged, without charge, for Promissory Notes of the Transfer Loan hereby advertised, enforced for the payment of interest in the same manner as the surrendered notes, either in the first or second form, at the option of the owners expressed in the receipt given for the contents of the surrendered notes. Accrued interest on such surrendered notes, and, further, interest thereon in advance to April 30, 1878, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, will be promptly paid to the person entitled thereto.

If the owner does not specify the form (whether first or second) in which he wishes the notes of the Transfer Loan, 1879, to be issued to him, these notes will, in such case, be issued to him in the first, or Four-and-a-Half per Cent. form.

Seventh.—Or, until noon on Monday, Sept. 16, 1878, Promissory Notes of the said Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan will be received by the Bank of England in London, to be exchanged as aforesaid, and accrued and anticipation interest as aforesaid, paid to the person entitled, by a draft payable on demand, in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay.

Eighth.—If, by reason of the duly certified absence from India or England, as the case may be, of the owner, or of one of the owners, of a note thus surrendered, a legal receipt for the contents thereof cannot be given by noon on Sept. 16, 1878, then, in such case, the surrender will be accepted if the note be left in the custody of the bank, branch bank, or Treasury in India, or of the Bank of England in London, as the case may be, and a legal receipt given before noon on Monday, Oct. 14 next.

Ninth.—Notes issued in exchange for notes of the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan surrendered under the sixth and seventh clauses of this notification will form part of the total Transfer Loan of Ten Crores of Rupees hereby advertised, and interest thereon will accrue from March 15, 1879. The aggregate amount of the notes to be thus issued will be notified in the *Gazette of India*, and by the Secretary of State in London, as accurately and as soon as possible after Sept. 16, 1878, and tenders will be received for the whole or part of

any amount remaining to complete the said sum of Ten Crores of Rupees in the following manner.

Tenth.—Promissory Notes for such remaining amount will be issued only in the first form annexed to this Notification.

Eleventh.—Tenders for the said remaining amount will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Monday, October 21 next. In exercise of the powers conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act upon these tenders.

Twelfth.—Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Treasury-buildings, Calcutta, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Transfer Loan, 1879, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portion." If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India, to whom a letter of allotment may be issued, if any part of the Loan is allotted to such tenderer.

Thirteenth.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or one of their branches, or from an officer in charge of some Government Treasury, or by a cheque on a banker in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or by Government Promissory Notes made payable to the Comptroller-General, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than five lacs of rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth part of the tender; this deposit of one or two per centum will be treated as in part payment of the last instalment, and will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully taken up; a cash deposit may, after acceptance of the tender in support of which it is made, be replaced by a Government promissory note.

Fourteenth.—The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, will be rejected as null and void.

Fifteenth.—The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

Sixteenth.—The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, when the tenders are opened, placed upon the table, in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected, only because it is below the recorded minimum.

Seventeenth.—Tenders will be opened publicly, at the office of the Comptroller-General in Calcutta, at noon on Monday, Oct. 21 next; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in the 19th clause.

Eighteenth.—Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders.

Nineteenth.—As soon as possible after the said October 21 next, Letters of Allotment will be issued to those persons whose tenders are accepted in whole or in part, or to their agents; and the names of those to whom such Letters of Allotment are issued will be posted, for general information, at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Twentieth.—Payment of any accepted tender may be made to the account of the Government in the head office of one of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or in any branch of any of these banks, or into any Government treasury or treasuries in India which may be named in the tender.

Twenty-first.—Accepted tenders must be paid, in three equal instalments, as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, Nov. 18, 1878.

One-third on or before Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878.

One-third on or before Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the letter of allotment.

Twenty-second.—Duly receipted promissory notes of the Government of India of the said Five and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 will be received in payment of accepted tenders, and accrued interest thereon, together with interest thereon in advance to April 30, 1879, promptly paid.

Twenty-third.—Interest upon each payment made in cash (not in promissory notes under the Twenty-second Clause) will be promptly paid in advance, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum, from the date of such payment to March 14 next.

Twenty-fourth.—Scrip receipts for instalments paid or Promissory Notes of the Five and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 surrendered will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their branches, or by the officers in charge of the Government treasuries at which payment or surrender is made, or, in the case of Promissory Notes of the Five and a Half per Cent. Loan of 1859-60 surrendered in London under the Seventh Clause of this notification by the Bank of England. These receipts will, as soon as possible, be exchanged for promissory notes, in one or other of the annexed forms, as provided in this Notification.

## FIRST FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

(See Third Clause.)

FOUR WILLIAM, March 15, 1879.

Transfer Loan, 1879, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portion. Promissory Note for Government Rupees (X), bearing interest, payable half-yearly, at the rate of 4½ rupees per centum per annum.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government rupees (X), as a Loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India;

And does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, on demand, three

months after notice of repayment published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India*, to repay the said loan of rupees (X) to the said (A. B.) his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her" or "their") order in Calcutta, with interest to the date appointed for discharge, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum; And such notice as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this note.

And the Governor-General in Council hereby promises, on and after each succeeding 15th day of the months of September and March, until the expiration of three months after notice of repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease), on demand, to pay to the said (A. B.), his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her" or "their") order in Calcutta, interest on the said sum of Government rupees (X), for half a year, at the rate of 4½ per centum per annum.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that notice of repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before June 15, 1893, and that this note shall not be discharged before Sept. 15, 1893.

## SECOND FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTE.

(See Fourth Clause.)

FOUR WILLIAM, March 15, 1879.

Transfer Loan, 1879, 7s. per cent. portion. Promissory Note for Government rupees (X), bearing interest per Rs. 1,000 per annum, payable half-yearly at the rate of the equivalent in rupees, calculated at the adjusting rate of exchange of £3 10s. sterling.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government rupees (X) as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India;

And does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, on demand, three months after notice of repayment published by order of the Governor-General of India in Council in the *Gazette of India*, to repay the said loan of rupees (X) to the said (A. B.), his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her" or "their") order in Calcutta, by paying to him (or "her" or "them"), or his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her" or "their") order, for every hundred rupees, the equivalent in rupees of £3 10s. sterling, calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments on the date when the aforesaid notice of repayment expires; together with interest to the date appointed for discharge at the rate hereinafter promised;

And such notice of repayment as aforesaid shall be equivalent to a tender of repayment at the period therein appointed for the discharge of this note.

And the Governor-General in Council hereby promises, on and after each succeeding 15th day of the months of September and March, until three months after notice of repayment as aforesaid (when all further interest will cease), on demand, to pay to the said (A. B.), his (or "her" or "their") executors, administrators, or assigns, or his (or "her" or "their") order in Calcutta, interest on the said sum of Government Rupees (X) for half a year at the rate per hundred Rupees per annum of the equivalent in Rupees of 7s. sterling, calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury for the adjustment of transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments on the day when each half-yearly payment of interest first becomes payable.

The Governor-General in Council hereby further engages that notice of repayment as aforesaid shall not be given before June 15, 1893, and that this note shall not be discharged before Sept. 15, 1893.

## FORM OF TENDER.

I, A. B., hereby tender for rupees (X) of the Transfer Loan, 1879, Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Portion, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated Aug. 12, 1878, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of rupees (x) annas (y)\* for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt† for rupees (X), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of

Branch of the Bank of ; or into the Government Treasury as the case may be) the first instalment on or before Monday, Nov. 18 next, and the several later instalments on or before the dates fixed by the Notification, as follows:—

One-third on or before Monday, Nov. 18, 1878,

One-third on or before Thursday, Dec. 19, 1878,

One-third on or before Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D., at‡

NOTE.—(1) A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and each tender must be supported by a separate deposit. In order to avoid mistakes, the tender, or, at least, the name of the tenderer, and the amount and rate tendered, should be written in English. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per cent, not the premium or discount, thus: "One hundred and two," or "One hundred," or "Ninety-nine," not "Two per cent. Premium," or "Par," or "One per cent. Discount."

By order of the Governor-General in Council, R. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary to the Government of India.

\* Fractions of an anna not allowed.

† Or cheque or Government promissory note.

‡ Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

§ Here insert "C. D."s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India.



# OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS

## WALL LIGHTS AND LUSTRES. CHANDELIERS IN BRONZE AND ORMOLU.

### DUPLEX AND OTHER LAMPS FOR INDIA AND HOME USE,

AND FITTED WITH PATENT EXTINGUISHER.  
TABLE GLASS OF ALL KINDS.

ORNAMENTAL GLASS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.  
MINTONS AND WORCESTER PORCELAIN AND STONE CHINA.  
MESS, EXPORT, AND FURNISHING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.  
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USE NO SUBSTITUTE.—See perpetual injunction against imitators; also the unanimous judgment before the Lords Justices Bramwell, Brett, and Cotton, Jan. 22, 1878, in H. Lamplough's favour.  
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SICKNESS, HEADACHE, and NAUSEA are in most cases immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of a tumbler of cold water. This can be repeated once or twice in two hours, if needful.

SEA VOYAGES.—It is a very valuable accompaniment, and should on no account be omitted. It instantly allays the sea or bilious sickness.

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Second door from Hatton-garden, London, and of all respectable Chemists. In Bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s.

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THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL, in his report to the Admiralty (13th Aug., 1870) on Forty Chronometers entered for annual competition, says of M. F. DENT'S CHRONOMETER, "This is the finest Chronometer that we have ever had on trial."

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AND

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### Summary and Review.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail, which our readers will remark has been longer in transit than usual, are, from Bombay, August 2; Allahabad and Madras, July 31; Calcutta, July 30.

THE Madras papers give most cheerful news regarding the prospects of the country. The famine may be said to be at an end. From everywhere, with few exceptions, come reports of the good done by the recent rains, and the Government are now relieved of their grave anxiety. Most provident arrangements had been made for relief works and additional famine officers, whose services, it may be hoped, will not now be required. The irrigation works in Coimbatore and Salem are stopped, as the channels are full, and the labourers are being sent to the south coast canal. Relief works will not have to be provided for many weeks longer, and it is expected all, save those continued as plans of public utility, will be closed in October. In Madras the *on dit* that the Governor intends soon to relinquish his office has called forth the hope that his Grace will continue his term of office "now that he has acquired experience." The North-Western relief projects have been made the subject of a Resolution, the text of which will be published in our columns, but the most recent telegram informs us that in view of the greatly improved aspect of affairs throughout the north-west, the local Government is authorised to carry out proposals for lowering the rate of relief wages and turning off the works all able-bodied people who refused to do a fair task in relief employment, and all able-bodied people for whom work exists in the fields. The rainfall in Bengal has been most capricious, on the whole. Except in parts of Burdwan, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpore the prospects were good. The reports from the Indigo districts are unfavourable. In Lower Bengal the only district that will do well is Jessor, which, to compensate for this, is suffering from a strange and most destructive murrain amongst the cattle, hundreds of which have died. From Assam the latest reports state that in the Surma Valley the weather was cloudy, with good rain, and the crops were doing well. Cholera had disappeared from Katigora in Kachar. In the Brahma-

putra Valley the weather was seasonable, but the *aus* crop had been damaged to some extent in the districts of Kamrup, Nagaong, Sibsagar, and Lakhimpur by the unusual rising of the river. Tea was doing well, except in Sibsagar, where the prospects were not favourable. Two shocks of earthquake, the second of which was most severe, and lasted about ten seconds, were felt at Kamrup at half-past eight on the morning of the 5th July, travelling from north-west to south-east. Cholera had disappeared from Lakhimpur. The rains in Darjeeling have proved too much for the red spider; and a promising flush only waits for sun.

THE accounts given of the floods in Upper Sind prepare us to expect to hear of heavy losses. Under date of July 17 the correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes that the Kashmir and Begari Bund, on which Government have spent more than ten lacs of rupees, has breached at the seventh mile. The breach is 400 feet long, and closing is hopeless. Thus once again the hopes of the cultivators will be blasted. The country will be overswept (is being), and all the *kharif* cultivation has been sown to a larger extent than usual. The Jacobabad zemindars who live and cultivate along the Begari will be utterly ruined, as they have all incurred large expenses this season in the clearing and forming branch canals, purchase of seed, &c., in full confidence that the stability of the bund had been quite secured. Large tracts of *kharif* land had been sown; other large portions were in preparation by the plough; money, seed, and labour—all are now gone; and the poor fellows ruined. The mischief is not confined to the Jacobabad district, but extends in a lesser degree to Shikarpoor and Sukkur, where the floods are gradually spreading. The "Sind" Canal, which is thirty-seven miles long and sixty feet wide, has breached near the mouth, submerged Abad Melani, and destroyed the standing *kharif* crops near Lakhi, a town of very ancient date. One zemindar alone had some 1,400 begas of rice and jowari cultivation destroyed. Some of the Begari breaches have been fortunately got under control, but the larger one in the Kashmir and Begari bund seems to be hopeless. The Ghotki bund has given way, and most probably the town of Ghotki will be submerged. Mr. Foreman, the Deputy Collector, left Sukkur for Ghotki on the evening of the 16th. The present floods seem to be nearly as bad as those in 1874, when the western *let* assumed such alarming proportions that there was little hope of saving Jacobabad from its devastating effects. The *Bombay Gazette* of the 2nd inst. states "that no danger to Jacobabad is at present apprehended."

THE work of the famine is nearly over, and the Governor-General in Council has placed on record the thanks of the Government to the gallant military volunteers for famine duty last year, who, to the number of eighty, answered the call for help from the distressed Presidency of Madras. We shall publish in our next the full text of the official papers. The Governor-General in Council "cordially endorses the acknowledgments expressed to the gentlemen who had gallantly, under a trying climate, and in spite of disease, done a soldier's part in the campaign against famine." The resolution states that special concessions will be made to those who have suffered in health. The *Bombay Gazette* adds to this that officers who were driven home by sickness are to be allowed six months' full pay up to Rs. 600 a month.

DECORATIONS and durbais, where loyal speeches express the gratitude of the recipients, are now almost a weekly item of news. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs that a Durbar was held at Jeypore on the 16th, in presence of the chief Sirdars and European officers, for the investiture of the Maharajah with the Order of the Indian Empire. Returning thanks, he said:—"I cannot express in adequate language my sense of gratefulness for the token of Imperial favour conferred upon me by the Queen-Empress. The infinite obligation she has placed me under demands my constant attachment and devotion to the Throne, and loyal duties to the Sovereign always remain uppermost in my mind."

THE death of Abdulla Jan, the favourite son of the Ameer of Kabul, and the acknowledged heir of his throne, must be expected to exert a material influence on the situation in Kabul. It will not obviate but rather augment the necessity for the Kabul mission. The *Times* telegram reports the present state of affairs from the Camp of Exercise near the frontier:—Golam Hussein Khan, formerly a Risaldar of Cavalry, now a Jagheerदार in the Dunnoo district, has arrived at Peshawur on his way to Kabul, the bearer of a letter from the Viceroy to the Ameer, announcing that a mission is about to visit Kabul. The departure of the mission will, however, be so timed that it may not reach its destination before the beginning of October, so as to allow the prescribed forty days' public mourning for the death of Abdulla Jan to intervene. It is possible, if the Ameer continues obstinate, that the Government may adopt an intermediate policy by sealing the Khyber Pass and carrying out its scheme for a permanent rectification of the whole north-west frontier boundary, in accordance with the policy initiated by the occupation of Quetta.

ATTENTION has been drawn by the *Civil and Military Gazette* to the guarded, not to say hostile, attitude which the Chinese exclusive policy still maintains on our Indo-Tibetan frontier, no British subject being allowed to cross the boundary line in any portion of the Himalayan range. The clause in the Chefoo convention stipulating for an exploring mission either through Tibet to China, or through China to Tibet, must be held to have become nugatory by the efflux of the limited period. But as the negotiations cannot be considered as concluded, it is to be hoped that provision may be made for some facilities for communication, and that not only in the interests of Assam trade. The *Pall Mall Gazette* pointed out the other day that an endeavour ought to be made to induce the Chinese Government to recognise the trading treaty that was entered into between the late ruler of Kashgar and Sir Douglas Forsyth, so as to prevent the loss of all the advantages of our ten years' intercourse. It certainly should be an object of our diplomatists to convince the Chinese Government that it is better for both parties that we should obtain as great advantages from the re-establishment of the Peking Government as from the maintenance of a rebel ruler.

A SOMEWHAT conjectural description of a visit projected under the leadership of Major Sandeman into the Khan of Khelat's territories and Beloochistan is given by the *Bombay Gazette*. Though some arrangement had been made for the despatch of the expedition without any delay, its immediate departure is postponed. Major Sandeman is still at Simla, but is ready to start at the most convenient opportunity. He will first of all, we believe, go to Dera Ghazee Khan, and thence to Jacobabad, where an escort of 250 men of Jacob's Rifles and 200 sabres of the 2nd Sind Horse will be ready to take him over the frontier. He will then, after perhaps visiting Dadur and Quetta, go to Khelat, where he will have an interview with the Khan; thence to Nal, westward of the great valley of Khozdar, which is extensive and well-watered, and in parts fertile and highly cultivated. Nal is the head quarters of the Bezanjee tribe, and is 3,390 feet above sea level. From Nal Major Sandeman will take a route hitherto quite unexplored, and probably where no European has before been, unless it was Mr. Masson some fifty or more years ago. The route to be taken will be from Nal to Panigur in Mekran. Panjur is the chief town of the district of the same name, which is one of the richest and most fertile districts in Mekran.

THE most recent despatches received from the Chargé d'Affaires at Peking on the subject of the famine in China,

dated June 10, and just issued, give a more hopeful account of the prospects of the coming season. A fair quantity of rain, enough to permit the autumn crops to be sown, has fallen in all parts of North China, and a number of emigrants have been sent back from Tientsin to Shansi with a provision of seed-corn. Abundant rain has fallen in the Peking district, and the epidemic of typhus was reported as abating. This is an improvement on the accounts of the latter part of May, when it was feared that the famine in Shansi must continue through another year, no rain having fallen in Shansi, and but a scanty fall having been experienced in Honan. The surplus harvests of Southern Manchuria have availed but little to relieve the frightful distress of Shansi. The total of deaths is roughly calculated at 7,000,000, the province of Shansi alone having lost 5,000,000. In the districts where the distress is most severe "the people prey upon each other like wild beasts," and in hundreds, or even thousands of villages seven-tenths of the population had perished by the end of May. No words could enhance the terrible significance of these brief statements.

THE Resident at Aden reports that the roads between Zeylah and Hurar have recently been interrupted. Many of the Kaffilas which started from Zeylah for Hurar have been plundered on the way by the Esa tribe. A Kaffila belonging to the Egyptian Government conveying jowari from Hurar to Zeylah has also been plundered by them. When the last Kaffila, which contained valuable goods, viz., cloth, &c., belonging to the Arab merchants, was plundered whilst on its way from Zeylah to Hurar, Aboobekar Pasha, the Governor of Zeylah, sent his son, Kazi of Zeylah, with ten others to the Esa tribe to persuade them to stop plundering, and to inquire into their grievances. The Shaikhs of the Esa tribe replied that the honour they used to get before the occupation of the country by the Egyptian Government, is now no more accorded to them, but, on the contrary, they are dishonoured and oppressed by that Government in every way. There is also a report that some differences have arisen on account of the tax collections between the Egyptian authorities and the Somali tribes of Bursoog and Busteh, living two days' distance from Hurar, the Egyptian authorities sent a force to coerce them; a fight ensued, in which about 500 were killed on the side of the Egyptians and many on the side of the Somalis. No agreement nor settlement has been come to yet regarding the above disturbances. No news from Yeman or from the interior worth relating.

THE Commander-in-Chief having represented the faults of the present system of sending sick officers before final medical boards to the Government of India, a resolution has been issued to the effect that officers of the British Service, not employed on the staff, are to be in future exempted from examination by a medical board at the port of embarkation, provided they have been passed by a medical committee in the divisions or districts in which they may be serving, and recommended for leave to proceed homewards. In fact, the medical man attending a patient will be now heard as to whether change of air and scene are likely to be the best restorative. Special rules on the subject will be shortly published by the Adjutant-General.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of Bishop Cotton's schools at Bangalor took place on the 17th ult. Mr. J. D. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Mysor, presided on the occasion, supported by Lieutenant-General Elmhirst and other officers. A medal was awarded to Miss E. A. Gow, the first girl pupil in Southern India who has passed the matriculation test. The Chairman commented on the satisfactory state of the schools, as shown by the increasing numbers, and the results attained, as an instance of the solid education furnished to the pupils under the teaching of Dr. Pope. He mentioned that a pupil of the schools had proceeded to England and surpassed five hundred competitors in his knowledge of English literature. The present want of the schools was a provision for scholarships, and the Chairman suggested an annual appeal for funds. We venture to add a suggestion to some of the old pupils of Dr. Cotton in England that this affords an opportunity for showing that affection for his memory that all, whether old Rugbeians or Marlburians, who were under his tuition must still feel.

THE Government of India has decided to open a Forest School at Dehra Dun, under the superintendence of Capt. Bailey, R.E. Hitherto, the Nancy Forest School has been the only institution available for training officers for service in the Forest department, and thus natives of India were unduly handicapped, though it has been considered desirable to employ them in all grades of the Forest service. The establishment of an Indian Forest School has, therefore, been looked upon for a long time past as a desideratum, and was the subject of a minute by Sir Richard Temple, when Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At first, the new school will be merely employed in training candidates for the Executive branch of the service, though ultimately it is probable that it will be concerned with the preparation of officers for the Controlling Branch likewise. For the present, natives of India only will be admitted as students of the new school. The forest divisions of Dehra Doon and Jaunsar, in the Meerut division, and the leased forests of the Native State of Garhwal, on the Tons and Jumna rivers, as well as a portion of the forests leased from the Bashahr State, will be attached to the school, and put under the control of Captain Bailey, who will rank as an additional Conservator of Forests on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Captain Bailey will assume charge of the forests assigned to the school on the 1st of September next, but as it will not be possible by that date to organise the staff, which it is proposed to form, students will not be received into the school till the 1st of June next. For some time to come it will be necessary, the Government believe, to encourage the school by giving students advances of money under the authority of their local Governments or administrations to cover the cost of their education. Eight scholarships have also been sanctioned. These will be worth Rs. 120 a month in the aggregate; and they will be granted to any candidates who may be considered exceptionally promising. Eventually, however, it is intended that fees shall be charged for the instructions given in the school.

WE record for the information of the Royal Humane Society that a most gallant feat as performed by Captain Walter Ellis, of H.M.'s 48th Regiment, the other day. A coolie from a coffee estate near Palghat lost his way, and was wandering for four days on the banks of the Taekudy river (in the Annamully Forests), without food, but did not attempt to cross it. Captain Ellis, who was shooting in the vicinity, having been informed of the matter, immediately proceeded to the river, and giving one end of a rope to his shikarries, took the other end himself, and plunged into the stream to swim across. The current, however, was so strong, that although the gallant captain is a very powerful man, and good swimmer, he was washed down the river for more than a hundred yards, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in getting across. Nothing daunted by this experience of the strength of the stream, Captain Ellis fastened the rope around the coolie's waist, and conveyed him about half way through the river, where, however, the current was so powerful that Captain Ellis was washed down the stream. The shikarries on the other side, however, pulled the coolie safely to land by the rope the gallant captain had fastened round his waist. The coolie was then taken care of by his gallant preserver, and gradually restored to health after his narrow escape from death by starvation, which but for Captain Ellis's bravery must have been his fate.

THE hailstones that effected so much damage at Futteghur during the storm of April 13 have been made the subject of a memorandum by the Executive Engineer of the Agra Division. The corrugated iron roofs were pierced in twenty-five places, one rent apparently measuring four inches in diameter. The piece of iron thus pierced has, however, been brought to England, and therefore the exact measurement cannot be given. Holes of two inches diameter have been actually measured. The roofing was only eighteen months old, and in perfectly good condition. Three-fourths of the tiles of an adjoining foundry were broken by the hailstones, which all observers agreed in describing as being as large as a man's two fists put together. A cowherd was reported to have been killed, and a soldier received a very bad cut on the back of his head.

OFFICIAL reports from Resht state that the silk crop in Ghilan is expected to be worse even than last year's crop,

which was the smallest hitherto known. It seems that most of the silk-worms' eggs imported from Khorassan turned out to be spurious; while as for those of Ghilan itself, the microscope showed beforehand that they were worthless. The failure of silk in Ghilan is an old story. Once the province exported over 5,000 tons of raw silk, worth a million sterling and more; and then the quantity fell to 500 tons.

THE *Bombay Gazette* of 2nd inst. contains the statement that telegrams had been received in Bombay announcing that the Island of Socotra has been formally annexed to the dominions of her Majesty Queen Victoria. The most recent *Times* telegram, however, contradicts the occupation of Socotra. We must therefore suppose that Sultan Allah Bin Abdalla Bin Saad Bin Salim Bin Towari Bin Afreer still rules undisturbed over his insular dominions.

AN interesting report has been submitted by the Commissioner of Arakan, relating to the localities in which india-rubber is procurable within or adjacent to the territories of British Burma:—The Commissioner says, that "the rubber which has this dry season been brought down for the first time to our Northern frontier by clans of the little-known Shandoo or 'poor' race, is alleged by them to be received in barter from the 'Looshair,' but as these Shandoo clans are of the wildest and most suspicious character, it has been undesirable to press them too closely on the point of the locality from which they obtain the same, as several had never before seen an European. If too much eagerness is evinced on the subject on first introduction to our new visitors, they will leave with the impression that, if we learn the source of the product, Government may occupy their country, and hence the information, meagre as it is, elicited from them on the point in course of casual conversation (for direct queries are out of the question), has to be received *quantum valeat*. The tribes who have recently brought down the trade mostly reside to the south and north of the Blue Mountain and some in territory, a large portion of which is unsurveyed and undefined." The Commissioner remarks that his own impression is "that the *Ficus Elastica* is indigenous to the above tract of country, and that the theory of their obtaining the same from the Looshais is a blind, because the natural outlet of the rubber trade from the Looshai country is Demigeri, in the Chittagong hill tracts. The relationship of the above referred to Shandoo tribes with the Looshais is the reverse generally of that intimate and friendly kind which would allow of their obtaining the rubber for which the Looshais, for some years, have had a good mart in the Chittagong hill tracts. Indirect information supplied to the Commissioner points to the fact that the *Ficus Elastica* is to a limited extent indigenous to the tract of country about half a degree south of the Blue Mountain."

A TELEGRAM from Cyprus, dated August 25, announced that the last batch of Indian troops were to sail to-day. The English regiments had (August 14) about 10 per cent. on the sick list suffering from light fever, owing, according to the *Times* correspondent, to "maintenance in a land of extreme heat, of habits suitable to a temperate atmosphere." The social atmosphere has been also over heated, and riotous reprisals on Turkish officials at Kyrenia, and serious crimes, especially in Papho, call for an exercise of speedy and effectual justice. A timely warning is conveyed to eager speculators that for a long time to come prospects for commercial enterprise will hardly be encouraging, there is no one to consume imported goods beyond the present supply, and as the garrison will only consist of two regiments, even Mr. Thomas White, of Aldershot, who has visited the island, has returned to England in disgust. Lord Gifford from Ceylon, and Capt. McCalmont, of the 7th Hussars, have arrived and commenced their duties as Aide-de-Camp. General Watson has sailed for England on leave. Difficulties are experienced from the want of competent translators of the Government proclamations.

The transport s.s. *Bangalore*, Capt. E. Stead, arrived in Bombay harbour on 27th ult., from Malta, whence she sailed on 8th July. She brought seventy-nine invalids and camp-followers, and three warrant officers, under command of Major Cruickshank, with Dr. Street in medical charge. She experienced sultry weather in the Red Sea, the thermometer



indicating ninety-seven degrees day and night. Two invalids died before reaching Aden.

A RUMOUR has reached us, possibly suggested by a paragraph in last week's issue of the *Homeward Mail*, that Dr. Leitner is likely to be transferred from his rectorial chair in the Punjab to a post under the Administration of Cyprus. The eminence that the learned Doctor has attained as an oriental scholar and a philologist, as well as the power of imparting knowledge that he has displayed, may point him out as a fit auxiliary in the future regeneration of the Levantine population, among whom his early training would make him thoroughly at home.

STUDENTS of the geographical and topographical features of Cyprus will find them most carefully delineated on the large map published by Mr. Wyld, and appropriately dedicated to the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G. Small marginal maps show the agricultural and geological divisions, as well as the anchorages of our new dependency, of which this admirable specimen of cartography affords a complete panorama.

## Odds and Ends.

AWADB-IN-UMUR SULTAN NAWAZ JUNG, Bahadoor, Chief of Chahar Arabia, when in Poona, presented to his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., four valuable Arab horses. Another valuable Arab horse was presented by the above Chief to the Honourable James Gibbs, member of his Excellency the Governor's Council. The local papers state that all the horses have been sent to Messrs. Ludda, Ebrahim, and Co., for the purpose of being disposed of by public auction on account of Government.

H. H. AGA KHAN has adopted measures to unite the two factions of the Khojahs and for removing the misunderstanding that now prevails. He invited to his house the members of the families of the murdered man and of the murderer, and spoke to them seriously on the unprofitableness of maintaining such hatred against each other. They seemed convinced by what was said, and it is expected that all violence will henceforth cease between the two parties.—*Friend of India*.

THE report on Excise Administration in the North Western Provinces for 1876-77 states that there was substantial increase in most of the heads of excise revenue. The receipts from opium fell, as well as those from country spirits; but the former is said to be attributable to frauds to an enormous extent in the opium-growing districts.

THE barque *Vimera* was to leave Madras about the 25th ult. with a batch of emigrants for Port Natal. This shipment will be closely followed up by another, the local agent having a pretty large stock on hand in the Depot at Cassemode. The employment of "recruits" appears to have worked a marked improvement in the system of collecting emigrants.

THE *Pioneer* says that the King of Burmah's obstinacy has prevailed, and that the murderer of Mr. Cooper is to be removed to British territory for execution.

THE *Bombay Gazette* announces that H. E. the Gaekwar of Baroda's marriage will take place next month, and Tarabae's (his adopted sister) the following month. Great *tamashas* are expected on each occasion.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Cathay, Aug. 25.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. R. Deans, Surg. Major Kidd, Mrs. Kidd and infant, Capt. W. Nangle, Capt. J. F. Harman, Lieut. W. Yorke, Major Sandwith, Mrs. Walters and infant, Mr. D. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. Blackie, Capt. Walker, Capt. E. Harman, Lieut. W. A. Mackinnon, Capt. W. C. Howarth, Mr. W. A. Newham, Mr. J. G. Newham, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Capt. Chapman. From MALTA.—Mr. Abdey, Col. Campbell, Major Dayrell, Mr. A. Corsellis.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Pera, Aug. 24.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Sandeman, Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. A. Casey. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. Kea, Mr. Macaulay. From MADRAS.—Mr. P. Maraze, Mr. W. Robinson.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Pera, Aug. 26.—From BOMBAY.—Major Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Coular. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. O. Philips, Mr. T. White, Mr. G. Digby, Mr. E. D. Carver, Mr. W. N. Middleton, Mr. Lemassor. From MELBOURNE.—Hon. W. Fraser, Mr. A. Watkins, Mr. W. Williams.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Ralph Drake Backhouse, late 22nd Regt., at 83, Richmond road, Bayswater, Aug. 16. Lieut. Col. Thomas Alexander Pasley Dirom, late R.H.A., at Cleghead, Annan, Aug. 21. Major General C. V. Wilkinson, Royal Engineer, at Inverness, Aug. 23. Lieut. General Henry Cooper, Colonel 45th Regt. (Sherwood Foresters), of Bothsaya Hall, Cambridgeshire, Aug. 24. G. E. Corrance, Esq., late 70th Regt., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, August 18. BENGAL.—Col. John Bontin, Retired List, Bengal Army, at 21, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, Aug. 17, in his 70th year. Mr. T. Lovell, C.E., of Lucknow, Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkand Railway Company, at Mussorie, Aug. 23.

MADRAS.—W. H. S. Burn, Esq., late Surgeon General, Madras Army, at Fernie Knowe, Budeleigh Salterton, Aug. 24, suddenly, aged 63.

BOMBAY.—Sub-Lieut. Herve Sholto Douglas, R.N., on board H.M.S. *Spartan*, at Bombay, Aug. 22, aged 28.

HOME.—C. W. Fletcher, Esq., late of the India Board, Westminster, at 8, Notting-hill-square, August 19. Wm. Bremner, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at Chippenham, Wilts, August 10, in his 90th year.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification, issued by the Foreign Department, is published in the *Gazette of India* of July 20 :—

Simla, July 19, No. 1017.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act II. of 1874 (the Administrator General's Act), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with her Majesty shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be included in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, respectively, as follows :—

In the Presidency of Bengal.

Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, Manipur, the States in the Jynteah and Cossyah hills, the tributary mehals of Chota Nagpore, the tributary mehals of Cuttack, Rampur, Tehri (Garhiwall), Baghal, Baghat, Bahawalpur, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Chamba, Darkuti, Dhani, Dojana, Faridkot, Hindur (Nalagarh), Jind, Jabbal, Jummo and Kashmir, Kahlur (Bilaspur), Kalsia, Kapurthala, Keonthal, Kumbarsani, Kunhar, Kuthar, Loharu, Malog, Maler Kotla, Mandi, Mangul, Nabha, Patandi, Patiala, Sangri, Sirmur (Nahan), Suket, Taroch, Bhutpore, Bikanir, Boondee, Dholpur, Jeypore, Jesulmer, Jhallawar, Jodhpore or Marwar, Kerauli, Kishengarh, Kotah, Lawa, Shahpura, Tonk, with the exception of Pirawa, Nibhera and Seronje, Uluwar, the Merwarra parganas belonging to Meywar and Marwar, Gwalior.

The whole State, excepting the Sir Subaship of Malwa and certain districts under the Sir Subah of Isagarh which are included in the Presidency of Bombay.

Bundelkhand and Baghelkand States and Chiefships :—Ajaigarh, Alipura, Baoni, Baraunda, Behat, Beri, Bhausaunda, Bijawar, Bijna, Charkhari, Chhatrapur, Datia, Dhurwai, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jaso, Jigni, Kampta Rajaula, Khanadana, Kothi, Lughasi, Maihar, Nagode, Naya-gaon, Orcha, Pahari Banka, Pahra, Paldeo, Panna, Rewah, Samthar, Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon, Tori Fatehpur, Holkar's district of Alampur.

In the Presidency of Madras.

Banganapalli, Cochin, Puddocottah, Sundur, Travancore, the dominions of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

In the Presidency of Bombay.

Baroda, Cambay, Cutch, Janjira, Jawhar, Kolharpur, Khairpur in Sind, Narukote, Peint, Sawutwari, Savanor, the Satara jaghirs, the Southern Mahratta States, the States in Khandesh, the States in Kattywar, the States in the Mahi Kanta, the States in Palunpur, the States in the Rewa Kanta, the States in Surat, Banswara, Dungarpur, Oodeypore or Meywar, Partabgarh, Sirahi, the Jhalra Patum districts of Gauvar, Ganwar, Pach Pahar, Dag, the Tonk districts of, Pirawa, Nibhera, Seronje, the feudatory States in the Central Provinces, Bamra, Bastar, Kauker, Karond or Kalahandi, Kawarda, Khairagarh, Makrai, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh Bargarh, Rairakhol, Satki, Saraugarh, Sonpur, Barwai, Barwani, Bhopal, the whole State, Dewas, Dhar, Indore, the whole State excepting the district of Alampur; Jaora, Jabna, Jobat, Kathiwari, Khilchipur, Maksudangarh, Mathwar, Muhammadgarh, Narsingharh, Rajgarh, Rajpur Ali, Ratanmal, Rutlam, Sailana, Sitaman, Gwalior, districts of Agar, Amjhara, Bag, Dikthan, Mandasaur, Neemuch, Sagor, Shujapur, Soukach, Ujjain and Bhilsa, with the several parganas subordinate thereto, included in the charge of Sindia's Sir Subah of Malwa; Ganj Baroda, Maleargarh, with the several parganas subordinate thereto, which form part of the charge of Sindia's Sir Subah of Isagarh; the States under the Western Malwa Agency; the States under the Bheel Agency; the States under the Deputy Bheel Agency; the States under the Goona Agency.

2. The Notification of this Department, No. 917, dated 26th May, 1874, is hereby cancelled.

NEW RAILWAYS.—The various projects for light railway extension, which have been so frequently discussed within the last two years, are rapidly taking definite shape. The railway budget of the local Government for the current financial year brings up our information to a late date. The expenditure on the Muttra and Hattas line up to the 1st April last has been ten lakhs and a half. For the present it is not proposed to extend the line, and the only allotment of funds to this railway for 1878-79 is Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of more rolling-stock. The next project in order of completion is the short line from Ghazipore to Dildarnugger. Capital to the amount of nearly five lakhs will be locally subscribed, and by the end of 1878-79 the line should be more than half finished. The survey has been completed, and the necessary land taken up. During the current year the construction of the permanent roadway and the line will be pushed on, and the building of the station commenced. In 1879 the first trains should run through this part of the province, which hitherto has never heard the sound of the steam whistle. Ghazipore is in every way well suited for an experiment in light railways. It is the opium warehouse for India, and the cloth-trade is larger than that of any other town in the province. But the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway is the one on which the resources of the local Government are to be concentrated this year. The total estimate for the line amounts to thirty-four lakhs. Of this sum over eleven lakhs are to be spent during 1878-79, and if all goes well the line should be opened in 1880. Great expectations have been formed about the success of this project. At one end of the line is Cawnpore, the wealthiest city in North India, and one that bids fair to become the Manchester of these provinces. The other terminus is a city great in the commercial memories of the past, still retaining a good deal of the cloth trade of the surrounding districts. Three other lines are also under survey; the Manikpore and Banda, the Cawnpore and Man Ranipore, and the Sitapore, Lucknow and Rai Bareilly.

The Letter on the Indian Budget is unavoidably postponed.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

TUESDAY, August 27, 1878.

### INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

NOTWITHSTANDING the paucity of the numbers present at the discussion on the Indian Budget, it cannot be argued that the affairs of India have met with scanty consideration during the 136 days on which the House of Commons sat in the course of the past Session. The intimate connection, the solidarity of Indian and British interests may be fairly said to have been made more patent not only to the English public, but to the world at large, during the eventful months from January 18 to August 16 than ever before. The paragraph in the Queen's Speech which spoke of the Famine in India, and the munificent response of British sympathy to the call for assistance from our Indian fellow subjects, was a fitting prelude to the constant attention paid to the material progress of India. In like manner the debates on the Address to the Crown struck the keynote of our policy, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, that "at any cost we would prevent interference with our access to India."

We will not inflict on our readers the statistics of the questions asked, the papers moved for and the Blue-books printed referring to greater or lesser Indian interests. Any one who has assiduously followed the Parliamentary proceedings will not fail to have observed that there is a steady increase in the number of members who, with more or less knowledge, and more or less success, devote themselves to the various problems of Indian policy and economy, or even the individual grievances of Anglo-Indians or natives. From one or two of them, who seem to delight in thrusting themselves into such subjects, their clients may well pray to be defended; "*non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis*" is strongly applied by the Indian Press to the volunteer advocacy of certain members of the Irish Obstructive party. But putting such aside, we hail with satisfaction the growing disposition of members of the Imperial Parliament to take up even minor details of Indian Administration; just as we see with satisfaction that the natives of India are learning to bring their grievances, real and imaginary, before the Houses of Lords and Commons, sure, at least, of a patient and impartial hearing. Perhaps some of our readers will disagree with this sentiment; we deprecate, with Mr. Fawcett, interference in the internal details of administration, but we

think that no "highly mischievous interference with Indian affairs is likely to result," especially if his admirable rule be strictly adhered to, that such affairs shall not be made a subject for party discussion or manoeuvre. Whether it be in the nature of things that such a rule should be rigidly followed, or whether the last session has furnished striking examples of the contrary, we will not pretend to determine. Government has to administer, Opposition has to criticise, and both functions have been well exercised during the past Session in regard to Indian affairs. If the Session may be almost said to have terminated with the Indian Budget, we must look back, and we shall see that the question of Indian Finance touched on in the debate on the Address was made an early subject of discussion. The universal feeling that India must, if possible, be guarded against famine, found an early vent in the Government motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Public Works, when the wholesale plans for irrigation advocated by Sir A. Cotton were the cause of a smart skirmish. With the exception of Mr. Bright, who confined himself to a defence of himself, and the plans he advocated, the principal speakers on the subject of Indian Finance enunciated their opinions much as they have done on several subsequent occasions. Mr. Fawcett attacked Sir J. Strachey's finance, and laid down the axiom that a shilling saved in India was better than a pound saved in England (which shilling, by the way, was, in our last issue, carelessly converted by us into a penny). Sir George Campbell attacked the irrigation plans, and Sir George Balfour took up the cause of Madras. The result was a compromise, and the Committee of Public Works, the result of whose labours we still expect. Three days later Sir George Campbell attacked the increase of the Salt-tax in Madras and Bombay, which was gallantly defended by Lord George Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Grant Duff, who passed a generous encomium on Lord Lytton's administrative powers. Dr. Playfair enforced the need of sufficient salt for health, while Sir George Balfour opined that "we had in every way insulted the Madras Presidency;" and Mr. O'Donnell, with a truly Hibernian contempt for the possibilities of finance, objected to all the Indian taxes. This discussion anticipated the formal announcement of Sir J. Strachey's financial statement, which in principle and detail was formally attacked by the three resolutions moved by Mr. Fawcett on April 2, when, as the Under-Secretary for India plaintively remarked, the House for the third time in ten weeks considered the Indian Budget of 1878-79. On this occasion, though the division lists showed a muster of 163 to 87 and 159 to 96 against the first and second resolutions respectively, aimed at the increase of the Salt-tax and the Licence-tax, the audience was but scanty. The Income-tax was advocated by Mr. Grant Duff, who believed that it was a necessary part of any permanent scheme of Indian taxation, and by Sir George Campbell, who declared that it had only been abolished because of Lord Northbrook's prejudice against it. The cause of economy, ably advocated by the mover of the resolutions, was supported by Mr. Smollett, who charged Lord Salisbury with "revelling in profuse expenditure in India." The financial scheme of the Indian Government was thoroughly expounded by Lord George Hamilton, who declared it to be "comprehensive and statesman like, and so balanced that to veto any part of it would upset the equilibrium of the whole." We are sure that the promise then given, that the working of the Salt-tax, as affecting the health of the people, will be faithfully kept by the ministers who in the subsequent change have succeeded to the Indian portfolios. The subsequent debate in the House of Lords on Lord Northbrook's motion, and that upon the Indian Budget in the Commons, could not add anything to the arguments advanced on both sides, save the welcome assurance given by Lord Cran-

brook as to the adjustment of the Home charges, and the improved prospects described by Mr. Stanhope. Throughout the discussions to which the brief conversation on the possible or impossible means for remedying the loss on Indian exchange, initiated by Sir George Campbell, must be added, we are struck by the diametrical contradictions; or rather, we may say, that the opposing statesmen do not fairly meet each other. The stern needs of economy have been well enforced by Professor Fawcett, but the application of the principle must be a work of time. The means of fairly distributing taxation, of making some of the hoarded wealth which is said now to enjoy immunity contribute to the wants of the country, may be yet discovered. But it cannot be charged on the legislation that the all-important questions of governing without burdening the people, of reconciling Imperial expenditure with the well-being of the subjects, have not been thoroughly discussed, even to repetition and bewilderment, during the past session.

The employment of the Indian contingent can hardly be considered as an Indian subject, in so far as the long debates thereupon are concerned. As an historical point of departure, and as a practical realisation of the intimate union of the Empire of India with Great Britain, it has an unsurpassable interest; but in the debates of Parliament it can only be regarded as affording an opportunity for measuring the strength of the two great parties. Interposed, as by force of circumstances it was, between the first excitement caused by the news of the Vernacular Press Act, and the debate on Mr. Gladstone's motion relative thereto, it furnished an opportunity for the loud expression of a difference of opinion between the native Press and their champion. What the Opposition so loudly reprobated, the native Press with one voice praised; we must not, however, be supposed to hint that the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone was at all chilled or restrained by the dissonance of the utterances of his clients in India and his supporters in England. The difficulties of dealing with, even of reviewing, the acts of the Indian administration in the House of Commons were most strikingly evidenced on that occasion. When the Vernacular Press Act was first brought to the knowledge of the public in England Mr. O'Donnell promptly rushed to the front, on March 20, with a fierce condemnatory resolution, which, however, was withdrawn at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, "On the score of prudence and fairness, and a sense of Parliamentary propriety, he had almost said decency." The same member moved a strongly-worded amendment to the mild motion with which Mr. Gladstone delivered his soul on July 23, when, after the whole hearings of the case had been fully understood, Lord Cranbrook's judicious action was approved as necessary, however repugnant to the English desire of affording absolute liberty of the Press to all.

One other topic of vital importance to India was handled during the session, viz., the constitution of the Native Army. We do not refer to the several questions asked, or to the contemptible effort to make the Indian army one of the subjects of motions introduced to obstruct public business, by retarding the Mutiny Act. That occasion is only memorable for the success of Dr. Kenealy in insulting the whole body of officers, as on another occasion Sir W. Lawson cast obloquy on the soldiery. The present organisation was assailed by Lord Waveney on July 16, when Lords Cranbrook and Northbrook concurred in upholding it, and deprecating any attempt to reopen the question. The Duke of Cambridge took the opportunity of declaring the Indian troops to be "well-qualified and worthy to take their position among the Imperial forces of her Majesty." The question, however, of the organisation will form a connecting link between this and next Session, as Sir H. Havelock has given notice that

he will on an early day call attention to the subject, a purpose which he has been prevented from carrying out by the exigencies of the public interests during the Session of 1878.

## Correspondence.

### MONOPOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg you to bring to the notice of the Indian Government the dangers of monopolies in the salt trade. In page 762 of your paper of the 10th inst. you have quoted from the *Madras Times* the news that the authorities in the Salt department are about to supply the Vizagapatam district with salt from Vedarniem, in the Tanjore district. Vedarniem lies in north latitude 10deg. 24sec., while a great part of the Vizagapatam district lies north of the 18th degree of latitude. The Salt department intends that communication between the two districts shall be in country vessels.

Now, what security is there that one or more of the vessels be not wrecked, and, if such a calamity should occur, how are the loyal subjects of her Majesty to obtain salt without cheating her Government of the duty? If the Kupily salt station near Bimlipatam, in the Vizagapatam district, is to be closed, would it not be better to get the necessary supplies of salt from Liverpool? Why should the Tanjore and South Arcot districts have a monopoly of supplying a distant part of the country with one of the necessities of life?

On the 23rd of February last I pointed out in your columns the danger of leaving a great part of Northern India dependent on the Ajmere-Agra railway for salt. On Government's taking away some of the State railway waggons up went the prices of salt for forty millions of people, at least for that fraction of the forty millions who prefer to eat duty-paid salt. If inquiries be instituted it will, I believe, be found that loyal natives living in longitude 85deg. look for their supplies of duty-paid salt from the Sambhur Lake, ten degrees west of them.

If Government should persevere in its design to make a monopoly of Sambhur salt, it is its duty to establish depots of that salt within one hundred miles of each other, where any quantity of salt could be bought at a fixed price all the year round.

Aug. 13.

### THE LATE LIEUT. COLONEL ROBERT CHALMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I trust you will permit me to place on record in your columns the gallant services of an officer who passed away on August 11. Lieut. Colonel Robert Chalmers, commanding 14th Bengal Lancers, was one of that class who faithfully and unobtrusively perform their duty without thought of reward beyond that approval of conscience which Governments can neither give nor take away. Colonel Chalmers, who joined the Indian Army in 1849, saw active service both before and after the Indian Mutiny, but it was during that memorable struggle, when so many reputations were made and marred, when mediocrity and imbecility displayed itself in high places no less than genius—it was during that greatest of epochs in our Indian rule that Robert Chalmers showed the stuff of which he was made. In 1857 he was attached to the 1st Oudh Irregular Infantry, which mutinied at Peshadeepore on the 10th June. After narrowly escaping with his life, and enduring many privations and escapes, Lieutenant Chalmers reached Allahabad, where he joined the Ferozepore Regiment of Sikhs, forming part of the small column which marched, on 30th June, under Major Renaud, who had orders to push on at all hazards to the relief of Cawnpore. At Lohangah, forty-four miles in advance of Allahabad, Major Renaud received intelligence of the massacre of the Cawnpore garrison; and Lieutenant Chalmers, on learning that he was in want of a messenger to carry the news to General Neill, at Allahabad, and obtain fresh instructions, immediately volunteered to perform the service, an office which Major Renaud gladly accepted, though he did not conceal from him "the almost desperate nature of the task he had undertaken," as the country through which he had forced his way was teeming with a hostile population, and "the insurrection had immediately closed in on his track as soon as he passed." Lieutenant Chalmers, nothing daunted, succeeded in accom-

plishing the perilous duty, and after escaping numerous dangers, rode into Allahabad soon after midnight on the 2nd July. "It is scarcely possible," writes Sir Henry Havelock, "to imagine a service of greater risk, one requiring greater determination and adroitness, or involving more important results to the force, whose movements and very existence depended on a speedy reply to the letter." Lieutenant Chalmers now joined Havelock's Volunteer Cavalry raised by Major Barrow, and participated in the following actions:—Futtehpoore, 12th July; Oung and Pandoo Nuddee, 15th July; battle and recapture of Cawapore, 16th and 17th July; and Bhitoor, 18th July. On the first advance to the Relief of Lucknow, the actions of Oonas and Bussacut Gunge on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd; and at the second advance, the actions of Mungelwur, 21st, Alumbagh, 23rd, and first Relief of Lucknow, 25th September. He was engaged in its subsequent defence for two months, served under Sir James Outram throughout the severe fighting at Alumbagh from 25th November, 1857, to 18th March, 1858, and was present at the final capture of Lucknow. Lieutenant Chalmers, who was twice wounded, and had a horse shot under him, was mentioned by name for his services with the Volunteer Cavalry, in which, like Outram and many officers without regiments, he served in the capacity of a trooper. "The value," writes Sir Henry Havelock, "of the services of that small band of officers, who constituted the only cavalry of the force, cannot be over-estimated, nor can the hardships and privations they endured for months, while taking every duty that falls to the lot of a private soldier in the field, and that, too, not in any ordinary degree, but to an extent that has perhaps never been paralleled, as their small numbers and the exigencies of the very peculiar service in which they were engaged allowed them no rest or relief night and day, while they were incessantly exposed, without covering, to drenching rain or burning sun, and deprivation of food, such as no other portion of the force was subject to."

For his services Lieutenant Chalmers was appointed second in command of the Jat Horse, which formed part of the column operating under Colonel Kelly in the Azimgurh district and on the Nepaul frontier. At the action of Ruttunpoore, near Bootwal, on the 25th March, 1859, Lieutenant Chalmers performed an act of brilliant gallantry. He was in command of a squadron of Jat Horse on the extreme left of the line, and seeing a large body of the enemy, cavalry and infantry, advancing rapidly down a hill, from which two of their guns were firing, he, without a moment's hesitation, charged up the hill at the head of his squadron, forced back the rebels, then wheeled to the right, and after a hand-to-hand *mêlée*, captured a gun which continued firing until taken, and finally drove the enemy into the jungle. Major G. C. Henry, R.A., commanding a battery, who witnessed the affair, writes:—"The service performed by Lieutenant Chalmers was a desperate one, because both men and horses were exhausted by a long march under a burning sun, while the opposing forces were quite fresh. The charge was made up hill against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and against a gun firing from position and strongly supported. Indeed, the rebel force was so large and showed such a bold front that I hardly expected to see Lieutenant Chalmers return alive. In this charge the squadron of Jat Horse lost nearly one-fourth of its number in killed and wounded."

Three native officers and four troopers were decorated with the Order of Merit, but Lieutenant Chalmers, who was the only European officer present, and killed two men with his own hand, was denied the Victoria Cross, which he had so well earned. He received no reward or recognition, and not until several years after the mutiny, at the urgent and repeated solicitations of Lord Strathnairn (ever anxious to reward merit in the army he commanded), Captain Chalmers was promoted to a brevet majority. For nineteen years this meritorious officer remained second in command of the Jat Horse (now known as the 14th Bengal Lancers), and not until last February did he receive command of the regiment he had led with such undaunted valour in many a headlong charge. Colonel Robert Chalmers is now beyond the reach of praise, but this notice of his services will be gratifying to his numerous friends in England and India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

C. R. Low, Lieutenant (late) Indian Navy.

August 17.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE has been opened at Naraingunge, a large jute market, about ten miles south-east of Dacca.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a *nom de plume*, or initials.]

### CYPRUS.\*

The most recent contribution to the literature which has been rapidly supplied to meet the craving for information as the last British acquisition, is an interesting work, the merits of which we find it hard exactly to distribute between the traveller and the translator. In the spring of last year, a Bavarian traveller, Herr von Löher, paid a visit to this island. Little foreseeing that in a few months so great a change would pass over the fortunes of Cyprus, he recorded his impressions of the country and people in a small volume which was published at Stuttgart. This forms the groundwork of Mrs. Batson Joyner's "Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive." To the vivid observations of the German explorer she has added supplementary knowledge drawn from the accounts of General de Cesnola, and other sources. The whole forms a most readable volume, which will instruct the curious—and who is not?—as to the past history, the present condition and even the possible future of the "gem of the Syrian Sea." The natural beauty and fertility of the island seem to have made a strong impression on the German traveller. More fortunate than the special correspondents who have drawn such dreary pictures of the country, he viewed it first in spring time, when the environs of Larnaka "formed an oriental picture of great beauty, and he could not help exclaiming to himself, "if this is the worst part of the country, what a paradise the interior must be." With German thoroughness he visited almost every part of the island, even climbing, to the wonder and disgust of his attendants, to the castle of Buffavento and the deserted summits of Mount Olympus; but though everywhere he found abundant proofs of the natural fertility of the country, his description of the plain of Messaria occupying nearly half the island, describes the impression left on his mind by the general desolation and neglect, however relieved by oases of luxuriant beauty.

It "two centuries ago was one highly-cultivated field, filled with corn, vines, fruit, and vegetables. Numerous cotton and silk-weaving establishments also formerly flourished here. Every year this once fruitful plain becomes more unfit for cultivation. Nothing fills the mind of the traveller in Cyprus with sadder reflections than the sight of this general ruin and rapid decay." He does not give an encouraging account of the Greek population, whose virtues seem to be like the manners of the Tartars, notwithstanding that for thirty years the Greek clergy have been actively promoting education. The simplicity of the wants of the rural population and the ready fertility of the soil are viewed by him as the causes of their supine neglect of industry. His account of the mode in which Signor Mattei succeeded in ridding the country of the annual ravages of the invading swarms of locusts would yield some useful hints to our officials in Southern India. The chapter on the "devastation of her beautiful forests" is most instructive, and oaks, pines, fig-trees, and nut-trees covered the entire island. Under the Lusignans and Venetians the supplies of timber were taken with due precaution; but, commencing with the Turkish conquest, the reign of waste and destruction has gone on till the once well-clothed mountains are bare. The pines are destroyed for the sake of resin and pitch, and the shepherds amuse themselves by burning trees; yet, "should a tract of country be left unravaged for three years, trees of every variety again rear their heads." Even with the drawbacks of the injurious effects on irrigation thus produced, and the lazy farming of the inhabitants, the wheat, wine, and olive oil, as in ancient times, the silk which was introduced in the sixth century, the sugar cane and the cotton, which testify the wisdom of the Templars, are still produced in comparative abundance. The brief summary of the climate, which is given in the Appendix, says that in September the great heat sets in but does not continue long; this hardly enables us to realise the discomforts of the season described by Herr von Löher, when "not a drop of water remains in the brooks and river sources, and travelling is only possible

\* "Cyprus, Historical and Descriptive. Adapted from the German of Franz von Löher, with much Additional Matter." By Mrs. A. Batson Joyner. London: W. H. Allen and Co.



during the night. Business is at a standstill, and people do nothing but inquire how long it will be before the rain comes again." But for fuller particulars, both of the pleasures of the spring and the miseries of the "heated time" in Cyprus, we recommend a perusal of the pages of Mrs. Joyner's "Adaptation." The sketch of the history which is interwoven with Herr von Löher's peregrinations is aptly concluded by a summary of his enthusiastic description of the unfortunate Frederick the Second's attempt to establish his authority over Cyprus; and as a fitting finale the pious patriotism of the adapter has added a sketch of the projects for new routes from the Syrian Sea to the Persian Gulf. Two carefully compiled maps and an index will be found material helps to the reader.

#### LATE INDIAN EXPERIENCES.\*

It is a matter of regret that books written to suit the taste of the million, and to provide pastime and means of diversion for ordinary readers, should so frequently take the lead among publications of the season, simply because the author's name and style, or the particular subject chosen, or the "judicious" use of the advertising trumpet happens to accord with the prevailing humour. We do not for a moment wish to withhold credit from recent successful literary labours, whether in the form of essay, poem, novel, record of travel, biography, and so forth; nor do we deny that success in these cases does, in a great measure, depend on the possession of a certain literary power, without which few writers can win the public. But the general craving for something to amuse and interest, rather than something to edify or be of real use, is not a healthy sign of the days in which we live. And how common is the neglect and misapplication of the many valuable facts and ideas put before us from day to day by competent advisers and thinkers, whose instructive aims are marred in the consideration of their works as mere "books to read" and no more!

We have now before us two volumes by an Indian Ex-Civilian, ably and sensibly written, full of sound reason and common sense, which we make no doubt have been read, and will yet be read, by many in the light of every-day books, and will thus be found, according to the reader's tastes and antecedents, interesting, amusing, or pleasant, as well as uninteresting, tedious, or dreary. Those who seek a story will be disappointed; those who look for new and vivid sketches of character and scenery will not find much to satisfy them; those who wish to gain an insight into a Covenanted Civilian's life and duties in India will be gratified; those who already know India, and have its welfare at heart, will be charmed by the perusal of these pages. Especially may they be commended to the notice of those, in England or abroad, who exercise any authority over our Eastern possessions; for the recorded experiences are indicative of existing abuses, and suggestive of reasonable reforms.

The passages which we are about to quote are taken almost at random. Here is one pregnant with truth and meaning, and, if rightly comprehended, worthy of attention by revisers of the Penal Code, and legislators on the liberty of the Press in Simla and Calcutta:—

Abuse (in Hindustani, *g'd'i*) is looked upon with great dread in India by native gentlemen. Instead of considering that it defiles the man from whom it proceeds, they think that the person against whom it is levelled is irreparably injured by it, and shrink from it more than they would from a blow. The stain of dishonour caused by the receipt of an abusive epithet cannot be effaced.

Granted that Englishmen are prone to resent abuse as they would a blow, by conventional action, retaliatory or otherwise; yet might circumstances arise when silence would be the conventional as well as Christian course. The native mind, however, is hardly susceptible of the higher morality here contemplated. This extract may be continued:—

I recollect a native gentleman calling on me, and telling me that he thought he ought to pay a visit of ceremony to a young Assistant Superintendent of Police who had recently arrived at the Station; but, he said, 'I am afraid. He is young and hasty, and how do I know but that some word may come out of his mouth which will disgrace me without his meaning anything.' Admitting that the offensive word might not be intended, perhaps, even if not understood, by the person uttering it, the effect on the person addressed would be the same.—(Vol. I., p. 158.)

The following contains a practical hint for the possible guidance of Examining Committees:—

Full marks for each paper were 160; and to pass, it was necessary to get 100. Lawson's plan was to see who had got ninety-seven, or thereabouts, and give them an additional four or five marks each, so as to bring

\* "Life in the Mofussil, or the Civilian in Lower Bengal." By an Ex-Civilian. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co., 1873.

them over the 100. Alison and the Deputy Magistrate had already marked the papers carefully and conscientiously, no doubt, and it remained for Coldham and Lawson to do the same, when an average would be struck by adding the marks given by all the examiners together, and dividing by four. Lawson's theory was, that it was a waste of labour to make four men look over one paper; and that if a man got ninety-seven marks he must know enough about it to make him fit to pass, and therefore, so far as he was concerned, he passed him. It so happened that I had plenty of marks in both papers, so that I did not want any assistance; but it occurred to me that it would be rather hard for other examiners if members of other Local Committees did not happen to hold the same views.—(P. 176.)

Hence may be gathered the moral that discretionary power cannot be wisely, unless justly exercised; or that justice to the few may be injustice to the many.

Who among Indian officials, civil and military, will not attest the fidelity of this description, recalling the period of their initiations into the mysteries of a *kachahri*:—

On going to office, the first thing was to listen to the reports of a miscellaneous nature sent through the police, cattle-pound keepers, districts postal officials, chowkedarree (why not *chaukidari*?) tax darogahs, &c., on the Magisterial side; and on the Collectorate side the various reports from the nazir and the ameens sent out in cases of settlement and butwarrah (partitions of estates). The second clerk, Jugdeo Sahai by name, read these out in a glib way; and though I understood their purport, I found it uncommonly difficult to pass orders on each *sur le champ*, so he (who, of course, knew what a novice I was) suggested the orders to be passed on each. This at first I was inclined to resent, but as I had nothing else to propose, I ended by saying "*achchh*" (very well); and he dictated the order to the third clerk, sitting next to him, who wrote it on the back of the report, and then it was handed to me for signature. *E.g.*, the pound-keeper of Rowsara, sent in a report that the pound was very much out of repair, and solicited permission to put it in order. I had not the slightest idea what to order; and Jugdeo suggested that the pound-keeper should be ordered to report when the pound had been last repaired, and also to send an estimate of the probable cost of the proposed new repairs. This seemed common sense when suggested, and so did all the other suggestions; but it was annoying to feel one's ignorance and want of *savoir faire* in the matter, and it took me some little time to obtain the experience necessary to get on without him.—(P. 205.)

Fortunate would it be, in our estimation, if every public man had his Jugdeo Sahai at his elbow at all times and in all places. It is not so easy to find one on an emergency, and emergencies will happen in Europe as in India. Nothing can well be more mischievous than the common occurrence of mistaking a pretender for the real Jugdeo.

A man had been killed by lightning; and the police officer had come to hold an inquest, so as to put the Magistrate in full possession of the particulars of casualty. But the proceedings had to pass through divers prescribed channels, or in the language of the Ex-Civilian:—

As there was no Assistant Superintendent of police at Durbhungah, the formal report had to be sent in to the District Superintendent at Mozufferpore, and from him back again to the Court Inspector, or police officer attached to my Court. Thus, after the lapse of a week, I received the report, stating how the man had been killed, and that his Highness Gordon Sahib, the "Assistant" Magistrate of Durbhungah, had brought the splendour of the day to the spot, and seen the corpse with his own blessed eyes.

In default of space we can only ask attention to the pages headed "Castes and Clothing," "An Execution," and "A Substituted Corpse" (pp. 29, 37, and 109, Vol. II.), as characteristic of the people among whom the author of "Life in the Mofussil" has moved. Lest it should be imagined, however, that his volumes contain only a sober and quasi-educational record of Indian experiences, let us state, in conclusion, that such is far from the case. The book is fluently and well written, and should be found easily readable from beginning to end.

F. J. G.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE TRUTH ABOUT QUETTAH.

As the scheme for the separation of the Frontier from the Punjab—as decided upon between the Viceroy and Secretary of State for India—bears development, the question of the re-occupation of Quettah is likely enough to cause further comments and discussion in the Press here and at home. An impression appears to have fixed itself in the minds of several writers that this re-occupation has been, as it were, the result of a thought of yesterday, and the fore-runner of an entirely new policy as regards our North-West Frontier. How far this impression is correct may be gathered from a perusal of certain papers which have been embodied in a Blue-book prepared by order of Parliament, and by attention to a simple narrative of facts which we have put together, so that those who run may read. Three years ago the condition of affairs in Biluchistan was of so disturbed and troublesome a nature that

the Secretary of State for India, in a despatch addressed to Lord Northbrook, declared that unless relations with the Khelat Government could be restored on the old friendly footing, Khelat itself must cease to be an independent State. It may be as well here to describe briefly the constitutions of the Khelat Government. When Sir Alexander Burnes was accredited to Khelat by Lord Auckland, he found that the Government there was a constitutional and not a despotic one. The Khan was simply the head of a confederacy of Chiefs, and could only exercise power according to known precedents which were accepted by all, and as a rule unhesitatingly obeyed. Now and then a powerful Sirdar would perhaps endeavour to act independently, but this was the exception to the rule. The Chiefs as a body held by and obeyed the State laws. There were certainly frequent quarrels and fights between the Sirdars and the Khan, but these generally arose from the attempt on one side or the other to evade the responsibilities enjoined upon them by the constitution. The present Ruler nearly lost his throne by inaugurating a policy opposed to the one framed by his predecessors. He aimed at becoming a despotic Prince, which so roused the just fears of the Sirdars, that they rose in rebellion, and temporarily deposed him, restoring him to his throne only after his promise to entirely change his attitude towards them, and to observe the constitution. This promise he failed to keep, and the consequence was that affairs in Biluchistan and on the Sindh frontier became so seriously disturbed as to necessitate the penning of the Secretary of State's despatch to which we have referred. The Government of India considered that an immediate interference was necessary—an interference which would restore tranquillity not only in Khelat, but secure quiet on the Sind border. This led to the mission of Major Sandeman, who, sent by Lord Northbrook to Khelat, succeeded in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of difficulties, ensuring peace amongst the disputants, and saving the threatened independence of Biluchistan. Lord Lytton, on succeeding to the Viceroyalty, availed himself of the opportunity afforded by Major Sandeman's report of renewing and re-affirming the former treaty with the Khan and his Sirdars, securing to both parties their ancient inheritance. By this treaty the Khan guaranteed to the Sirdars the old State Constitution, the Sirdars on their part again taking the oath of allegiance to the Khan, and both sides swearing on the Koran to observe the State laws. Both Khan and Chiefs requested that the British Government might arbitrate between them in any future quarrels, declaring that such a step would preserve the permanence of peace. Lord Lytton hesitated to accept this responsibility without obtaining some clear and decisive proof that both sides were in earnest. They were informed that they must appear together at Jacobabad, and there, in the presence of the Viceroy, sign the new treaty and renew their engagements. The Khan readily accepted this proposal, and attended by every Chief of note in his State, met Lord Lytton at Jacobabad, and in his presence all parties ratified their engagements towards each other and with the British Government. Upon this the Viceroy consented to accept, on behalf of the latter, the position of arbitrator, should differences again arise between the Sirdars and their Ruler. It was at this time that the question was mooted as to the locality where the troops which were to be under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent in Biluchistan should be stationed. After full inquiry and deliberation Quettah and Mitri were fixed upon as the most suitable places. Mustang and Munguchur were named, but the advantages offered by Quettah outweighed all others. In the first place, it commands the Bolan Pass, and a force quartered there can always act as a check against the bellicose propensities of the Biluch and Pathan races. Again, at Quettah the territories of the Biluch tribes and those of the Khan of Khelat terminate, and those of the Amir of Afghanistan commence. Reliable news of all that is transpiring in Kabul and the other Khanates of Central Asia can be obtained at Quettah, and at the present time this of itself is no little advantage. It has been urged by Lord Lawrence and writers of the "masterly inactivity" school, that the occupation of Quettah means really the permanent occupation of Biluchistan and an ultimate advance to Herat and Kandahar. But this is discounting the future. Sufficient unto the day is its evil or its good. There is no intention of moving beyond the strong outpost which a vigorous policy has now put into our hands. Timid counsels have advised instead a retrograde move; but this advice, we are glad to know, only meets with the derision it deserves. Quettah will not be given up. Its occupation by British troops has given peace to Biluchistan, after broils and disturbances extending back to twenty years, and it has lent tranquillity to our own frontier. All parties have benefited. The Khan is secure in the inheritance derived from his ancestors; the Sirdars have been guaranteed their estates; cultivation in Khelat has become quadrupled, and trade is flourishing to an extraordinary degree. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war" and this triumph of diplomacy is one of them, thanks to the exhibition of a vigorous policy, and the tact, judgment and courage of the agent employed to carry it out—Major Sandeman. Without bloodshed, without seizure of territory or hostages, the Government of India has secured to itself all the benefit that could have accrued to the Indian Empire by the taking of Khelat, but without incurring any of the evils or responsibilities of annexation.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, July 15.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

LUCKNOW, July 21.—The Jumma Musjid, about which I wrote to you some time ago, seems in a baddish way. At the entrance gate there are sets of rooms on either side. The verandah and side wall on the right hand as you enter look very unsteady. The arch in the side wall is cracked, and the front wall pushed out of its perpendicular. The roof is sunk and the rafters bent. The solitary minaret which is left standing appears to have been an after-thought, and not built at the same time as the rest of the mosque; a large crack meanders about where the foundation of this minaret joins the mosque plinth, and the native residents assert that, in a high wind, the minaret itself playfully sways about in the breeze. The crack between the main building and the minaret is probably due to this wobbling of the minaret and the vibration caused thereby; if this be correct, we may expect to see the crack increase, the minaret spire go out of perpendicular, and then down will come minaret No. 2. The mosque itself has a vaulted roof with three main arches. The arches are all cracked, and there is a longitudinal crack along the vaulted roof which supports the three domes above. The left hand side arches are a good deal knocked about, owing to a portion of the minaret which fell the other day having fallen against these side arches. The domes above the roof are very much out of repair, and out of these domes sprout several young trees. I am afraid it will cost a lot of money to repair and preserve this old landmark of Lucknow.—*Pioneer Correspondent*.

### Miscellaneous.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR left Calcutta last Wednesday for a lengthened tour *en route* for Darjeeling. Sikkim Rajah will meet him at Damsang. He desires advice and assistance with reference to the conduct of Nepaulese immigrants in obstructing the collection of rents.—*Times' Telegram*.

JUGGURNAUT is said to be in a bad way since the imprisonment of the hereditary protector of sacred affairs. The late Car Festival was a complete failure. It is in contemplation to hand over the great god to the tender mercies of a most useful institution—the Court of Wards, though Juggurnaut can hardly be said to be still in his minority.—*Ibid*.

THE quantity of salt of every description cleared in the fourth quarter of 1877-78 from the Bengal market amounted to 2,174,904 maunds 16 seers 11 chittacks, and the duty levied thereon aggregated Rs. 6,445,047-8-1, both showing an increase over those of the previous quarter as well as the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

RELIEF WAGES.—Surgeon-Major Townsend, who has been making a special tour of inquiry in the North-West, at the instance of the Famine Commission, has reported that the large gangs of labourers employed on the relief-works at Agra and Muttra are in excellent condition, and that the rate of wage allowed—which has been so much discussed and in some quarters so freely condemned—appears to be ample.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.—The Commission will continue its sittings at Simla till towards the commencement of the cold weather. By that time it hopes to have received answers to the voluminous Famine catechism which it circulated some time ago, and, having digested these, it will endeavour to narrow its inquiries to certain leading points of main importance. It is then proposed to take advantage of the cold weather to visit the various provinces, to collect information on the spot, and to examine witnesses *viva voce*.

THE DEATH OF MR. BATCHELOR.—The friends of the late Mr. Batchelor will read with interest the following telegram which has been received by the Agent in Calcutta:—From Private Secretary to the Governor-General, Simla, to Agent East India Railway, Calcutta, dated 25th July 1878:—"Viceroy has heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. Batchelor, and desires me to request you will be good enough to communicate to his family and friends the expression of his Excellency's sincere sorrow and sympathy."

KAKHYEN HILLS.—The *Rangoon Times* learns that a consignment of the King of Burmah's produce, consisting of several hundred mules' loads of cotton proceeding from Bhamo to South-Western China, had to be brought back to Bhamo by the officials in charge, in consequence of the disturbed state of the Kakhyen hills, where desultory fighting was going on when the last accounts left.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The Senate of the Calcutta University have at length determined to admit women to their degrees, and the last *Gazette of India* publishes the conditions under which this acknowledgment of women's rights is to take effect. From these rules it may be at once seen that the examinations are not to be conducted on the principle of *place aux dames*; with slight modifications, the subjects and method of examination will be the same for males and females.

ORDERS have at last been received at Moradabad in reference to

the late unfortunate occurrences in the 28th Native Infantry. It is not yet known what the Commander-in-Chief will do about the charges preferred by Colonel Hamilton against Major Constable, but meanwhile Major Hills has been recalled from Shahjehanpore and directed to take over the command of the regiment and station of Moradabad from Colonel Hamilton. This was done on the 28th July. Major Constable, by orders from head-quarters, was released from arrest, though not directed to resume his ordinary duties. —*Pioneer*.

**VACCINATION RETURNS.**—During 1877-78 there were 704,055 persons vaccinated in the North-West Provinces, and the average annual number of deaths from small-pox during the previous five years was 54,697; while nineteen persons out of every thousand of the population were successfully vaccinated. Vaccination in Oudh appears not to be in a satisfactory condition; but this is probably the result of the small number of vaccinators, there being only one to every 180,000 of the population.

**EDUCATION IN BURMA.**—The annual report on public instruction in British Burma for 1876-77 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who regards it, on the whole, as very favourable. That the work of education in Burma is progressing rapidly is shown by the fact that in 1872-73 there were only 20 schools of all kinds and 2,817 pupils, while in the year now reported on the schools had increased to 1,310 and the pupils to 47,757.

**CURRENCY NOTES.**—Following the example lately set at Lahore, and which is probably coming into force generally, the Bengal Bank (Lucknow Branch) has issued notices declining to accept Calcutta currency notes at their full value, unless commission be paid for exchange. The two other Lucknow banks have followed suit. Therefore, commission has to be paid on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras currency notes. The Bengal Bank only issues currency notes of the Allahabad circles.

**THE ALLAHABAD BANK (LIMITED)** affords a very fair illustration of the saying that nothing succeeds like success. The first dividend it paid, some thirteen years ago, was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and now it is about to declare a dividend of 16 per cent.—that is to say, of 8 per cent. for the last half-year. And in addition Rs. 5,000 is to be carried to the Reserve Fund and Rs. 6,312 to the new account. Its paid-up capital is 3 lakhs of rupees, and its working capital more than 17 lakhs, whilst the amount of its reserve fund is close upon Rs. 70,000.

**MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.**—The much-coveted command of the Meywar Bheel Corps, vacant by the recent death of Major Gunning, is to be given by Colonel C. R. Blair, Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, but at present officiating for Colonel Carnell, now absent on furlough, in the command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force. The change will not, however, take place until Colonel Carnell's return. Meantime Major F. W. Boileau will continue Acting-Commandant of the Meywar Bheels, and perhaps eventually obtain the Mhairwarra Battalion, which Colonel Blair is to vacate.

**PRIZES AT HORSE SHOWS.**—The Government of India, on the recommendation of Mr. Hallen, the General Superintendent of Horse-breeding Operations, has sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 16,500 for prizes at the Metropolitan horse fairs and horse shows in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana during the year 1878-79. This gives an increase of Rs. 2,600 as compared with the current year, but Rs. 1,500 of the difference is to be applied to new district horse-shows at Bareilly, Lahore, and Multan, the balance being devoted to increasing the value of the prizes at Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Hardwar and Shahpur. —*Times of India*.

**A LADY SANSKRIT SCHOLAR.**—Recently, on the occasion of a certain ceremony in the house of a well-known Pundit of Calcutta, a young Mahratta woman was invited along with others. This young lady, apparently not older than twenty-two, manifested an extent of Sanskrit scholarship at which the most eminent Pundits of the town invited on the occasion simply stood aghast. She could not only recite and explain any passage from Bhagavat, one of the most difficult books in Hindu classics, but improvise Sanskrit verses on any text proposed on the occasion. A challenge was made before the whole assembly for anybody present to compose Sanskrit verses with as much readiness and accuracy as the fair Mahratta scholar, but no one was found gallant enough to come forward and take up the challenge. Roma Bye—that is the name of the young lady—comes from the Carnatic, though she is a Mahratta by birth. We are told she is unmarried, and is on a pilgrimage to Juggernath with her brothers. —*Mirror*.

**THE FIRE AT MANDALAY.**—A curious confirmation of a current Burmese superstition was given by the late fire at Mandalay. In a letter dated from that city on July 1, and published in the *Rangoon Gazette*, disasters in that city by fire were anticipated in that month—the anticipation being based upon some traditional or religious belief prevailing among the people. The writer said, "Whenever the first day of the month commences with a Saturday, the Burmese put the month down for one in which fire will be the reigning element. The present month of Wahzoe began with a Saturday, and as the Burmese have it, we had a fire in the outskirts of the town, in which I am told an old man was burned to death." Four

days after this was written 4,750 houses were reduced to dust and ashes by the conflagration which "commenced from a shanty near the Mekhara Prince's premises, situate about the S.W. corner of the city, and with a strong southerly breeze it swept off every building, brick, wood and bamboo, up to the northern city walls. It also burnt down the western gate, and had it not been for timely aid the houses outside the city northward would also have been destroyed."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 22. Elieve Roe, Liverpool; Niobe, Grimsby.—23. Str. Arabia, Moulmein; str. Commilla, Rangoon; Allum Ghier, Mauritius; Royal Edward, Hull; Lurline, London.—24. Malta, Liverpool.—25. Mabel, ———.—26. Jura, Liverpool; Maria Wakefield, London; Ohusan, Liverpool.—27. Napore, London; Otterburn, Bombay; Henrietta, Bombay; Duke, Chaballi.—28. Str. Madras, Camorta; Caroline, Jedda.

### DEPARTURES.

July 22. Str. Discoverer; Laura.—23. Rollo.—24. Strs. Australia, Corvia and Reliance.—26. St. Ives.—27. Strs. Estepona, Commilla and Chanda; Marguerite and Toftcombs.—28. Strs. Baghdad and Meinam; Star of Persia and Loch Sloy.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, July 30, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Rs. ...	Rs. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 1/2 per Cent., 1873 ...	Rs. Rs. 100 ...	103 8 to 103 10
1 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	98 14 to 97 2
4 1/2 per Cent., 1873 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	98 14 to 97 2
5 1/2 per Cent., 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	104 10 to 104 12

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docks. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894)	...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	...	111 4 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1896)	...	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1897)	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	...	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	114 0 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908)	...	103 12 to 104 8

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	130 to —
Assam Tea Company...	300	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	727 1/2 to 730
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	125 to 126
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1285 to —
Coal Company ...	1450	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	300	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	660 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	85 to 79
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	300	145 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 18
East India Railway Company ...	420 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	80 to 84
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	420 or 218	285 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	275 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	177 1/2 to —
Holla Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1200 to 1200
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	400	45 to 48
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	335 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	412 1/2	115 to —
Panjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simsa Bank ...	500	400 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	125 to 125
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	410	55 to 58

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	20 5 0 to 0 0 0	20 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linseed ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**CONSULAR AGENTS.**—Major Sherman, British Consular Agent at Pondicherry, and Major Bowness Fisher, Consular Agent at Karikal, have been permitted to exchange appointments.

**DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE.**—Another surgeon of the Madras Army, making the fifth within a month—Surgeon G. A. Ross, of the 20th Native Infantry, has died of sunstroke at Nangong, where he was in charge of a small-pox camp.

**G.I.P. RAILWAY.**—It is stated that Mr. Barnett, Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, will shortly proceed to England on a few months' leave, and that Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer, will act for him during his absence.

**ACCIDENT AT THE GOVERNORS' DEPARTURE.**—A dangerous accident occurred at the departure of his Grace the Governor for Ootacamund, on the 27th ult., when the Prince of Arcot and a number

of ladies and gentlemen had assembled at the station. The horses of a waggionette which formed part of the *cortège*, took fright, and dashed into the rank of carriages three of which were much damaged; one unfortunate coachman was severely injured.

**THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM."**—The *Madras Athenæum* of the 31st ult. contains an announcement that "the oldest paper in Madras has passed into new hands." The proprietor, not being able to devote to it the necessary time and attention, has disposed of it to the manager of the Lawrence Asylum Printing-Press, and Mr. Rowlandson, solicitor.

**LIBEL CASE.**—In the case of General and Mrs. Morgan v. The Neilgherry Press Company, the Commissioner has delivered judgment. He found the paragraph in the *South of India Observer* libellous, and allowed damages five hundred rupees. Consideration was duly given to the fact that the Editor seemed to have regretted what had passed in his absence, to have desired to make amends. An appeal to the High Court is certain.—*Madras Times*.

**RAJAMUNDY PROVINCIAL SCHOOL.**—The Secretary of State has sanctioned a proposal of the Madras Government that the Provincial School at Rajamundry be raised to the status of a Provincial College, and that certain additions be made to the salaries of the head master and his assistants. The additional cost involved will be met by reductions in other educational establishments of the Presidency.

**FAMINE SERVICES.**—The Madras Government have furnished the Supreme Government with a list of the military officers and others who distinguished themselves during the recent famine campaign, with a view to an official expression of thanks being published. We believe that in some cases—cases, for instance, in which men have broken down and gone home sick—certain recommendations have been made to the Financial Department, which are still under discussion, and the result of which may serve to emphasise the publication referred to.—*Pioneer*.

**MADRAS MEASURE.**—Some time ago, under the orders of the Government of India, the Board of Revenue was entrusted with the power of examining and reporting upon the different measures in use in the districts of the Madras Presidency. Such an examination was considered essential, owing to the different standard measures used in the districts and sometimes in the same district. After a good deal of correspondence, the Board of Revenue ruled that the Madras measure should be 117 tola in weight. The local measure was usually 120 tola, and in accordance with the Revenue Board's orders it was reduced from 120 to 117 tola. The reduction in the capacity of the measure is about a fortieth part of it, or three tola. Introduced from the 1st July, 1878, the beginning of the *fusly* year.

**PROSPECTS IN MYSOR.**—Very good news has at length reached us, says the *Bombay Gazette* of Aug. 2nd, from Mysor, the rainfall having, says the latest official report, now extended over the western districts that have hitherto suffered from want of moisture. The early crops have in consequence revived, transplanting has begun, and the district officers see no present cause for further anxiety. Light showers have been general through the province, and the agricultural prospects everywhere are now good. Locusts seem to have nearly disappeared. Prices in the eastern districts continue to show a slight improvement; and the tendency to rise in the West has been checked. But all grain is still very dear, and weeding operations have scarcely commenced; there is no decrease in the numbers still on relief. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 1,370 tons, or 109 tons less than last week. From Bangalore 342 tons, or 14 tons more than in the previous week, were exported to the interior. On Civil Relief Works there were 3,874 labourers, or an increase of 74. On professionally supervised works there were 29,254 relief labourers, being more by 149 than in the preceding week. There were besides 11,047 employed on the ordinary D.P. works.

**SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The sanction of the Government of India to the proposal for connecting Chingleput with Conjeveram by a line, as a part of the South Indian Railway system, has not been granted; but further information has been requested on the following points:—The facts as to the traffic on the Arconum-Conjeveram Line for 1876. The local traffic of the Madras-Arconum Section of the Madras Railway for 1876. The road traffic between Conjeveram and Madras and Chingleput, passengers and goods, for any convenient recent period. The local traffic on the Madras-Chingleput Section of the South Indian Railway from the date of opening up to the latest date, that for 1877 being separately shown on account of the famine. The through traffic over the last mentioned section. The through traffic over the section of the Madras Railway between Madras and Arconum. At present Conjeveram is connected with Madras by sixty-two miles of railway, with a break of gauge at Arconum which can be of no real moment to passengers. From Conjeveram to Madras *via* Chingleput would be fifty-six miles. There may therefore be some abstraction of traffic from the Madras line, and possibly also from the existing section of the South Indian Railway between Madras and Chingleput by the construction of the link. Some attempt to estimate this should be made.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 26. Str. Dorunda, London; str. Australia, Calcutta.—27. Str. Socotra, Bombay; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta.—29. Str. Nepal, Southampton.

### DEPARTURES.

July 27. Str. Malabar, Coast; str. Australia, Southampton.—33. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta; str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Socotra, Calcutta.—29. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon.—30. Str. Nepal, Calcutta.

## Commercial.

Madras, July 31, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	1s. 3½d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	1s. 4½d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	1s. 1 13-16d.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 36 prem.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-13-

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	4½ prem.
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 1½ prem.
4½ per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	1873	2½ prem.
5 per cent.	...	...	...	1833-33	
Ditto	...	...	...	1836-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	2½ to 0 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	2½ to 0 dis.

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £2. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### DIRECT MAIL SERVICE TO KARACHI.

Taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the consideration of the Overland Mail contract we understand that the Chamber of Commerce at Karachi two months ago addressed an application to the Postmaster-General at home, to the effect that in any new contract for the conveyance of Indian mails provision might be made for a direct service between Aden and Karachi. The Chamber in their letter draw attention to the altered position in which Sindh, the Punjab and most of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and other adjoining territories, will be placed as regards postal communication with Europe consequent on the working of the Indus Valley Line. They argue that, as a first consequence of the use of this line, Karachi will become the natural and nearest sea-port for all places north of Delhi. Bombay, they say, is 1,648 miles from Aden, Karachi about 1,435, from which it is apparent that a steamer bringing mails to Karachi direct will be able to do so in nearly a day less than is occupied to Bombay, and assuming that a faster rate of speed is arranged for. The extent of country which would thus be benefited comprises Simla, Lahor, all the stations on the Punjab Northern State, and Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railways, the military positions on the North-West frontier, and Karachi itself for whose advancing commercial importance the Chamber claim special consideration. The economy which would thus be effected for Karachi as compared with the present system would be from four to five days, Multan three to four days, and places between Lahor and Peshawar two. Further, it is argued that an alternative line over the most dangerous part of the ocean is also a recommendation in favour of a regular steam branch service between the two ports, the distance from Allahabad to Aden, *via* Karachi, being 2,957 miles, against 2,940 *via* Bombay. The variations of the monsoon also favour such a route, whilst the general benefit from the acceleration of State despatches and ordinary correspondence would be very great. The Chamber also point out that there would be a large saving in home mails for and from the Persian Gulf; and they urge that if their suggestions be adopted and a line established, the same speed may be stipulated for as that of the main line. In forwarding this communication to the Government of India (to whom apparently it ought to have been originally addressed), the Secretary of State desires that, after consultation with the Director-General of Post Offices in India, the Government will, at their earliest convenience, favour him with their opinion on the Chamber's application.

## Miscellaneous.

**SUICIDE AT WANOWRIE.**—The *Poona Observer* states that Orderly-room Sergeant William Ward, 2-11th Regiment, stationed at Wanowrie, committed suicide by discharging the contents of a loaded rifle at himself at Mosloch on the morning of the 23rd ult. The cause of this rash act is unknown.

**ROBBERY OF THE OODEYPORE TREASURE CHEST.**—The treasury



of the Rana of Oodeypore was lately plundered on its way from Ahmedabad to Oodeypore by a gang of fifty men. Some armed men were in charge of the treasury, but they were overpowered, and the robbers carried off as much as they liked. On the same road a merchant was plundered of Rs. 7,000.—*Deccan Herald*.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—The rate of mortality in Bombay last week rose again to 42·92 a thousand of the population per annum. There were 188 deaths from remittent fever, and thirty from cholera.

**BARODA.**—The Baroda correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes, 27th and 28th ult., that the Viswamuntree and its feeders had overflowed their banks, and that the country was flooded. Since the rainfall has commenced the numerous starving emigrants had returned to their villages. Ten deaths from cholera were reported in week ending 24th.

**CHOLERA.**—The reports of the Bombay season for the week ending July 24, give a favourable account of the prospects. Much damage has resulted to crops from floods in Sind. Cholera, however, is reported as very prevalent in many parts. In Poona 46 deaths, and number of cases increasing; in Ahmednagar, 104 deaths; in Sattara, 507; in Khandeish, 78 deaths.

**REPORTED SHIPWRECK.**—It is reported by the Port Officer, Chittagong, that two Maldivian lascars have informed him of the loss of a large European ship laden with salt from Bombay. The men were able only to speak their own language, and the evidence gained from them, therefore, has been but slight. No salt was expected, and he has been unable consequently to identify the vessel; but the straightforward manner in which the men submitted their statements inclines him to believe that some ship has been really lost on the eastern coast of Bengal.

The recent heavy rains in Guzerat caused a great rise in the Nerbudda and Taptee rivers. Fears were entertained that a portion of the city of Surat would be flooded by the overflow of the Taptee; but the water has subsided, and all danger is over for the present. A portion of the old railway bridge over the Nerbudda, near Broach, has been washed away, but communication was soon restored. The last occasion on which a similar accident occurred was in 1876, when nearly half the bridge was swept away.—*Times of India*.

**THE ICE SUPPLY.**—After having endeavoured for half a century to secure a regular supply of ice, the Government of Bombay have officially notified their intention not to renew the lease of the Government ice-house, which expires on May 14, 1879. After that date the ice-house will be put up for sale by public auction. The *Bombay Gazette* thinks that, as however stringent the provisions of the lease as to constant supply seem to have been easily evaded, the public will lose nothing by the supply of ice passing altogether into the ordinary conditions of supply and demand.

**MAHARANI SURNOMOYE.**—Bombay has held a solemnity for the purpose of investing Maharanie Surnomoye with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This lady is the Burdett-Coutts of India, and of all natives the most eminently distinguished for her noble and enlightened benevolence. She has contributed over £20,000 to famine charities, by the Commissioner from 1871 to 1877, and bestowed over £50,000 in works of charity and public utility. During that period she had expended in charity one-sixth of her whole income. Worthily indeed has this noble woman, by great personal merit, earned the high distinction bestowed upon her by the Queen.

**SURAT.**—A telegram from Surat states that the prosecution against the Surat editors commenced on the 19th inst. Immense crowds swarmed around the court and grounds. One witness, on being examined, stated that despite the loss of a million lives, despite that the extent of land under cultivation this year was larger than in any previous year, the province of Mysor was growing in population faster than its means of support. While the people, he said, increased in geometrical ratio, the produce of the land fails to increase in any measure equal to that of the population.—*Time's Telegram*.

**THE SURAT RIOTS.**—In his reply to the Government of India's letter regarding the late Surat riots, the Secretary of State expresses his full approval of the course followed by the Government of India in establishing under the provisions of the Bombay District Police Act a punitive post of 110 men in addition to the ordinary police of the city. His Lordship expresses his regret that some persons of better social position than those of whom mobs are ordinarily composed appear to have been engaged in the Surat riots. Of the officials actually concerned in the repression of the disturbances the Secretary of State writes:—"Mr. Ollivant, the officer in charge of the office of District Magistrate, appears to have acquitted himself, in a position of considerable responsibility, with great judgment and temper, and to have been ably supported by the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Scannell. I notice, too, with satisfaction, that the latter officer and Messrs. Younghusband and White conducted themselves most creditably under very trying circumstances. I regret that two lives should have been lost, but both Police and Military behaved, in my opinion, with firmness and patience."

**THE KARACHI ROUTE.**—The following information as to the

route to England, *via* Karachi, is furnished by the Labor paper, in reply to numerous inquiries, and may be useful to outward-bound passengers; also the line from Sukkur to Kotri will, it is hoped, be opened on the 1st of August, completing the communication from Multan to Karachi, excepting the break at Sukkur, which will be supplied meantime by a steam ferry. Travelling by the Indus Valley Railway in the hot season is trying; but now that the train runs during the night, the route is preferable to that by Bombay for Punjab travellers, and especially so for those from Multan and the frontier. The distance from Multan to Bombay is nearly 1,800 miles, while that from Multan to Karachi is little over 600 miles. The journey might be broken at Sukkur, where there are two travellers' bungalows, or at Kotri, where there is a good bungalow and an excellent cook. There are good refreshment rooms at the principal stations along the line. There is a large, though not very comfortable, travellers' bungalow at Karachi, but as yet no hotel.

**RESULTS OF TEST CENSUS.**—The conclusions drawn from the test census taken in January last are stated in an official communication to the Government as follows:—1. That the new Census taken in the talukas or tracts of country selected as the worst or most distressed by the famine does seem to show a diminution in the population. 2. That this diminution is in a considerable degree apparent only, as arising from migration, and partly real, as arising from mortality. 3. That the mortality arose partly from sickness other than famine—sickness extending not only throughout the year 1877, that is, the year of famine, but also throughout the two previous years 1876 and 1875, which were not years of famine—and partly also from famine. 4. That the mortality arising from famine itself cannot be exactly estimated, but probably it was not considerable, or was rather comparatively inconsiderable.

**GUJRATI PRIZES.**—The Cutch Council of Regency have resolved that:—"It appears highly desirable to encourage the study of Gujarati, the vernacular language of Gujrat and Cutch, and to assist those who endeavour to improve the Gujarati language and literature by publishing original works or translations from English or Sanscrit. His Highness the young Rao has also expressed his wish to encourage the laudable task of forming and developing the current dialect of H.H.'s territories. With the object of carrying out the wishes of H.H. the Maharaja and the desire of the Council of Regency, it has been decided that two prizes should be given after open competition, through the Gujrat Vernacular Society at Ahmedabad, every year. The value of the prizes, which shall be called the Rao Shree Kengarji Prizes, will be from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 each. H.H. the Rao desires to pay for one of these prizes every year, and the Council of Regency will give the other. The essays shall be on original composition, and a translation from English or Sanscrit."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER, KT., C.S.I.**—The benefactions of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangier amounted, according to the *Bombay Gazette*, to eighteen lakhs expended on public charities, and four lakhs in private benevolence. The following table shows the catholic and practical character of his principal benefactions and donations:—

	Rupees.
University and College Buildings ... ..	3,50,000
Hospitals ... ..	2,50,000
Street drinking fountains, libraries, and aid to the poor in small sums ... ..	2,10,280
Largess to the Financial Association of India and China ... ..	2,00,000
Schools and Dispensaries ... ..	83,180
Strangers' Home Society, Bombay ... ..	50,000
English School Fund, Nowari Madressa ... ..	35,000
Relief to sufferers from famine or lack of work ... ..	21,920
Scholarships in Bombay University and Schools ... ..	17,200
Purchase of books, coins, &c., presented to the Bombay Asiatic Society and other institutions ... ..	17,100
St. Thomas's Cathedral Fountain ... ..	13,770
Regent's Park Fountain, London ... ..	13,540
Sufferers from the Franco-German War ... ..	10,000
Girls' School, Khetwady, Bombay ... ..	10,000
Pillar in Colaba Church ... ..	7,500
Indian Turf Society for Importation of English Blood Horses ... ..	5,400
Albert Orphanage Asylum, London ... ..	5,000
Parsee Punchayet, Oriental Languages Fund ... ..	5,000
St. Xavier's College Tower ... ..	5,000
Cowasjee Jehangier Latin Scholarship, Bombay University ... ..	5,000

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 25. Adriane, Muscat.—26. Str. Punjab, Kurrachee; St. James, Rangoon; British India, North Shields; str. Scio, Kurrachee.—27. Str. Bangalore, Malta; str. Himalaya, Calcutta; Becherdas Ambadas, Liverpool.—28. Str. Akola, Kurrachee.—29. Str. Columbian, Calcutta; Modern, Adrossan; str. Cvenus, Kurrachee.—30. Str. Khandalla, Calcutta; str. Hindostan, Southampton.—Aug. 1. Str. Shadwan, Muscat.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Hindostan.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. G. Oliver, Miss Thompson, Miss Offerman, Miss A. H. Jopp, Major H. Preen-

dergast, Mrs. Wilson and three children, Mrs. J. Goldsworthy, Mr. W. C. Bennett, Capt. W. H. McMath, Second Lieut. Ostrehan, Dr. W. H. Powell, Mr. J. Miller, Capt. J. Cook, Mrs. M. Lee, Mr. T. D. Brighton, Lieut. J. S. Collin, Rev. T. Craven, and Mr. G. Thompson. From **BRINDIS**.—Mr. and Miss Saunders, Mr. H. Risley, Mr. A. J. Miller, Mr. B. F. Collier, Mr. T. Melville, Mr. W. A. Trevor, Mr. M. Craitt, Mr. Duffus, Captain Macgregor, and Mr. A. V. Palmer. From **VENICE**.—Mr. W. Grant, Major and Mrs. Trevor, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Miss Normandy, Miss Normandy, and Mr. S. Amooddin. From **SUEZ**.—Lieutenant-Col. Hills. From **ADEN**.—Mr. Lawrence.

## DEPARTURES.

July 26, Str. Cathay, Southampton.—27. Ravenslondale, Chittagong; str. Vin-goria, Kurrachee; str. Ava, Coasts and Calcutta.—29. Jason, Java; Prince Rudolph, Astoria; Eldenhope, San Francisco.—30. Str. Humbert, Rangoon; City Camp, Calao.—31. Str. Guy Mannering, Dunkirk; str. India, Liverpool; str. India, Persian Gulf.—Aug. 1. Robert Morrison, Mauritius; str. Arabia, Genoa.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Cathay.—From **BOMBAY**.—For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Capt. Chapman, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Abdcolia, Mr. H. B. Addis, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, and Mr. Russell. For **BRINDIS**.—Mr. A. Blair, Hon. C. A. Turner, and Mr. Wakefield. For **VENICE**.—Mr. P. H. Moore, and Mr. C. H. Crowden. For **ADEN**.—Mr. Ahmed bin Ally and two friends, and Mr. S. Hajeo Mahomed.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Geelong.—From **BOMBAY**.—For **SOUTHAMPTON**.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Spitta, Lieut.-Col. J. S. P. Clark, Commander H. H. Washington, Mr. G. Ball, Lieut. Funning, and Mr. Narrish. For **BRINDIS**.—Mr. V. A. Passanha, Capt. and Mrs. Sandeman and two infants, Mr. A. E. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, and Capt. E. Twenlow. For **VENICE**.—Major Sharp and Mr. Gordon. For **ADEN**.—Sergeant Montieth, wife, and child, and Sergeant Head.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 2, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	118	Nominal
Ditto	117	Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs.	—
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	"	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	"	—
" " " 1842-43	"	97
" " " 1854-55	"	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	"	97
New Four-and-a-Half Loan 1873	"	102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	"	104½
Gold Leaf	"	18-12-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	"	18-12-0
Ditto Pekin	"	18-7-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8-7-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8-9-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8-4-16d.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	141
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	Rs. 93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	615
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	1400
Bank of Bengal	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all)	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	Rs. 1060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 446)	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	325
Colaba Press Company	Rs. 510
Coorla Spinning Company	Rs. 1020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	
(A) Share (Rs. 8,000)	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 8,000)	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	Rs. 1203
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	108
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	Rs. 1185
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (220 paid up)	292
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	718½ xd.
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	775
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 775
Ditto New 220 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 4 dis.

## PRICE OF BULLION, &amp;c.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 11-13-6
Spanish Dollars	per 100 235
Mexican Dollars	do. 226
Five Franc Pieces	do. 217
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	107½
Sycee Silver	190

## FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £3. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

**SOLDIERS' NEXT-OF-KIN.**—Some thousands of pounds of unclaimed soldiers' balances, we observe from the latest War Office Army List, are now lying idle at the War Office. Is there anyone who can claim next-of-kin to the late Sergeant William Fitzwallen, of the 67th foot, now located at Bangalore? There is a nice little sum of £137. 14s. 6d. awaiting his claim at the War Office. There are also, amongst other amounts, sums of £148. 17s., £111. 1s. 11d., £295. 8s. and £107. 10s. 2d. awaiting claimants to the estates of Private Inker, 4th Hussars, Private Riordan, 103rd (Royal Bombay Fusiliers), Schoolmaster Green, of the 5th brigade, Royal Artillery, St. Thomas' Mount, and Sergeant Baxter, 1-17th foot, which should be sufficiently tempting to awaken inquiry.—*Madras Times*.



## Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 26.)

**BIGNELL**, Lieut. E. D. F., wing officer, 17th Regt., N.I., is app. to charge of the duties of asst. cantonment mag., Morar, in add. to his own, from the date of assuming charge, v. Capt. Dalrymple.

**BRERETON**.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No. 43, dated June 13, Mr. A. Brereton, asst. engr., 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, reported his arrival at Jhelum on the forenoon of May 11, and is posted to the Jhelum div. from the same date.

**BYRNE—CUNHARD**.—With reference to Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D., Railway Branch, Notification No. 12, the undermentioned officers are placed in charge of the two divs. of the Patna and Gya State Railway, from the dates specified. Mr. E. Byrne, exec. engr., 2nd grade, 1st div., March 1. Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, 2nd div., March 27.

**CAMERON**, Lieut. E. H., R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as required by Code II., iv., 22, on July 2.

**CONDOR—CORFIELD**.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the Revenue Estab. of the Indus Valley State Railway, consequent on its opening for public traffic:—Mr. J. Conder, exec. engr., 3rd grade, Western System of State Railways, to be traffic supt. in Class II. Mr. J. W. Corfield, storekeeper, 2nd grade, and Messrs. J. H. Allen and T. G. Pudan to be asst. traffic supts. in Class IV., on prob.

**CRAWFORD**.—The services of Major C. Crawford, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Mily. Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from the date of his return from furl.

**CROSTHWAITE**, C. H. T., C.S., offic. comr. of the Jubbulpore div., in the Central Provinces, to offic. as judicial comr. of those provinces during the absence of Mr. C. Grant, C.S., or until further orders.

**DALRYMPLE**, Capt. R. G. E., offic. polit. asst., 2nd class, and offic. asst. cantonment mag., Morar, to offic. as polit. agent, 3rd class, and cant. mag., Morar, from May 11, v. Major A. W. Roberts, on furl.

**DANE**, R. M., C.S., offic. settlement officer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is app., as a temp. measure, senr. attaché, Foreign Dept., from July 22, from which date Lieut. H. L. Ramsay reverts to his app. of junr. attaché, Foreign Dept.

**GODFREY**, J., accountant, 4th grade, on prob., Rajputana State Railway, is transfd. to the office of the accountant gen. P.W.D.

**HARMAN**, J. M., asst. engr., offic. as exec. engr., Dinapore div., Mily. Works, from July 7 to July 9.

**HAWKES**, G., storekeeper, 2nd grade, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is transfd. from the Stores to the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and app. as asst. traffic supt. in class IV., from Aug. 27.

**KEENE**, C. J., asst. traffic supt., Class IV., Punjab Northern State Railway, is promoted to Class III. of the Revenue Estab. of State Railways.

**MARTIN**, Lieut. G. W., B.S.C., is app. to offic. as dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint.

**MEIN—CAMERON**.—Lieut. A. L. Mein, R.E., asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Bareilly div., Mily. Works, during the absence of Major E. T. Thackeray, v.c., R.E., on priv. leave.

**OSBORNE—CADELL—KINCAID**.—Consequent on the return of Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., polit. agent, 1st class, from furl., the following changes are made from July 16:—Lieut. col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., polit. agent, 1st class, is app. to offic. as resident, 3rd class, and is posted to Bhopal; Major T. Cadell, v.c., offic. resident, 3rd class, reverts to his substantive app. of polit. agent, 1st class; Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaid, offic. polit. agent, 1st class, to offic. as polit. agent, 2nd class.

**PERRERA**, C. J., asst. dist. supt. of police in British Burmah, to be dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, and to fill the app. sanctioned for the newly-created Tharrawaddy dist.

**ROBERTSON**, Capt. D., offic. political asst., 1st class, and asst. comr., Mhairwarra, is app. to offic. as political agent of the 3rd class, and as asst. comr. of Ajmere, from date of assuming charge, v. Mr. J. White.

**SEXTON**, C. E., sub. engr., 3rd grade, Ravi div., returned to duty on July 7, from the two months' priv. leave granted to him in Notification No. 48, dated July 13.

**TOOZ**, R. W. L., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is posted to the Jowrah div., Neemuch State Railway, from Dec. 12, 1877, the date on which he reported himself at Mhow.

**WATSON**, Capt. J. R., wing officer, 16th regt., Bombay N.I., is app. to offic., and in add. to his own duties, as cantonment mag. of Nusseera-bad, from May 1.

**WESTLAND—BARBOUR—SINKINSON**.—The following appts. are made in the Financial dept.:—Mr. J. Westland, B.C.S., to be acct. gen., Bengal, and

to offic. as contr. gen. and head com. of Paper Currency, during absence on priv. leave of Mr. W. Waterfield, B.C.S. Mr. D. M. Barbour, B.C.S., to be acct. gen., Punjab, and depy. com. of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle. Mr. E. J. Sinksom to be under sec. to the Govt. of India in the Financial dept.

WHITE, J., Political Agent, 3rd class, and asst. com., Ajmere, is app. to offic. as resident of the 3rd class, and as com. of Ajmere, from date of assuming charge, v. Mr. L. S. Saunders, on priv. leave.

WINMILL—IVENS—EDWARDS.—Mr. G. Winmill, sub. engr., 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, and Messrs. F. J. Ivens and G. L. Edwards, to be asst. locomotive supts. in class IV.

#### THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furl. of Major E. F. H. Armstrong, dep. comr., 3rd class, the following tempy. proms. are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Capt. E. P. Maltby, dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd class, v. Major Armstrong.

Major C. S. Blair, asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., 4th class.

Capt. J. S. F. Mackenzie, asst. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comr., 1st class.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. Wilson, acting 1st grade officer of the I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, is app. acting comdr. of the I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Sub lieut. A. Gwyn, R.N., on leave to Europe on m.c.

The following officers are transf'd., in their respective capacities, to the I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, on her being commissioned:—Sub lieut. A. Gwyn, R.N., comdr. of the I.G.S. *Ava* (on leave); Mr. T. G. R. Finny, 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. *Czarevitch*; Mr. W. Aves, 3rd grade officer of the I.G.S. *Ava*; Mr. E. J. Beaumont, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. *Koel*; Mr. J. Faithful, 2nd class engr. of the I.G.S. *Semiramis*.

The services of Mr. J. A. Murray, 1st class engr., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

#### MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, July 23.)

RIDDELL.—The Viceroy and Gov. gen. has been pleased to make the following tempy. app. on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—Lieut. H. S. H. Riddell, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to offic. as extra A.D.C.

SYM, Capt. J. M., wing officer 1st Sikh inf., Punjab Frontier Force, and offic. wing comdr. 5th Goorkha regt. (The Hazara Goorkha batt.), to offic. as wing comdr. and 2nd in com., v. Capt. C. C. Brownlow, on furlough.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla*, July 18.)

AUSTIN, Lieut. G. B., wing officer 3rd N.I., to be qmtr., in succession to Capt. D. J. Stewart, who vacates on completion of his five years' tenure.

BALY, Lieut. H. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Ferozepore to Belgau, and join C baty. 2nd brigade, to which he has been posted.

CARTHEW—ALEXANDER.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 3, making the following appts. in 16th Bengal cav., consequent on the departure, on furl., of Lieut. St. J. F. Michell.—Capt. C. A. Carthew, squadron officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Major G. C. Ross; and Lieut. A. DeV. Alexander, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. A. W. R. Becher, no other officer being available.

HERVEY.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 2, app. Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, wing officer 3rd N.I., on probation, to offic. as qmtr., in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Lieut. G. B. Austin, from detachment duty.

LOWRY—PHILLIPS—MAGEE.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 29, app. the following Committee of Paymastership to 1-12th foot, consequent on Lieut. col. C. T. C. Sillery having assumed com. of the batt.:—Capt. and Brevet major H. M. Lowry, President; and Capt. and Local majors H. L. W. Phillips and H. Magee, Members. Capt. Phillips will offic. as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MACTURK—LUARD—HODGSON—FORSTER.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to app. the officers named below to the charge of the depots of the native regiments proceeded on foreign service:—Lieut. col. W. D. Macturk, Bengal inf., to the depot 2nd Goorkhas at Dehra Dun; Major F. P. Luard, Bengal staff corps, to the depot 9th Bengal cav. at Meerut. Capt. C. N. Hodgson, general list, inf., to the depot 13th N.I. at Agra. Capt. C. H. Forster, general list, inf., to the depot 31st N.I. at Jhalum.

MENNS, Lieut. H. R., supernum. on the estab. 4th Goorkhas, to be wing officer to 29th N.I., v. Lieut. Henderson, transf'd. to the 44th N.I.

MILLER—DARLEY—RIDDELL.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 24, app. Capt. and Local major J. J. O. Miller to be President, and Capt. H. O. Darley a member of the Committee of Paymastership to 70th foot, consequent on the death of Major A. B. Wright. Capt. R. S. Riddell will continue to offic. as paymr. on the responsibility of the committee.

MORRIS—WEBB.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, making the following appts. in 3rd Bengal cav.:—Capt. G. T. Morris, squadron officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Major G. L. K. Hewett; and Lieut. H. N. Webb to offic. as squad. officer, v. Capt. G. T. Morris, and to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. G. W. Willock.

MURRAY, Major H. H., R.A., is directed to proceed from Landour to Lucknow, for duty with No. 8 battery 11th brigade, at that station.

REAY.—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. C. T. Reay, 63rd foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.

THUILLIER.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, app. Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier, squadron officer 17th Bengal cav., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. R. E. Trotter.

WATSON, Lieut. col., 22nd foot, is directed to proc. to England to join the 1st batt. of his regt., into which he has been recently prom.]

#### HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The following tempy. changes are made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the return from priv. leave of Capt. R. Bullock, offic. depy. comr., 3rd class:—

Major A. Farrar, offic. depy. comr., 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position of asst. comr., 1st class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholets, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd class.

The following postings are ordered consequent on the death of Major C. T. O. Mayne, offic. depy. comr., Akola district:—

Capt. R. Bullock, offic. depy. comr., to Basim district, is transf'd. to Akola.

Major A. Farrer is posted tempy. to the Akola district as offic. depy. comr. till relieved by Capt. Bullock. On being relieved Major Farrer will proceed to Basim to offic. as depy. comr. of that district, in anticipation of the sanction of the Govt. of India.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in the Punjabi language on July 10:—

Lieut. S. H. P. Graves, staff corps, wing officer 26th N.I.

Lieut. T. O. FitzGerald, staff corps, qr. mr. 27th N.I.

Schoolmaster H. Jerram, 2-9th foot.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani:—

Lieut. E. M. L. Inman, 10th hussars, on prob., 3rd Bengal cav.

Lieut. C. C. Chenevix-Trench, 1-8th foot, on prob., 5th Goorkhas.

Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, 1-17th foot, on prob., 1st Sikh inf.

Lieut. J. E. Nixon, 1-25th foot, on prob., 18th Bengal cav.

Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, 51st foot, on prob., 2nd Punjab inf.

Lieut. E. C. Rothney, 63rd foot.

Lieut. S. D. Gordon, 72nd foot, on prob., 19th Bengal lancers.

Sub. lieut. R. C. Onslow, 1-12th foot.

Sub. lieut. C. B. Brownlow, 1-17th foot, on prob., 1st Punjab inf.

Sub. lieut. A. Wallace, 62nd foot.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani, on 1st and 2nd July 1878:—

Lieut. T. R. F. B. Hallows, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. P. H. H. Massey, 6th Dragoon Guards.

Lieut. C. M. T. Western, R.A.

Lieut. A. C. Bailward, R.A.

Lieut. H. J. Lyster, R.A.

Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E.

Lieut. W. G. Collis, 2-2nd Foot.

Lieut. G. W. H. Pain, 2-2nd Foot.

Lieut. H. A. Fletcher, 2-8th Foot.

Lieut. J. H. E. Reid, 1-25th Foot.

Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 1-25th Foot.

Sub. lieut. H. D. Robson, 2-2nd Foot.

Sub. lieut. C. J. Woolcombe, 1-25th Foot.

Second lieut. T. J. Atkinson, 2-2nd Foot.

Second lieut. G. T. R. Cambridge, 2-2nd Foot.

Second lieut. L. C. Dundas, 2-8th Foot.

Second lieut. H. J. Evans, 2-8th Foot.

Second lieut. E. H. Rodwell, 70th Foot.

Second lieut. G. A. Carruthers, 70th Foot.

Surg. major N. Ffolliott, Army Med. Dept.

Surg. major T. Wright, Army Med. Dept.

Surg. major E. F. O'Leary, M.D.; Army Med. Dept.

Surg. J. C. Dorman, M.B., Army Med. Dept.

Surg. W. M. Harman, M.B., Army Med. Dept.

Surg. E. H. Fenn, Army Med. Dept.

#### GARRISON INSTRUCTION.

The following officers attending the twenty-seventh course of garrison instruction in Bengal and Burmah, have qualified in Part II. of Examinations A and B. (G.O. 275 of 1878):—

Major F. S. Terry, 1-25th foot.

Capt. and Brevet Major H. H. Taylor, 1-5th foot.

Capt. C. Young, 5th Punjab inf.

Capt. H. S. Anderson, 12th B.N.I.

Capt. W. A. Lawrence, 1st Bengal cav.

Capt. W. F. Woodward, 68th foot.

Capt. C. E. S. Parker, 73rd foot.

Lieut. H. D. P. Okeden, 2-60th rifles.

Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, 44th B.N.I.

Lieut. E. E. Shearburn, 9th lancers.

Lieut. J. W. Hind, 1-3rd foot.

Lieut. N. More-Nisbitt, 3-60th rifles.

Lieut. J. G. Downing, 72nd foot.

Lieut. R. P. Vaillant, 100th foot.

Lieut. G. W. B. Swiney, 72nd foot.

Lieut. H. F. Wolsley, 44th foot.

Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 54th foot.

#### MEDICAL.

HAMILTON, Surg. major J. B., M.D., A.M.D., to be statistical officer to the surg. gen., British Forces, from the date on which he may assume charge of the app., v. Surg. major L. Kidd, M.B., proceeding to England.

EXCHANGES.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for overland money orders has been changed to 1s. 8d. per rupee.

**PRIZES FOR SKILL AT ARMS (ROYAL ARTILLERY).**—Prizes will be issued in India on or after the 1st of April in each year, commencing with April 1, 1879, for the competition of the preceding cold season.

**CONSULAR.**—With reference to Notific. No. 723r., dated March 26, 1878, the recognition by the Govt. of India of the appointment of Mr. S. F. E. Voigt as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, has been confirmed by H.M.'s Govt. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Jacob Steiner as acting Consul for the German Empire at Cochin.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. P. V. Horst, asst. engr., Bhongoon div., Lower Ganges Canal, priv. leave for two months, from such date as he may avail himself of it. Lieut. J. Badgley, R.E., asst. engr., Bulandshahr div., Ganges Canal, priv. leave for two and a-half months, from June 1. Mr. H. S. Beadon, offic. mag. and coll. Cuttack, for one month, in extension. Surg. major T. E. Charles, M.D., Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and supt. gen. of vaccination, for three months, from Aug. 13. Mr. P. Donaldson, supt. of jail manufactures, for three months. Major gen. J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E., chief engr. and secy. in the P.W.D., priv. leave for three months. Mr. E. S. Bellasis, asst. engr., for three months, to study the native languages. Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, offic. settlement officer, Rohtak, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. H. M. Gun, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Nuddes, for one week, to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Urdu to be held at Calcutta in Oct. next. Mr. W. R. Larmie, offic. mag. and coll., Burdwan, for three months, from Aug. 6. Major E. M. Woodcock, dist. supt. of police, Fyzabad, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. C. F. Knyvet, dist. supt. of police, Shah, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1. M. G. E. Ward, offic. mag. and coll., Jaunpur, priv. leave for eighty-three days, from Aug. 14. Mr. A. E. C. Casey, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, Azamgarh, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. J. Smith, offic. mag. and coll., Nawab, priv. leave for three months, from July 25. Mr. J. Hooper, asst. comr., Gonda, priv. leave for three months, from August 5. Mr. C. J. Keene, asst. traffic supt., Punjab Northern State Railway (Open Line), availed himself of the three months' priv. leave, from July 17. Mr. C. T. J. Denae, asst. surveyor, 4th grade, for two months, on private affairs, from such date as his services can be spared. Mr. W. E. Palmer, temp. asst. examiner, 3rd grade, and asst. auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, priv. leave for two months, from July 23. Mr. B. Anderson, asst. surveyor, 2nd grade, for two months, from Aug. 10. Major A. W. Roberts, political agent, 3rd class, substantive *pro tem.*, and offic. cantonment mag., Morar, for three months, in India, from May 11. Mr. G. Cowper, asst. engr., temp. 1st grade, attached to Neemuch div., Holkar State Railway, priv. leave for one month, from July 12. Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., asst. engr., subsidiary leave to April 6, in extension of the leave granted to him in Mily. dept. notis. of April 12. Surg. major J. C. Whishaw, civil surg., Lucknow, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 20.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. R. G. S. Marshall, A baty. B brigade H.R.A., to remain at Mussoorie from July 7 to Oct. 31, in extension of priv. leave. Second Lieut. W. P. Wilson-Todd, 4th hussars, to Naini Tal, from June 7 to Oct. 31. Lieut. A. E. Studd, 15th hussars, from date of embarkation. Lieut. F. G. Stone, No. 16 baty. 9th brigade R.A., to Simla, from July 5 to Oct. 31. Lieut. V. G. Tipplinge, 2-1st foot, from Sept. 28 to Nov. 27, on private affairs, in extension. Major J. C. Conington, 2-18th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. H. Fenning, 1-14th foot, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself, and thence to England, four months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Capt. M. Murphy, 2-15th foot, from date of embarkation. Lieut. J. M. Johnstone, 83rd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. H. A. Fletcher, 6th Bengal cav., to Naini Tal, from May 6, on private affairs. Major G. Atkins, 1st N.I., to Mussoorie and hills north of Dehra, from May 26 to Oct. 16, on private affairs. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, B.S.C., wing comdr. 45th (Rattray Sikhs) regt. N.I., for one year, on private affairs. Capt. C. Roberts, 72nd foot, adjt., administrative batt., Presy. Volunteers, and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, for one month, in extension of priv. leave. Major T. C. Mander-son, R.E., exec. engr., Dalhousie div., Mily Works, availed himself on April 9 of the three months' priv. leave granted to him, and reported his return to duty on July 9. Lieut. A. Masters, 2nd regt. Central India Horse, priv. leave for sixty days.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 23.)

BILDERBECK, J. B., B.A., 1st asst. Provincial College, Rajahmundry, to be professor of history, substantive *pro tem.*, 4th class, Rajahmundry College.

BRADSHAW, J., 1st asst. master, Civil Engineering College, to be inspector of schools, 4th class, substantive *pro tem.*, and to have charge of 1st div.

INNES, Hon. L. C., one of the judges of the High Court of Judicature, to be vice chancellor of the University of Madras.

McEWEN, G., is app. to the P.W.D. as a temp. asst. examiner, on prob.

and posted to the office of the examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

WILLIAMS, R. K., examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade (temp. rank), is transfd. to the office of the Government examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

#### MILITARY.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, July 24.)

SIMPSON, Lieut. (local capt.) G., 109th foot, wing officer, 11th N.I., is admitted to the Madras staff corps, from April 14.

STUART—HOSKINS.—The following promotions are made in the Madras staff Corps:—Major C. J. Stuart, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. Capt. W. H. Hoskins, having completed twenty years' service, to be major.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Poona, July 24.)

CUNNINGHAM.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being posted on his recent removal to the batt. of his regt. specified opposite his name:—Second Lieut. W. P. Cunningham, 2nd batt. 18th foot.

DICKSON, Major W. M., staff corps, from offic. wing comdr. 8th regt. N.I., to gen. duty, Nagpore force, from date on which Col. Hailes rejoins.

#### MEDICAL.

BRERNER, Surg. major A., M.D., A.M.D., from doing duty, R.A., Secunderabad, to med. charge, R.A., including H.A., Secunderabad, as a temp. arrangement.

COCKBURN, Major J. B., from med. charge, R.A., Bangalore, to offic. with temp. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Med. Service, Mysore Circle, as a temp. arrangement, from March 22, v. Surg. major B. Tydd, proceeded to England.

EAGAR, Surg. F. G. L., A.M.D., from doing duty, Poonamallee depot, to doing duty, Wellington depot.

GUINNESS, Surg. H. O., A.M.D., from doing duty, R.A., Bangalore, to med. charge, R.A., Bangalore, including H.A., as a temp. arrangement.

LANGDALE, Surg. major T., from offic. dep. surg. gen., Hyderabad Circle, on being relieved by Surg. major Sinclair, to med. charge 12th lancers, Secunderabad.

SINCLAIR, Surg. major E. M., from med. charge, R.A., Secunderabad, to offic. with temp. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Med. Service, Hyderabad Circle, as a temp. arrangement, v. Dep. surg. gen. O'Leary, proceeded to England on m.c.

SPENCE, Surg. major J. A. W., L.R.C.P., and a.m., from attached 27th N.I., to 27th regt. N.I.

THORNHILL, Surg. W. H., from doing duty, Lying-in Hospital, to doing duty, General Hospital, Madras.

TURNER, Surg. major A., M.D., A.M.D., in med. charge 12th Lancers, Secunderabad, is relieved from doing duty, from April 11 to June 10, as a temp. arrangement.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Surg. Raton, acting surg., 2nd dist., priv. leave for three months. Lieut. B. J. Bevan, R.A., for two years. Col. J. M. Macintyre, 1st brigade R.A., from June 8 to Dec. 2. Capt. A. K. Seacombe, 8th brigade R.A., in extension, until required to embark next trooping season.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 31.)

BEYTS, N. B., supt. revenue survey and assessment, Guzerat, is app. extra inquiry officer for the City of Ahmedabad, in addition to his ordinary duties.

CRICKSHANK, Capt. G. M., R.E., received charge of the office of the exec. engr., Satara, from Lieut. G. Davidson, R.E., on July 9.

FROST, C. E., acting 2nd asst. coll., Surat, has been transfd. to do duty at Belgaum.

HORSLEY, W. H., C.S., to be asst. coll., Kanara, in special charge of work connected with the Forest Dept., on the expiry of the three months' priv. leave granted to him.

MENESSE, J. A., head acct., Broach, having been dismissed for grave misconduct, is declared ineligible for further employ. under Govt.

PILKINGTON—WARDEN.—Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E., passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the higher standard on the 16th ult., and Mr. F. H. Warden in Marathi on the 24th idem.

PORTER, W., is app. 2nd asst. coll. from the date of Mr. A. K. Nairne's retirement.

SEYMOUR, L. W., probationary asst. settlement officer in Sind, is prom. to the grade of 3rd class asst. settlement officer.

SPILSBURY, Lieut. E. C., R.E., is app. to act temp. as exec. engr., Lower and Central Sind, and received charge of the office from Capt. J. D. Craikshank, R.E., on July 16.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 1.)

HATCH, Major gen. W. S., R.A., is app. to offic. as insp. gen. of ordnance



and magazines, v. Major gen. J. Worgan, R.A., whose term of office expires on July 26.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, July 31.)

**DRUMMOND**, Lieut. col. J. H., offic. 2nd in command, to be 2nd in com., 1st N.I., v. Col. Thorp, retired. Major J. Affleet, offic. wing comdr., to be wing comdr., v. Lieut. col. Drummond.

**GRAHAM**—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Capt. C. S. Graham, R.A., from the supernum. list has been posted to No. 15 batty. 8th brig., v. J. Day placed upon the seconded list.

**JACOB**, Major W., offic. 2nd in com., 19th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. Gayer deceased. Capt. S. J. Waudby, adjt. and offic. wing comdr., to be wing comdr., v. Jacob Lieut. F. Stevenson, offic. adjt., to be adjt., v. Capt. Waudby.

**SCHNEIDER—SEDDON—COLE—PRIOR**—The undermentioned sub lieuts. are attached to the British regts. specified opposite their names, and will join forthwith:—S. M. Schneider, 2nd grens.; C. H. Seddon, 28th N.I.; D. Cole, 1st grens., 15th foot, Deesa; Sub Lieut. H. M. Prior, 20th N.I., 2nd foot, Poona.

#### MEDICAL.

**BLANC**—In supersession of notice No. 850, of July 10, read the following:—Surg. major H. J. Blanc, M.D., in confd. in the app. of professor of surgery and clinical surgery in the Grant Medical College from the date of Surg. major J. T. D. Mackenzie's retirement.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert to be temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade, from June 24, in the room of Capt. Frere, R.E., who has reverted to military duty.

The following temp. proms. are made from June 27, v. Mr. Coghlan, proceeded on furl.—

Mr. J. G. Single to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. G. A. Bhat to be exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. P. P. Chadnanani to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

The following reversions will take effect from July 3, in consequence of Col. Goodfellow having returned to duty:—

Mr. J. E. Whiting to revert to exec. engr., 2nd grade.

Mr. G. N. R. Lambert to revert to temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade.

Mr. J. G. Single to revert to temp. exec. engr., 4th grade.

Mr. G. A. Bhat to revert to asst. engr., 1st grade.

Mr. P. P. Chadnanani to revert to asst. engr., 2nd grade.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, judge and sessions judge at Ahmednagar, priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of it until Sept. 28 next. The three months' priv. leave granted to Mr. H. A. Davidson, asst. supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnagiri, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. Horsley, asst. coll., in charge of Khandesh forests, priv. leave for three months, from such date in Aug. next as he may avail himself thereof.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Sub lieut. Jopp, 17th N.I., is to be from Aug. 1 to Sept. 30, instead of April 21 to June 20. Capt. G. H. Bayly, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, for three months. Major W. F. Sandwith, staff corps, wing officer 15th N.I., for fifteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Lieut. G. C. Fuller, 3rd hussars, to Poona, for three months, on private affairs. Lieut. T. E. Harman, 2nd foot, Lieut. W. C. Howarth, 3rd foot, Capt. W. Nangle, 15th foot, Lieut. Mackinnon, 66th foot, all to appear before a medical board. Surg. major Clark, 2nd foot, to remain at the Neigherry Hills, for thirty days, in extension. Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, in extension. Major F. Longfield, 8th foot, for nine months, on private affairs. Lieut. H. Godfray, 4th N.I., to Bombay, for thirty days. Major W. F. Sandwith, 15th N.I., to Bombay. Condr. F. Stanwell, Barrack Dept., to Bombay, for thirty days.

## War Office.

#### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 20.

**6th Dragoon Guards**—Sergt. major W. B. Mayes, from the cav. depot staff, to be riding master, v. S. Walters, deceased.

**9th Lancers**—Lieut. B. Gough to be capt., v. W. H. Fife, seconded for service as an adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

**13th Hussars**—Capt. and brevet lieut. col. B. C. Russell, c.b., to be major, v. Brevet lieut. col. H. T. Butler, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. J. K. Spilling to be capt., v. Brevet lieut. col. B. C. Russell, c.b.; Lieut. FitzR. J. W. Farquhar, from the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. K. Spilling, prom.

**1st Foot**—Qrmer. sergt. T. Worrell, from the 60th foot, to be qrmer., v. W. E. Turnley, transfd. to the Edinburgh Militia.

**6th Foot**—Lieut. J. Lewis to be capt., v. R. Stratford, deceased.

**7th Foot**—Capt. and brevet major R. W. Sparks to be major, v. H. Plummer, retired on a pension; Lieut. G. F. Guyon to be capt., v. Brevet major Sparks; Capt. A. J. Harrison retires on a pension.

**8th Foot**—Lieut. J. D. M. Williams, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be 2nd lieut., v. G. B. Unwin, transfd. to the 13th foot.

**9th Foot**—Lieut. H. J. Shuckburgh to be adjt., v. Lieut. G. M. Seaton, deceased.

**12th Foot**—Lieut. O. Williams to be capt., v. H. L. Townshend, retired; Second Lieut. F. Graham, from the 24th foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. M. J. Sawyer, promoted.

**13th Foot**—Lieut. H. W. Lovett, from the Royal Carnarvon Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. M. E. Waddy, promoted; Lieut. J. W. H. West, from the West Kent Militia, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. C. Otway, promoted.

**14th Foot**—Lieut. C. A. Morris to be capt., v. A. Cook, retired on a pension.

**15th Foot**—Lieut. W. St. L. Chase has been app. a probatr. for the Indian staff corps.

**21st Foot**—Lieut. H. J. Meares to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. A. J. O. Pollock, promoted.

**22nd Foot**—Lieut. W. C. F. Molyneux to be capt., v. G. A. Christian, seconded for services as an adjt. of auxiliary forces; Lieut. H. H. Sealy to be capt., v. D. C. O. Spiller, resigned on app. to the Army Pay Dept.

**33rd Foot**—Lieut. H. R. Saunders, from the 32nd foot, to be lieut., v. H. P. Garnett, who exchanges.

**34th Foot**—Capt. G. M. Richmond, from the 36th foot, to be capt., v. A. A. Boggs, who exchanges.

**36th Foot**—Capt. A. A. Boggs, from the 34th foot, to be capt., v. G. M. Richmond, who exchanges.

**54th Foot**—Second Lieut. H. S. G. Hall, from the 41st foot, to be 2nd lieut., in succession to Lieut. H. M. Bruce, retired.

**59th Foot**—Lieut. W. M. C. White, from the West Kent Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. W. Gordon, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**60th Foot**—Lieut. col. H. P. Montgomery, having served five years as a regtl. lieut. col., is placed on half-pay; Capt. P. J. H. A. Barne retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. H. E. W. Featherstonhaugh retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy; Lieut. H. L. Farmer to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. W. H. Holbech, who resigns that app.; Paymr. and Hon. Major W. F. Nixon retires upon half-pay.

**62nd Foot**—Lieut. H. M. Carter to be capt., v. W. L. R. Scott, retired on a pension; Lieut. G. H. Loch, from the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. G. G. Brittain, dec.; Lieut. G. W. S. Fryer, from the 1st Warwick Militia, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. R. Hayne, prom.

**70th Foot**—Supernum. Capt. J. R. Collins to be major, v. A. B. Wright, deceased; Lieut. F. F. Roupell to be capt., v. H. W. R. de Coetlogen, retired; Lieut. A. W. Munsey retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

**71st Foot**—The seconding for special service at the Cape of Good Hope of Capt. C. L. Harvey, and the restoration to full-pay in succession, on July 24, of Capt. and Brevet Major M. W. Hyslop, from half-pay, late 93rd foot, is cancelled.

**73rd Foot**—Supernum. Capt. H. Gunter to be capt., v. J. L. Hewson, resigned on app. to the Army Pay Dept.

**83rd Foot**—Capt. and Brevet Major C. C. Gore to be major, v. Brevet Lieut. col. J. Wakefield, retired on half-pay; Lieut. C. T. Davenport to be capt., v. Brevet Major Gore.

**Rifle Brigade**—Major J. F. Henley is placed on temp. half-pay, owing to ill health.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. gen. Sir P. L. M'Dougall, K.C.M.G., to have the local rank of gen. whilst holding the appt. of lieut. gen. on the staff in com. of the forces in the Dominion of Canada.

Paymr. and hony. major W. F. Nixon, 60th foot, to have the hony. rank of lieut. col. on retiring on half-pay.

Depy. asst. comy. W. Wilson, Bengal Estab., to have the hony. rank of lieut.

#### To be Major Generals.

Brevet col. C. Sawyer, from lieut. col. half-pay, late 6th Dragoon Guards; dated Jan. 11, 1870, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 1, 1877.

Brevet Col. E. Seager, c.b., from inspecting officer of Auxiliary Cavalry, dated Jan. 15, 1870, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 1, 1877.

Brevet col. J. H. C. Robertson, from lieut. col., half-pay, late 100th foot; dated May 16, 1870, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 1, 1877.

Brevet col. G. N. K. A. Yonge, from lieut. col., retired full-pay, Brig. Depot; Brevet col. R. B. Prettejohn, c.b., from lieut. col., retired full-pay, 18th hussars.

The undermentioned officers to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension:—Capt. A. J. Harrison, 7th foot; Capt. H. H. Eden, 30th foot.

To have the hon. rank of dep. surg. gen.:—Surg. major E. G. Ley, M.D., whose retirement on half-pay appeared in the Gazette of April 30. Surg. major W. Armstrong, upon retiring on half-pay; Surg. major F. L. G. Guun, on retirement on half-pay.

#### MEMORANDA.

Major and brevet lieut. col. F. W. Gregory, half-pay, late 44th foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

Qrmer. and hon. Capt. T. Metcalfe, half-pay, late rifle brig., has been permitted to commute his retired allowance.

#### INDIA-OFFICE, AUG. 19.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Govt. in India:—

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Lieut. L. J. Browne, 54th foot; Lieut. R. Falton, 1st batt. 2nd foot; Lieut. A. E. Jones, 70th foot; Lieut. H. G. Ryland, 1st batt. 11th foot; and Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 48th foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**BILSON**—At Calcutta, July 26, wife of S. C. Bijohn, daughter.  
**BUTLER**—At Futehpore, July 28, wife of J. Butler, Station-master, E. I. R., son.  
**COCKBURN**—At Madras, July 24, wife of M. L. Cockburn, son.  
**COLE**—At Chunjoo Bagh, Bankipore, Patna, Bengal, July 22, wife of James Cole, Government Telegraph Department, daughter.  
**GILES**—At Gaya, July 25, wife of A. H. Giles, Bengal Police, daughter.  
**HEBERLET**—At Calcutta, July 26, wife of M. A. Heberlet, daughter.  
**JEFFERY**—At Faridpur, July 27, wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.  
**LINTON**—At Assensole, July 26, wife of A. E. Linton, daughter.  
**MACBEAN**—At Dhurmalla, July 19, Mrs. D. MacBean, son.  
**MONNIER**—At Lahore, July 23, wife of J. A. Monnier, daughter.  
**O'KEEFE**—At Chowringhee, July 23, wife of J. W. O'Keefe, daughter.  
**PUCKLE**—At Mercara, July 23, wife of Major H. G. Puckle, 28th regt. M.N.I., daughter.  
**QUINN**—At Vizianagram, July 21, wife of Surg. T. Quinn, son.  
**REID**—At Ahmedabad, July 27, wife of G. B. Reid, C.S., son.  
**SIM**—At Dhurmesala, July 20, wife of Lient. G. H. Sim, R.E., daughter.  
**SMITH**—At Allahabad, July 25, Mrs. M. Smith, widow of the late M. Smith, of the Customs Dept., son.  
**SWINDEN**—At Calcutta, July 22, wife of T. G. Swinden, son.  
**TWEEDIE**—At Rampore, July 25, wife of J. Tweedie, C.S., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**CRABBE—HICKMAN**—At Calcutta, July 22, H. J. Crabbe, to G. F. Hickman.  
**CRISP—MYATT**—At Sattara, July 24, H. C. Crisp, to Miss M. A. Myatt.  
**DAVIS—WOOD**—At Lahore, July 17, J. H. Davis, Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, to A. A. Wood, daughter of the late H. Wood, inspr. of police.  
**GILL—FITZGERALD**—At Madras, July 17, S. A. Gill, to T. C. Fitzgerald, D.P.W.  
**GROSER—REILLY**—At Calcutta, July 23, C. B. Groser, to E. Marie, daughter of E. Reilly, med. officer, Chandney Hospital.  
**HOBSON—RIVETT**—At Hazarabagh, Bengal, June 20, G. de C. Hobson, to O. Rivett.  
**JARDINE—WILLOUGHBY**—At Bombay, July 25, J. Jardine, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, to Fanny A., daughter of Lieut. col. M. W. Willoughby, B.S.C.

### DEATHS.

**ASHDOWN**—At Mazagon, July 26, Edward, son of Perronett G. Ashdown, aged 1 year 2 months and 24 days.  
**BREWER**—At Hoonsoor, July 26, Jane L., wife of John Brewer, of Wareny Valley Estate in Coorg, aged 31.  
**CLARKE**—At Malabar Hill, July 28, Col. R. T. Clarke, asst. comsy. gen.  
**DELANEY**—At Attock, July 24, Sergt. John B. Delaney, R.E., supervisor D.P.W., Campbellpore, aged 37.  
**DE NIESE**—At Perambore, July 19, Sarah W., daughter of Robert DeNiese, aged 12.  
**DRYSDALE**—At Shanghai, Aug. 19, Thomas M'M. Drysdale, aged 6 months.  
**GAHAN**—At Madras, June 20, George Gahan, aged 76.  
**GLASS**—At Calcutta, July 21, Cordelia E. Glass, relict of the late William W. Glass, aged 63.  
**GREENWAY**—At the Howrah Hospital, July 24, wife of A. F. Greenway, aged 25.  
**JOHN**—At Malabar Hill, July 29, Fred, son of H. John, aged 14 months.  
**NEWELL**—At Lahore, July 19, Louisa C., wife of Mr. Newell, Locomotive dept., Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.  
**PELLY**—At Bolaram, July 23, Gardiner H. R., son of the Rev. C. H. Pelly, chaplain of Bolaram, aged 7 months.  
**REED**—At Murree, July 20, Henry S. T. B., infant twin son of Surg. major K. Reed, 26th Punjab N.I., aged 7 weeks.  
**SANDEMAN**—At Hazaribagh, July 18, Ethel A., daughter of Capt. J. E. Sandeman, Bengal staff Corps, aged 2 years.

**A BABOO ON HIS DIGNITY.**—The writer of the *Englishman's "Week"* has the following good story:—"Everyone knows how utterly careless the native mind is of the value of time, but I have seldom heard of a better instance of this than the following, which was lately told me by a gentleman who had been travelling on the East Indian Railway. My informant, another European, and a Baboo, who said he was an agent or head clerk to a European firm of contractors, were travelling second-class per down mail. On arrival at a station on the Chord Line, the Baboo inquired if such was its name; the gentleman replied in the affirmative, whereupon the Baboo called for the porter to open the door and take out a small office box. The gentlemen told the Baboo he had better look sharp as the train stayed only a few minutes; finding no porter coming, one European opened the carriage door, while the other offered to hand out the office box to the Baboo; but this would not suit Baboodom in authority; he replied: 'Oh, if no porter came he could travel on to the next station, eleven miles, and there porters would do the needful,' and he could return by a return train. He fully carried out these splendid plans. Whether he was provided with a pass, or his employer had to pay his return journey, or he paid none at all, my informant was unable to state."

## Home.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following is a list of Candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House on August 12 last. Twenty-one candidates competed for fifteen appointments; nineteen were reported qualified, two having retired during the examination:—

No.	Name.	Votes.	No.	Name.	Votes.
1.	J. H. Sweeney ...	2,261	9.	H. B. Briggs ...	1,954
2.	D. F. Barry ...	2,252	10.	C. G. W. Lowdell ...	1,940
3.	G. F. A. Harris ...	2,247	11.	A. S. Faulkner ...	1,760
4.	J. Anderson ...	2,245	12.	C. Mallins ...	1,640
5.	C. J. Bamber ...	2,218	13.	R. M. Allen ...	1,530
6.	E. H. Dumbleton ...	2,120	14.	E. M. Damla ...	1,490
7.	M. O'Dweyer ...	1,997	15.	H. St. C. Carruthers ...	1,472
8.	W. P. Carson ...	1,965			

The Surgeons who were appointed to the above service at the commencement of this month have been posted to Presidencies as under:—

1. J. J. Mullen ...	Bengal.	14. G. M. Nixon ...	Madras.
2. E. Cretin ...	Bengal.	15. D. P. Warliker ...	Madras.
3. A. Duncan ...	Bengal.	16. T. E. Worgan ...	Bombay.
4. T. H. Code ...	Madras.	17. J. J. Moran ...	Madras.
5. G. F. Nicholson ...	Bengal.	18. F. C. Smith ...	Madras.
6. A. Hemsted ...	Bengal.	19. C. Monks ...	Bombay.
7. G. A. Cones ...	Bengal.	20. P. J. Damania ...	Bombay.
8. S. F. Bigger ...	Bengal.	21. G. H. Bull ...	Bombay.
9. D. A. Gomes ...	Bombay.	22. W. A. Quayle ...	Madras.
10. R. Pemberton ...	Bengal.	23. J. H. Earle ...	Bombay.
11. G. S. Robertson ...	Bengal.	24. F. F. MacCartie ...	Bombay.
12. J. S. Baile ...	Bengal.	25. C. U. Carruthers ...	Bombay.
13. J. E. Walsh ...	Bengal.	26. H. Armstrong ...	Madras.

The Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, with the concurrence of the Admiralty, will allow candidates for the Indian Medical Service who passed the required examination on the 12th inst., but did not take a sufficiently high place to obtain a vacancy, to be entered as surgeons in the navy, the number of candidates offering themselves for that service not being equal to the demand afloat.

### ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for admission to the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, Surrey:—

	Marks.		Marks.
E. C. Rawson ...	3,173	R. S. Strachey ...	1,998
G. H. Le Maistre ...	2,835	C. J. O'Brien ...	1,987
A. L. Webb ...	2,721	J. K. E. Verschoye ...	1,986
A. T. Mackenzie ...	2,670	J. J. Whitely ...	1,936
G. Deuchars ...	2,530	J. C. Mills ...	1,934
W. J. Weightman ...	2,521	H. H. L. Butcher ...	1,916
C. H. Hutton ...	2,476	C. A. White ...	1,899
F. H. Pym ...	2,411	S. G. Batten ...	1,895
C. H. D. Marjoribanks ...	2,385	E. R. Gardiner ...	1,802
B. K. Finnimore ...	2,246	R. D. Buck ...	1,767
W. Giles ...	2,186	D. M. Scobie ...	1,762
C. S. Rennick ...	2,183	M. H. Jackson ...	1,750
H. V. R. Kemball ...	2,151	W. Drew ...	1,676
H. V. M. Phelps ...	2,126	J. B. Chirnside ...	1,643
P. E. Raven ...	2,092	R. H. Tickell ...	1,582
J. H. Medlicott ...	2,091	F. W. Maunsell ...	1,575
L. A. Light ...	2,047	S. Cox ...	1,570
M. H. Arnott ...	2,036		

### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Geographical Section on the 20th inst. Mr. A. Burrell, M.R.A.S., F.S.S., of London, read a paper on "The Geographical Distribution of the Tea Plant." Tea, as a beverage, was known in Europe in the beginning of the sixteenth century, became a regular article of consumption in the seventeenth, formed one of the largest imports from China in the eighteenth, and was now the special beverage of all English-speaking peoples, both in the New World and the Old. The botany, method of culture, and modes of manipulation were, however, little known here till about forty years ago. The Jesuit missionaries in China and Japan were our first informants of the virtues of tea. The Portuguese and the Dutch, who, long before our East India Company was established, traded with these countries, introduced it commercially to Europe, and there was evidence of its use in England in 1610, during the reign of James I., possibly introduced by his Portuguese Queen. The tea plant at first reached Europe in 1763, when the great botanist, Linnæus, received a seedling which, however, notwithstanding the most assiduous care, soon perished. The earliest plant that had really flowered and produced seed was at Zion House, near London, in 1768. In China the tea plant was in common use from the seventh century; in Japan from the eighth. It grew in these countries between 40° and 42° of North latitude, and was capable of being grown as far of South latitude, though the best tea was

produced in China between 27° and 30° North latitude. Up to the first quarter of the present century all the tea consumption of the world was supplied from China. In 1827 the culture was introduced by the Dutch in Java, and has ever since proved a successful undertaking. In 1834, immediately after the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly of trade to the East, tea was introduced from China into India, not at first becoming a profitable undertaking. But next year the plant was discovered growing wild in Assam. Tea, both from the China plant and from this Assam kind, was now grown throughout all India, and with the result that, for variety of strength, pungency, and flavour, our great dependency was now producing tea which China could not rival, and that, great and growing as the demand was, India was destined to be the great tea producer of the future. He adverted to the fact that, beginning with a production of only four pounds in 1840 she now sent into this country forty millions of pounds—as great a quantity as was consumed in the whole of the United Kingdom in 1837. The author then took up the distribution of the tea plant in other countries. These were:—In Asia: the Corea, Tonquin, Cochin China, Annam, Ava, and Burmah, where the tea plant was cultivated to some extent, but only for native consumption. It had been introduced to Brazil in 1827. The French had attempted its cultivation in 1841. It was now growing in Mauritius, the Isle of France, St. Helena, at Singapore, in Ceylon, and our Australian Colonies. In the West India islands it had also been recently introduced, and the recent report of Kew gave a good account of its condition in Jamaica. Nor had our American cousins neglected it. They had sent to China in 1857 for plants, and tried the culture near Washington, in Virginia, and Carolina; quite recently they have tried it in California, and near Baltimore. Lastly, Mr. Burrell took up the question of the original home of the tea plant. In Japan it was admitted on all hands not to be indigenous. In China it was long held to be native to the soil, but more recent researches have thrown doubt on this point, and the balance of evidence seems to point to the Assam Valley of India along the course of the Brahmahpootra as the original seat of the plant. This is supported by the fact that, while in China the tea plant is never found thoroughly wild away from man's habitation, and is more of a herb than a tree; in Assam, on the other hand, and in the hill ranges surrounding that valley, it is found everywhere growing wild, and attaining great height as a tree, usually fifteen to twenty feet high, and even by a report just received from India, sixty to eighty feet high, and of the girth of three to four feet, among the secluded Naga hills. Mr. Burrell finished by citing from a variety of recent travellers in the vast stretch of country intervening between the frontiers of India and China, and on either side, evidence of the tea growing wild, and constantly of smaller dimensions as it approached to China, thus affording ground for his contention, which was further supported by the legends of China and Japan, that the tea plant was introduced there by a Buddhist missionary from India.

A discussion ensued, in which Sir George Campbell, M.P.; E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S.; Mr. Marcus Moses, and other gentlemen took part. At the end of the proceedings about a hundred ladies and gentlemen adjourned to the adjoining committee room to refresh themselves with Indian tea, dispensed under the temporary presidency of Mrs. Burton, wife of the distinguished traveller.

## Miscellaneous.

**EXPORT OF SPECTE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Mirzapore* has left with £29,274 in dollars, £21,484 being for Hong Kong, and £7,790 for Shanghai.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for £300,000 in bills on India were received on Aug. 21 at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £252,200, at an average rate of 1s. 7-875d.; and to Bombay, £47,800, at an average rate of 1s. 7-875d. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 70 per cent.

**RETIRING REGULATIONS.**—The following Army Circular has been issued regarding the reckoning of officers' time at Addiscombe towards pension under Indian retiring regulations:—Clause 143; Officers of the Royal Artillery and Line regiments who formerly belonged to the Indian Army and are serving under Indian retiring regulations, and who resigned their cadetships at the seminary at Addiscombe to accept direct appointments in the Artillery and Infantry, will be entitled to reckon towards pension the time passed by them at that seminary after attaining the age of sixteen years.

**INDIA MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.**—From the report on the operations of the Money Order Department just issued, it appears that, in the case of money orders between England and India, much inconvenience is experienced from the defective addresses of payees, as furnished by remitters:—In 127 cases the London office had to ask for more definite addresses of payees than those originally furnished by the remitters, one only of these references having been necessitated by a clerical mistake in this office. In 118 of these cases more complete addresses were afterwards furnished; in two cases payment was transferred to other payees; in five cases re-

payment was desired by the remitters in India; while in two cases no steps could be taken in consequence of the remitters having left India. At the same time forty-four complaints were preferred by Indian remitters about the non-receipt of their remittances in England, and inquiry into these complaints showed that in forty-two cases payment had been duly made to payees, either direct or through banks, in one only of which there occurred some delay in consequence of the order having, by an oversight in the London office, been made payable to a different payee, who afterwards paid the money to the proper payee. One case is still under reference, while in another case the order was credited to Government under the following circumstances:—The payee had never applied for payment, and when the remitter's complaint reached London, the order had become void. So the remitter was directed by the Money Order Department, at the instance of the London office, to instruct his correspondent to make an application to the Controller, London, for the renewal and payment of the order. But as no steps were taken on this either by the remitter or the payee, the amount of the order was credited to Government. Only seven complaints were preferred by British remitters about non-payment of orders in India. In five of these cases payment had been duly effected; in one case payment was not applied for, and authority was afterwards given for its re-payment in England; and one case, the remitter of which is dead, is still under correspondence. Out of forty-four applications from British remitters for re-payment thirty-seven were granted by the office and seven refused in consequence of payment having been effected in India. Similarly, out of eleven applications for re-payment from Indian remitters, four have been granted, and six refused by the London office; while one is still undisposed of. Great difficulty is sometimes experienced in effecting payment of orders payable to persons on board vessels, who are constantly moving about. Out of the total of thirty-seven orders repaid in England, seventeen were payable to persons on board, to whom payment could not be effected. The office does all in its power to facilitate the payment of these orders by the utmost promptitude in attending to communications received from payees on board vessels, and often relaxing the proper procedure prescribed for money orders generally.

## India Office.

August 24, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. D. B. Allen, and C. Matson (Pilot).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. S. Hammick, and F. D. Campbell (Unconv.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. M. Meacham, Staff Corps; and Capt. R. S. Robinson, R.A.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. J. Beatty, R.E.; Major J. W. Hindle, Staff Corps; Surg. J. North, Med. Dept.; Capt. D. Fleming, Inf.; and Major A. Logan, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. F. B. Walker (Unconv.), 7 days, furl.; W. F. W. Wells, 6 mos., s.o.; A. E. Reade (Unconv.), 6 mos., furl.; and H. D. Pearsall (Unconv.), 6 mos., s.o.

*Madras Estab.*—Messrs. A. C. Lawford (Unconv.), 6 mos., s.o.

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. W. Wedderburn, 3 mos., special; and G. F. M. Grant, 2 mos., s.o.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major C. A. Baylay, Staff Corps, 3 mo.; and Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E., 1 mo.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. Cartois, Inf., 3 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. G. F. Bryant, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; and Sub Conductor T. T. Flood, Barrack Dept., 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. R. Drake (Unconv.), J. G. Davidson (Unconv.), E. E. Middleton (Unconv.), G. W. Macgeorge (Unconv.), E. Dixon (Unconv.), A. J. Waring (Unconv.), and S. U. Phipps (Unconv.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. J. Godby, Staff Corps; Major L. A. Roberts, R.A.; Sub Condr. P. Burke, P.W.D.; Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, Staff Corps; and Major H. W. Webster, Staff Corps.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. R. A. C. Hunt, Inf.; Lieut. col. C. T. Haig, R.E.; Capt. P. Murray, Unatt.; and Capt. H. L. Nutt, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—The wife of John Fergusson, of Colombo, Ceylon, of a son, at Tain, Rosshire, Aug. 16.

GABBETT—The wife of Major J. Gabbett, M.S.C., of a son, stillborn, at Portobello, Aug. 21.

**MACKAY**—The wife of Capt. Spencer H. Mackay, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, of a son, at Liverpool, Aug. 11.  
**MACLAVERTY**—The wife of Capt. A. J. MacLavery, R.A., of a daughter, at Loughton, Essex, Aug. 17.  
**RANDALL**—The wife of Major G. Randall, M.S.C., Banda, N.W.P., India, of a daughter, at Upper Norwood, Aug. 18.  
**WILLIAMS**—The wife of Harry Williams, Chief Engineer, R.N., of a son, at Southsea, Aug. 12.

## MARRIAGES.

**ATKINS—CLARKE**—Fred. T. Atkins, Manager of the Agra Bank, Madras, to Constance Jane, daughter of Major gen. John Clarke, formerly Commissioner of the Khyrabad Division, Oudh, at Sydenham Hill, Aug. 22.  
**CLARKE—STONE**—Alexander John Clarke, late Indian Navy, to Jane Mary Stone, at Feltham, Aug. 20.  
**HAWKINS—HOUGHTON**—Charles H. Hawkins, to Susan, daughter of Col. Houghton, C.S.I., at Brompton, Aug. 6.  
**WHITE—KANE**—Charles Augustin White, Commander in the P. and O. Company's Service, to Elizabeth Catherine, daughter of Matthew Kane, M.D., of Kingston-hill, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, H.M.'s I.A. Retired List, at Norbiton, Surrey, Aug. 20.

## DEATHS.

**ALT**—Ann Jane, widow of the late Daniel Alt, Lieut. 63rd Regt., at Ramsgate, Aug. 18, aged 90.  
**BONTEIN**—Col. John Bontein, Retired List, H.M.B.A., at Bayswater, Aug. 17, aged 70.  
**CORRANCE**—George Edward Corrance, late 76th Regt., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Aug. 19.  
**CUTHBERT**—Rev. William Hastings Cuthbert, B.A., late of Kingston, Canada, at Maida-hill, W., Aug. 20.  
**LIMOND**—Jessie, widow of Major Gen. Sir James Limond, c.b., late Madras Artillery, at 15, Eaton-square, W., Aug. 16.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Str. Trentham Hall, Bombay; Valetta, Mauritius; Emblehope, Calcutta; Queen of Scots, Chittagong.—17. Str. Hydaspes, Bombay; Penthesilea, Calcutta; Baroda, Calcutta.—19. Ocean Queen, Mauritius; str. Olympia, Bombay.—22. Travancore, Bombay; str. Mira, Calcutta; Hindostan, Java; Eblana, Rangoon.—23. Str. Navarino, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13. Str. Bokerby, Bussorah.—15. Str. Gwalior, Bombay; Str. City of Manchester, Calcutta; Morayshire, Calcutta; Annie Royden, Calcutta; Northern Light, Bombay; Melpomene, Bombay; Scotland, East London.—16. Wilhelmine, Galle; Kate, Galle; Richards, Galle; Greenock, Bombay.—17. Earl of Zetland, Calcutta; Roman Empire, Calcutta; str. Countess of Sutherland, Bombay.—18. Str. Alabama, Bombay; Helen Pembroke, Calcutta; Argomene, Calcutta; str. Rydal Hall, Bombay; Clwyd, Bombay; White Star, Galle; Russia, Madras.—19. Cape Comorin, Singapore; C. B. Bishop, Singapore; Plinio, Singapore.—20. Pelican, Galle; str. Milton, Aden; County of Anglesey, Singapore; Tamara, Calcutta.—21. County of Flint, Bombay.—22. Str. Mirzapore, Calcutta; Adele C., Galle.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Aug. 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Bagshawe, Mr. A. St. L. Carter, Mr. Savielle, Comdt. J. E. Pringle, Mr. Anderson, two Misses Anderson, Capt. Juge, and Lieut. Flint. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose Power and child, two Misses Power, Miss Reynell, Mr. Zeyenboom, and Mr. A. Malcock. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Greenhill and son, Miss Bruce, and Mr. Gibbons. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Dixon Carter, and Col. Bruce. For ADEN.—Mr. Engelhardt. For GALLE.—Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Stirling. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. R. Endear, Miss Endear, Rev. C. Dunn, Rev. F. H. Boulton, Mr. J. Rigby, Capt. Haslett, and Mr. Roberts. For SHANGHAI.—Bishop Schereschewsky and family. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Cargill. For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. W. M. Alexander. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Collins and children, and Mr. and Mrs. Rowland. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, and Mr. H. Cameron. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. H. Miller, and Mr. H. S. C. Brown.

Per str. —, Aug. 22.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Fraser. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Blackwood, and Mr. J. Sniders.

Per str. —, Aug. 22.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. C. Edwards, and Mrs. Harrison. For GALLE.—Mr. P. F. Hadow. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Renard.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Hahnemann, from Calcutta, May 20, 3 N., 80 E.  
 Rosdhu, Calcutta to New York, May 18, 12 N., 90 E.  
 Nethis, for Bombay, Aug. 12, 51 N., 23 W.  
 Bay of Naples, for Calcutta, July 15, 10 N., 23 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENT.

While the steamer Queen of Scots, from Calcutta, was discharging jute at Dundee, the jute was fired through a spark from the donkey engine, and about 180 bales were more or less damaged.

The s.s. City of Manchester, from Liverpool to Calcutta, has put in to Almeria, leaky, having been in collision with the Minerva, from Marseilles to Gibraltar.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## AUGUST 29.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Nott and children, Mrs. Robinson and seven children, and Lieut. Whiteley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Capt. C. H. Carr, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Robinson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse, Mr. Shephard, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. S. W. Stanley, Mrs. E. G. Jenkins, Mr. W. A. Simmonds, and Mr. J. Allan.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Johnston Smith, Mr. W. Wedderburn, and Mr. J. Ryan.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. L. B. King, Mr. J. T. Southey, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. L. W. King.

## SEPTEMBER 5.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Santon, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lee, Mrs. M. J. Arnett, Mr. Gordon Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge, and Miss Wills.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Forbes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Scondos.

SOUTHAMPTON TO OXYLOW.—Mr. Skinner.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Major Graham, and Mrs. Peterson's two children.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias, and Mr. Pohnke.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. C. R. Acton, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. Ammann, and Col. Haig.

VENICE TO BRISBANE.—Rev. W. F. Gora.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. E. Howes.

## SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Miss Davies, Gen. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. A. Carey, and Mrs. and Miss Strachan.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Miss Whist, Mr. H. B. Finlay, and Capt. Waterhouse.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Grieselot, Mr. A. A. Borradale, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Fanshawe, and Mr. F. R. Mallet.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children, and Surg. Major Webb.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SWEE.—Mr. Tarnes.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ZANZIBAR.—Surg. W. B. Fletcher.

## SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Edis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kineaty and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, and Mr. W. A. Mac Dougal.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb.

GIBRALTAR TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mosley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, Miss Jackson and Mr. F. B. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENELG.—Mr. Greenless, and Mr. Malcolm.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor, Mr. Green, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Edgell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Jas. Lawson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. M. R. Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. Grace.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Gen. and Miss Nicholls, and Mr. Driscoll.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Oxley, and Miss Smith.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Blackley, and Miss Blackley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Christie.

SWEE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. S. Hamilton.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Finney.

## SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Mrs. Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, Mrs. Raunell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, and Miss Davies.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, c.b., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Llewellyn and child, and Mr. Moore.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porter, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. E. Hallett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, and Mrs. Haslett.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Y. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lady Crickton and family.

## OCTOBER 2.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. B. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. L. B. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Mrs. Elliott, Surg. Major Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Prinssep, and Mrs. Cummins.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major Lech.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hillard, Mr. Dumsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, and Mr. Cumming.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ffolliott, Mrs. Ransell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. O. M. A. Morant, Mr. J. C. Walker, and Mrs. Raunell.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nett, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, and Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, and Rev. — Parker.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Walter Thomas, and Mr. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart, and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Stafford.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Melver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flag Lieut. Urwick.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.

## OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Hind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyne, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, and Misses Ingle.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, and two Misses Jenkins.

MALTA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, and Miss Vera.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Mr. Maule.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Sircard and family.

## OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, and Capt. McMichens.

BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside.

GALLE TO MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, and Mr. E. Mort.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, and Mr. Shakespeare.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Finkle.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Miss Nicol, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan.

SWEE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper Cappel and family, Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Matchison, Mrs. M. Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, and Mr. Waigham.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Partman, and Mr. Bois and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Liddersdale.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wisdom.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Crosswell and two daughters.

## OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Deedes, Mrs. Egerton and party, and Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children.



OCTOBER 31.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

**THE BARODA ARMY.**—The military resources of Baroda were described lately by the Minister, Sir Madhava Rao, with comments by Mr. Melville. The regular army, now of some 3,500 men, was reorganised in accordance with arrangements made by Sir Richard Meade, whose experience in a matter of this kind will doubtless bear fruit for years to come. The men of all arms, artillery 154, cavalry 247, and infantry 3,000, are said by Mr. Melville to be "well dressed, and turn out in a very creditable fashion." The Minister says that the force is tolerably well disciplined, adequately armed for its purposes, and an efficient instrument for keeping the peace. The regular army costs about seven lakhs a year. Then there is the irregular branch of the army, representing the old Maharatta army which once upon a time levied black mail almost up to the walls of Calcutta. The survival has but small pretensions to good discipline or equipment. There are 4,800 horse and 200 foot; out of which 3,000 sowars serve as the Gaekwar's contingent in Kattywar, Deesa, Sudra, and Rewa Kanta. The Irregular force has still to undergo reorganisation; and the task will be one of great difficulty. Large numbers are interested in its maintenance, whilst there are many rights and personal privileges which must be touched with caution. Sir Madhava Rao would use the body for police duties; but these the men as a body are averse to, though large drafts have already been made from the Irregular army to the new police force. The cost of the Irregular army comes to about fifteen lakhs a year. Out of this, ten lakhs go to the pay of the Gaekwar's contingent of 3,000 already spoken of as being employed for some while past in the Tributary Mehals. The re-organisation of this contingent has been under consideration for some years now; in June, 1876, the Government of India shelved the matter for a year, and up to the end of last year nothing had been done. "But the matter," says Mr. Melville, "shall very shortly be taken up in a decided manner."—*Pioneer*.

**THE INDUS FLOTILLA.**—It is said that the Government of India is negotiating for the disposal of the Indus Flotilla steamers, and has asked, among others, the Commissioner in Sind whether he wants them for any purpose. The principal obstacle in the disposal of these steamers are the officers of the company who are under an agreement which does not expire for some five or six years to come. They would all be entitled to one year's pay if they were dismissed now, and the Government of India is desirous to avoid this charge, but is believed to be determined to get rid of the Steam Flotilla steamers as soon as practicable. The steamers still run the whole way to Multan, as much inconvenience would be caused by the transshipment of the goods at Rohri. No arrangements have been made, apparently, for the accommodation of passengers at Rohri, or for continuing their journey to Kotree, and consequently the traffic on the Indus Valley State Railway is not likely to be very large just yet.—*Beacon*.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 29.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 30.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 3 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 3 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Div. 1		Sd. R.			
Bonds payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct.				85	85
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca)	...	...	...	Actual	85 85
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	...	Sales.	85 81
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	...		85 85
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	...	In start-	80 80
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	...	ing taking	80 80
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	...	Co.'s Rs.	80 80
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	...	1,000 as	80 80
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870	...	...	...	equiva-	81 81
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873	...	...	...	lent to	80 80
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## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 9th; Madras, 7th; Allahabad, August 7th; Calcutta, August 6.

THE general accounts of the prospects continue to be favourable; in Bombay a break in the rains was much wished for; the rainfall during the month being fifty inches, the largest amount since 1828. The floods in Baroda and in Broach, have caused much damage, and a similar account is given of Karachi. The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* gives a most gloomy picture of the devastation caused in Upper Sindh, which might have been prevented by timely efforts. A correspondent of the *Statesman* describes the losses in Assam from the inundations as threatening serious distress in consequence of the destruction of growing crops, and the stoppage of planting of the *Sali* winter crops. The *Pioneer* mentions that in the Terai there has been scarcely any rain; there has been abundance in the Bhabhur, the strip of country immediately against the foot of the hills, and also in the district, on the hither side of the Terai. Cholera is partially on the decrease. An outbreak in the Lakhnau poorhouse was arrested by prompt removal of the inmates. From Aurungabad forty to sixty deaths per diem were reported. In Puna, during the last week in July, sixty deaths occurred in city, sixty-two in district. Ahmednagar returns ninety-five deaths; Satara ninety-eight. In Balasor, owing to want of drinking water, cholera is causing great mortality. In the Central Provinces it is gradually decreasing, but it continues very prevalent in British Burma.

THE general remarks on the state of the season and the crops, for the week ending July 30 are—in Madras: General prospects improved; total number on works 12,703; total number gratuitously relieved, 74,969; exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 27th, 1,295 tons. Bombay: Rain general and plentiful, prospects of Presidency everywhere favourable. Strong monsoon continuing in Bombay. Bengal: Prospects this week generally favourable; good rain has fallen where it was needed, but in Manbhoom and parts of

Singhbhoom and Hazaribagh and in the Jamtara sub-division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs rainfall is still very insufficient; in Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Dinagepore, and parts of Bogra, Pubna, Dacca, and Mymensingh early crops are damaged, and *aman* transplantation is delayed by floods; in Cooch Behar and Rungpore prospects now improving with present dry weather. North-West Provinces and Oudh. Rainfall light and very partial; more rain is needed, especially in Agra, Meerut, Sitapur, and Shansi; prices inclined to rise. Punjab: Agricultural prospects generally are good, and though more rain is needed in Delhi and Hirsai districts it may yet be in time for the *Kharif* sowings. Central Provinces: Rain copious in eleven districts; rice transplanting progressing; prospects favourable; cholera gradually decreasing; prices steady but high. British Burma: Agricultural prospects much improved; rainfall generally much less than in the previous years, but there is at present no cause for anxiety except in Prome. Assam: Weather seasonable; floods subsiding; *asu* crops and *sali* nurseries much damaged; tea progressing favourably. Sylhet: Prospects good. Central India: Heavy rainfall throughout; prospects excellent in Malwa. State of Gwalior and Bundelkhand much improved; in latter anxiety still great for rain. Rajaputana: More rain wanted; cholera decreasing.

THE meteorological report gives the following as the more important features in the amount and distribution of rainfall for the past month:—1. There have been excessive rainfalls due to local storms of considerable intensity, at certain stations which have consequently formed well-defined centres of heavy rainfall. The chief of these are Colombo, Masulipatam, Hyderabad, Cuddapah, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Kurrachee, Bareilly, and Rungpore. At the majority of these it has been due to excessive rainfall during two or three days, and not to continued rain. Thus storms (chiefly thunder-storms) from 28th to the 31st of July gave Kurrachee 10·3 inches of rain. Its July average rainfall is only 2·71 inches. At Colombo the rainfall from the 11th to the 13th was 24·45 inches; the average for the month is only 2·74 inches. 2. At the majority of the remaining stations the rainfall for the month does not differ much from the average. The rainfall is, however, considerably in defect in South-Western Bengal, Orissa, Burma, a considerable part of the North-Western Provinces, and at Gwalior, Deesa and Jubbulpore, and probably in Bundelcund. The returns of the average fall indicate a general deficiency in British Burma, the rainfall averaging only 50 per cent. of its normal amount. In certain districts of the North-Western Provinces, including Benares, Lucknow and Meerut, the defect is even greater than in Burma. 3. One interesting feature in the rainfall during the month has been the alternation between the occurrence of rainfall in Northern and Southern India. Large barometric range has usually accompanied heavy general rainfall in Northern India; diminished barometric range and feeble winds, rainfall in the Deccan and Southern India.

THE observations on the official notification of the recent alteration of the salt duties in Bengal contain the following statement, which is desirable in the interests of the salt trade, so that any uncertainty as to the present rate of duty on salt may be removed. The Government of India is sensible that the changes in the rates of duty which have been necessary in

carrying out its policy could not be made without causing some disturbance in the salt trade; and it takes the occasion of the present reduction of duty to announce that, so far as those provinces are concerned in which the duty has now been fixed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, the measure of equalisation may be regarded as complete and final, and that no further alteration is contemplated; the financial position of British India not admitting of the hope of a lower general rate than Rs. 2-8 per maund being adopted within any period that can now be foreseen.

THE repeated statements as to the increasing poverty of the lower class of the native population do not seem to be confirmed by Sir Ashley Eden, who, in reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, makes the following remarks:—"The Lieutenant Governor does not know the grounds upon which the Sanitary Commissioner declares that in Bengal 'large bodies of the people are in a chronic state of extreme poverty but little above starvation point.' There are no doubt many persons who will not, or cannot work, who are in a condition of great poverty, especially when high prices prevail; but certainly, with the present demand for labour and high wages over a great part of the country no one who can and will work need want."

THE danger which was recently telegraphed as having menaced the entire water supply of Bombay is described by the *Gazette* as a "scare." The impression that the slip in the Tulsi tunnel would probably cause a break in the dam of the lake above Vehar naturally caused serious alarm, and required the personal inspection of the Governor and the chief engineer for irrigation. The result was reassuring. What danger there may have been seems to have passed over without any further damage than the slip of earth choking up the Tulsi tunnel. The accident was caused by a strong stream of water being allowed to escape through an unfinished and unlined tunnel. The Governor, however, was of opinion that the slip had been "facilitated by the unfortunate delays on the part of the contractors."

THE loan of sixty lakhs of rupees asked for by the Bombay Municipality, in order to carry out the much-needed new drainage scheme, has been refused by the Government of India. The loan will have to be raised elsewhere, and the Government are willing to assist the Municipality in raising it locally or otherwise. The *Bombay Gazette* argues that the loan will be easily obtainable from Bombay capitalists.

THE recent murder among the Khojas of Bombay, and the necessity for allaying the feuds which led to that crime, have rendered imperative the inquiry into the customs of this sect which had been previously proposed. A commission, presided over by Mr. Justice Melville, and including three representatives of the Khoja community, will examine and determine the Khoja customs as to inheritance and succession. The *Bombay Gazette* regrets that in consequence of Aga Khan's opposition, the inquiry will not extend to the civil government and internal taxation with a view to introduce reforms desired by the body of the sect, and remove the causes of dissension which might lead to another outbreak of fanaticism.

THE current season coffee crop in Ceylon will, according to the *Ceylon Times* of 30th ult., most certainly exceed the maximum out turn which was hinted at as possible, viz., cwt. 600,000; up to the 26th ult. cwt. 558,081 had been shipped. Nearly the whole of the Uvah crop has to arrive, and some from Uvah Pussellawa, besides which there will be, in September, portions of the early gatherings in the Rakwane, Kadugannawe, and other early districts, ready for shipment. The floods are reported to have abated, but the immense damage can scarcely be as yet estimated. The Government have the matter under consideration, with a view of carrying out an effective scheme of relief. The rainfall of July in Colombo measured up to 28.04 inches, which exceeds that of any month since 1869, except October, 1870, in which month 36.23 inches fell.

THE version of the result of the Congress current in the

best-informed circles at Kabul is that England has seized Cyprus in the interests of Russia, and will hold it until Turkey pays the indemnity.

A PARAGRAPH in the *Times* of Wednesday states on good authority that a diplomatic mission is about to be sent from China into Russian territory, whether to St. Petersburg or not is uncertain. The chief of the mission is Chunghou, the Mandarin who was despatched to France after the Tientsin massacre in 1870 to apologise for that outrage. According to what appears to be Chinese usage, he is provided with a coadjutor, named Silum, like Chunghou, a Manchu, who has been employed during the late troubles as an agent—civil or military—on the north-western frontier. The business of the mission is believed by some to be a negotiation affecting the Mohammedan colonies which we have taken to calling Kashgaria, the territory recovered by China since the death of Yakoob. By others it is stated to concern the cession to Russia of the Kuldja or Ili country, so long occupied by the Russians, from which the Chinese were expelled in 1864. It is not impossible that both questions are about to be discussed. The Russian frontier was rectified some eight or ten years ago down to the mountain range which divides the two regions, Kashgaria and Sungaria, from each other; a rectification further south being postponed until the southern country, Kashgaria, should be in a condition to admit of it.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has suggested to the Government of India the expediency of omitting in future, from the various yearly sanitary reports, (except the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India) those Sections which relate to "Meteorology," "European Army," "Native Army," and "Jails." These subjects are at present specially reported on by officers immediately concerned with them, and it is thought desirable that the unnecessary multiplication of reports should, as far as possible, be avoided. At the same time sanitary officers are not deprived of the opportunity of referring to these subjects under other heads of their reports, while the adoption of the Secretary of State's suggestion will enable them to direct their attention more exclusively to the work which specially belongs to them.

THE Report on Public Instruction in Assam for 1876-77 has been submitted to the Secretary of State, who agrees with the Government of India in regarding the general results of the working of the department during the year as satisfactory. The most gratifying circumstance in connection with the department is that twenty-one pupils of the higher class schools passed the University entrance examination out of thirty-eight candidates, a larger number than ever passed before. There was a considerable increase, during the year, of the number of female pupils attending the schools.

A QUANTITY of the seeds of a tree called the *Pithecolobium Saman* has lately been forwarded to the Government of India by the Home Government, with a request that the seeds may be widely distributed wherever facilities exist for their being properly cared for. The tree, which is a native of Jamaica, appears well adapted for park and avenue planting, but its principal advantage to India will probably be found in the use of its fruit as a fodder for cattle. The fruit is a bright dark-coloured pod when ripe, six to ten inches long, nearly an inch thick; in substance consisting of a sugary amber-coloured pulp. These pods are borne in great profusion, and hang prior to their maturity dangling in clusters from every branchlet. As they ripen they drop to the ground and are picked up and eaten with much relish by all stock, even sheep and goats. Cattle may be seen lingering about the trees waiting for the passing breeze to shake the fruit down. Its excellent quality as a fodder is evident by its fattening effect. Stock having access to it improved markedly during the time it is in season. From the sugary nature of the substance of the fruit it will keep a good while packed after maturity. It is therefore often gathered on the pens, packed in barrels and kept for use till the dry early spring season has parched up grass and made herbage scarce. Hot plains having an annual rain-fall of from thirty to sixty inches appear best adapted for its successful growth either spontaneously, or by cultivation, while a maritime influence

is particularly favourable to its development. As regards its cultivation in India, Dr. Birdwood thinks it is likely to flourish luxuriantly everywhere above the Western ghats of the Deccan; on the Coromandel Coast; and across Central India from the mouth of the Nerbudda and the deltas of the Mahanuddee and Godavery, in the Lower and North-Western Provinces, and westward of the latter along the Southern slopes of the Himalayas to the confines of Kabul, while it is less likely to flourish in the table land of Mysore, Rajputana and Sind; although it might be tried on the banks of the Indus. The Secretary of State attaches so much importance to the cultivation of this tree in India that he has asked to be informed of the success which may result from the experiments made with the seed now sent out. As a fodder for cattle in districts affected by famine the fruit of the tree would probably prove invaluable.

A CURIOUS result of the Burmese Treaty with Italy was recently arrived at. In the trial of a suit brought by a British subject before the Mixed Court at Mandalay against an Italian subject this treaty was appealed to. After carefully considering it, the judges found that they had no jurisdiction, inasmuch as the treaty was held to require differences with Italians to be tried by the local (Burmese) tribunals, with power of appeal to the Italian Consul. No wonder, if this decision be correct, that the *Rangoon Gazette* calls attention to the influence which Italians are exercising in Upper Burma.

A FACTORIES Bill for the Presidency of Bombay was recently introduced by the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, with the object of limiting the hours of work in mills to eleven hours for men, ten for women, and for children of eight to fourteen years eight hours, with an hour's rest. Children under eight years not to be employed. The measure advocated by the Bombay followers of Lord Shaftesbury has been remitted to the Government of India, but without approval of its details by the Local Government, in whom there resides no power of legislating on this subject.

THE accounts of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for the year 1877 have just been published in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,21,144, of which Rs. 39,231 were received as subscriptions. The amounts disbursed to widows and families for their maintenance and journey home amounted to Rs. 39,608. The actual balance credit invested in Government Securities amounts to Rs. 3,00,000, to this the investment of Rs. 10,000 more has been sanctioned by the committee at the late meeting. In addition to this there is a cash balance amounting to about Rs. 40,000. In the report made by the Honorary Secretary to the meeting he mentioned that opinions have been expressed that the cash balances kept in hand are too large, but pointed out that heavy awards may come in at any time, and that frequent buying and selling of securities would be likely to lead to more loss than gain. The sums invested form an insurance against failure in case of war or great sickness, when the demands may be rapid and large. The last six years have fortunately been exempt from such calamities. In answer to a suggestion that the awards should in all cases be proportionate to the amount of subscription, it was remarked that the fund was not altogether an insurance office, but was originally, to a large extent, a charity, on which grounds the Government grant is given and many bachelor officers subscribe. To give help to the widow and orphan at the moment when most urgently needed is a great consideration with the committee, and the recommendations of the local committees are at once accepted, so far as they are consistent with the rules of the fund without further question, and assistance is sent with the least possible delay. In cases where money was to be remitted to England to widows who have proceeded home at once and at their own expense, the Honorary Secretary recommended, and the committee confirmed, the decision that all awards are payable in rupees, on the ground that the fund contemplates payment in rupees only. In 1877 the number of officers subscribing to the fund was 590, a small proportion compared with the number in this country; if a fair proportion of officers in each regiment and battery subscribed, there would not then be the necessity for raising regimental subscriptions for charity in these cases. Such subscriptions also are generally late, and cannot but be humiliating to the recipient.

THE first number of the *Roman Urdu Journal*, already alluded to in our columns, gives the *raison d'être* and the objects of the Society, which has been formed to advocate the substitution of the Roman alphabet for the Oriental characters. The chief objection to the use of the vernacular characters "apart from their multiplicity," is that "they are all vitiated by numerous practical defects, which render them unfit for purposes of record and reference, and as a medium for imparting an advanced education." The defects of the Persian character are enumerated; the classical and popular Talq, being declared unsuited for type printing, while want of clearness and distinctness of letters, omission of short vowels and want of capitals, as well as minor devices of Roman printing, are prominently specified. The Society proposes to discuss, among other kindred topics, the defects and difficulties of Oriental characters in courts of law, as well as for maps and scientific works of reference, and the comparative merits of Roman Urdu and of English as the medium of education in Northern India. As a first fruits of its labours a Roman Urdu version of "Robinson Crusoe" is about to be published by Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE growth of cotton-spinning enterprise in the Madras Presidency bids fair to attain considerable proportions. At present in Madras there are three cotton spinning mills working very satisfactorily, viz., the Buckingham Mill Company, the Royapooram Spinning Mill Company, and the Choolay Mill Company. The Buckingham Mill Company is solely the undertaking of the European merchants in Madras, superintended by Mr. Brennand, of great experience in spinning and weaving, both in Lancashire and in India. The mill at present contains a number of carding-machines, rulers, mules, &c., and about 16,500 spindles, but the engines are of sufficient power to drive over 30,000 spindles, and about 400 looms. The mill at Royapooram is purely the undertaking of the Parsee community of Bombay, and is superintended by one Bavanjee Eduljee Petal. The mill works almost on the same principle, except in the turning out of twist; the latter turns out twist of Nos. 4, 6, 11, 16, 18, and 28, while the former turns out only Nos. 20 and 21 at present. The mill at Choolay is on the same principle, but on a small scale, superintended by natives. The *Madras Athenæum* expects that, by the beginning of next year, the "Imperial Spinning and Weaving Mill Company" will be started by Messrs. Wilson and Co., merchants, Madras, with a capital of about 1,000,000 rupees, divided into 1,000 shares. The services of efficient men in spinning and weaving are being engaged.

REFERRING to rumours as to the projected reforms in Asia Minor, the London Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* has reason to believe that the first practical proposition of the British Government has been with reference to the collection of taxes. It was proposed in the first instance to ask the Sultan to place European officials over the nineteen villayets into which Turkey in Asia is divided, or such modification of those districts as might be deemed expedient, but this was felt to be a too serious interference with the authority of the Porte, and pressure is now being brought to bear upon the Sultan to induce him to entrust the financial administration of each administrative province to the hands of European, and presumably English gentlemen, not perhaps precisely upon the plan recently introduced into Egypt, but in a cognate manner. If the Porte should agree to these appointments, it is not impossible that England might see its way to finding Turkey a little of the money, without which her efforts for good must be paralysed for the present; but no determination has been come to by the Government as to the way in which such money should be obtained.

A TELEGRAM, dated Larnaca 27th inst., received by the Director-General of the Army Medical Department from Sir A. D. Home, says that the health of the troops in Cyprus is generally much improved. There are in camp and at Larnaca ninety-nine sick in 1,666 men. The 42nd (980) at Kyrenia, not included in the statement, is believed to have very few sick—no return has been received, but report says barely any. In the Royal Engineers at Nicosia, the most unhealthy part of the force, there are twenty-six sick in about 180 men, and the cases are severe. Since landing the force has lost



eight men by death—sunstroke three; fever, three; cancer, one; dysentery, one. The heat is still great.

THE detachment of Royal Engineers under orders to proceed to Cyprus are to be taken out in the new troopship *Humber*, which will also take out a large quantity of stores from the Royal Arsenal. The men will embark on the 6th September.

LIEUT. M. B. SEAGER, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Civil Commissioner in the Island of Cyprus. Mr. Seager is a barrister-at-law, and was called to the degree of the utter bar of the Middle Temple in June, 1871.

UPON the recommendation of the Government of India, and in consideration of the distinguished services rendered during a long series of years to India by the late Colonel Meadows Taylor, the Secretary of State has sanctioned a pension of £100 a year to each of Colonel Taylor's two daughters for life.

WE are authorised to announce that Mr. C. E. Johnston has been admitted as a partner in the long-established firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., with whom he has been connected for twenty-one years. Our readers who have had personal dealings with the firm will agree with the sentiment that no better deserved promotion is recorded in the pages of the *Official Gazette*.

## Odds and Ends.

MR. E. R. DOUGLAS has been appointed to be Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India.

CAPTAIN C. N. MARTILLI will probably succeed the late Captain Burton as Political Agent at Bikaner.

MR. A. P. DOUTRE has been confirmed by the Secretary of State as Acting Consular Agent for France at Coconada, and Mr. F. Muraglia as Acting Consul for Italy at Bombay.

MR. ALFRED CLARKE EDWARDS, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, barrister-at-law, has been appointed by the Secretary of State to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational service. Mr. Edwards was a scholar of his college, and obtained a second class in the final classical schools at Oxford in 1873.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHELL, Bengal Civil Service, now on furlough, has, it is said, taken orders, and his return to India is considered improbable.

THE *Bombay Gazette* understands that a telegram was received in Bombay on Wednesday announcing that Cook and Stanley, the celebrated billiard players, will arrive here in the middle of October, and it is just possible that Cook and Roberts will play their match for the championship of the world in India.

THE *Madras Times* understands that Mr. Porter, the new tutor to the young Maharajah of Mysor, considers the progress already made by his Highness in his English studies more satisfactory than the Bangalor Press led the outside public to believe. Mr. Porter has set about his work in earnest, and is much liked by the Prince and the leading men in Mysor.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* has heard that Dr. Oswald, the Surgeon-General, will be relieved either in October or November next by an officer from Madras.

*Bharut Skungskarat* says that the Collector of Pubna discovered a new Hindu sect, established there some twenty years ago. This sect goes by the name of Sammarga or Kaluik. The disciples of this sect acknowledge the Shastra of Kilkabach and Argul; and do not observe the rules of caste distinction. They celebrate their religious festivals from the 15th to 25th of Ashin and Choitra. They number now nearly 1,000 souls, and are daily increasing.

THE report of the Aboo Lawrence School for the official year ending 31st March, 1878, states that the health of the children, who numbered seventy-eight, was unusually healthy, and no death has occurred there for the last four years. During the year under review the premises of the school were enlarged and almost rebuilt, but for the want of funds a project of providing separate hospital accommodation had to be abandoned.

THE military stations of Julpigoree and Buxa are to be transferred from the Eastern Frontier to the Presidency District. This rearrangement has been rendered desirable by the opening of the Northern Bengal Railway.

A NATIVE journal says that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is about to sanction 110 scholarships to the value of Rs. 3 per mensem, for the students of the lowest class vernacular schools. Out of these, 23 will be given to the Burdwian circle, 22 to the Presidency circle, 28 to Rajshahye, 26 to Dacca, 9 to Cooch Behar, 4 to Patna, 27 to Bhaugulpore, 19 to Orissa, and 16 to Chittagong.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—It is notified that the Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft, Acting Colonial Secretary, and A. Haly, Esq., Director of the Colombo Museum, have been chosen as members of the committee appointed to supervise the Colombo Museum. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—G. W. Templer, Esq., to be Acting Assistant at Ratnapura to the Government Agent for the Western Province, and Superintendent of the Prison at Ratnapura, with effect from the 1st August. W. P. Conolly, Esq., to be Acting Fiscal for the Central Province, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Kandy and Panwila, and Coroner for the district of Kandy and for the Divisions of Upper and Lower Dumbura, and Superintendent of the Bogambra and old Jails at Kandy, with effect from the 13th September. W. J. S. Boake, Esq., to be Acting District Judge, Commissioner of Requests, and Police Magistrate, Negombo, and Coroner for the District of Negombo, with effect from the 13th September. G. S. Williams, Esq., to continue to act as District Judge, &c., Tangalla, until further orders. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint H. W. F. C. Brodhurst, Esq., to be Extra Office Assistant at Colombo to the Government Agent of the Western Province, with effect from this date.—*Ceylon Gazette*.

MOZAMBIQUE OPIUM.—Not long ago a Portuguese gentleman visited Malwa for the purpose of ascertaining how to grow opium; and under the patronage of the Portuguese Government, a farm of 50,000 acres has now been established in Mozambique by the enterprising traveller, who is allowed to grow as much opium and extract as much juice and profit as he can for twelve years, after which period the patron Government steps in and takes the pickings. The question whether or not East-Africa can become a successful rival to North India in the opium trade will be probably decided, not so much by the effect of climate as by the cost of collecting the drug.

A ROMANTIC INCIDENT.—The "Border Shikari" writes from the far North-West some account of an interesting shooting-party in Swat. Mian Gul, eldest son and successor of the late Akhund of Swat, last month organised and carried out a shooting expedition on a large scale in the direction of Kashkar. He was accompanied by a considerable retinue, including some of the chief Khans; his younger brother, who has adopted the life of an ascetic in imitation of his father, was left behind in charge of the public dole, which is given weekly to the deserving faithful out of the funds of this mountain Melchisedec, priest and prince. The famine in Swat is said to be very sore throughout the land, and the weekly dole established by the late Akhund is almost the only means of subsistence for many of the Swatis. And in consequence of this famine, Mian Gul's expedition was cut short, after he had secured a fair bag, and had received the present of a hawk and three horses from the chief of Kashgar. A romantic incident occurred in the course of this shooting expedition. The young prince had occasion to pass not far from the haunt of one Sherdil Khan of Aladand, a disaffected chieftain who has been in disgrace; and at one of the halting-places the young and beautiful wife of Sherdil presented herself before the prince, threw herself at his feet, and implored pardon and peace for her husband. It is satisfactory to relate that Mian Gul's chivalrous feelings were equal to the occasion, he raised the lady, treated her with the utmost respect, and promised the husband his forgiveness and favour.—*Indian Weekly Review and Sportsman*.

## PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—General Sir Edwin Johnson, Mr. B. C. Rind, Mrs. Peilo, Mr. Drysdale, Miss Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and child, Mrs. Baker and infant, Mr. T. Garlic, Mr. G. Cahill, Major Mackenzie, and Mrs. Mayne.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. V. Rigby, Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Mr. W. H. Horsley, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Mr. E. M. Palmer, Mr. H. A. Acworth, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. P. Donaldson, and a gentleman.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Hon. W. C. Maxwell, Mr. Justice, and Mrs. P. Kindersley and infant, Mr. G. R. Remington, Lieut. Col. R. S. Prendergast, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. Chapman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Macallaster, Lieut. F. S. Marshall, Mr. Thorburn, and Mr. Cross.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Capt. Robert Burn Singer, 28th Regt., and 5th Fusiliers, and Adjutant Northumberland L.I. Militia, at Sidney-house, Southsea, August 28, aged 37. Major C. W. Alymer, late of the 68th Regt., at 3, Clifton-road, Brighton, August 26, aged 50. Capt. Richard Stephens, late 21st Fusiliers, at 17, Lappratt-terrace, Cheltenham, August 26.

BENGAL.—Surgeon Major Edward John Gayer, Indian Army and Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, at Calcutta, of cholera, Aug. 26, aged 41, by telegraph. Major John Godfrey, late 43rd Bengal N.I., at Hyde House, Leamington, Aug. 14. Capt. C. W. Burton, Political agent at Bikaner, lately. J. K. Inghis, Esq., M.A., head master of the Government High School, at Fazabad, Aug. 3. The Hon. W. Powell Rodney, late Bengal Civil Service, at Llanvihangel Court, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, August (aged 64).

MADRAS.—Surg. G. A. Ross, 20th M.N.I. at Nowgong, lately. The Hon. E. M. D. Browne, R.N., commanding H.M.S. *Ironclad*, at Rangoon, August.

BOMBAY.—Mr. C. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent, County Jail, Bombay, at Poona, July 21. Lieut. Col. R. T. Clarke, Bombay S.C., at the residence of Sir Frank Souter, on Malabar Hill, Bombay, July 24.

ROYAL NAVY.—Rear Admiral James Dirom, at Annan, Aug. 12. Capt. Edwin A. Porcher, late in command of H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*, suddenly, at Hamburg, August 13. Capt. A. B. Carter, R.N., at Shirley, near Southampton, Aug. 3. [This officer served as a Lieutenant in H.M.S.'s *Sealark* and *Childers*, at the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies (1840)].

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

SATURDAY, August 31, 1878.

## THE MISSION TO CABUL.

THE steady approximation of the Russian and English frontiers in Central Asia has been declared by good authorities to be a work of time. It may be slow, but that it is sure, argue those who profess to see in the absorption of the Central Asia Khanates by Russia, only an extension of the rule of order and civilisation, over semi-barbarous countries, that we prefer to leave to their own devices. The succession of geographical explorations, diplomatic missions, and military advance and annexation, repeats itself with mathematical regularity on the part of the Russians in Central Asia. Their friendly and conciliatory spirit, the declared opinion of the Czar that "extension of territory is extension of weakness," and that "he had no desire of going further south," have been from time to time overborne by the necessities of the position. In the words of Lord Granville's despatch of January 7, 1874, referring to the then reported intention of sending an expedition against Merv, "circumstances may occur, as they have more than once occurred before, to force the Russian Government into a course to which they are on principle opposed." But that these repeated advances of frontier, the fresh expeditions necessary to give immunity from attack to the most recently-acquired territory, are in any sense part of a plan, or have any ultimate intention of disturbing the Anglo-Asiatic Power, is in the minds of some quite incredible. The recent military preparations in Turkestan, the expedition, the object of which was so mysterious, could not have for their object an invasion of India. The embassy forced upon the reluctant Amir of Kabul has nothing to do with intrigues against the peace of our frontiers. This is a view of the present situation in Central Asia that is vigorously upheld. The *Times* Correspondent is charged with being an "Anglo-Indian Jingo," because, to use the words of the *Examiner*, "he asks us to believe that the Russians are ready to sow sedition throughout the length and breadth of India; that the Russians are equally ready to follow up the advantage which they will then gain with an invasion from the Oxus, and that our proposed Kabul Mission is absolutely necessary for the purpose of countervailing the effect of the Russian intrigues." The arguments against the present possibility of such a scheme as a Russian invasion of India in force, especially by the Oxus-Peshawar route, are forcible enough. But surely there is quite sufficient potentiality of mischief in

the Russian, we will not say, intrigues, but diplomatic interference with the Amir to make it a simple necessity for the Government of India to despatch a Mission to Kabul. The recollection of our former disastrous interference in the affairs of Kabul may well serve to make us avoid the "divided counsels and delay in seizing opportunities" which were the cause of all our disasters. But we fail, however, to see how they can be used as an argument against the present Mission. As a morning contemporary says, "the question of Kabul is only the question of Constantinople." Let us, if possible, provide against the fertile oasis of Balkh, being made a permanent set-off against our occupation of the island of Cyprus. If we had any hesitation in coming to the conclusion that this last Russian move meant menace, if not mischief, the declarations of the Russian Press would speedily remove it, that is to say, unless we are disposed to treat all Russian utterances of antagonism as untrue, and credit nothing but professions of inactive amity. How it is regarded in Constantinople, we may judge from the fact, that a recent issue of *La Turquie* contains a translation of an article from the *Moscow Gazette*, which is worth perusal:—"The time has come to augment the influence exercised by Russia on all the populations of Central Asia. This will be now easier because the ruler of Afghanistan is on bad terms with our adversaries. The development of our influence on the confines of the possessions of the Empress of India will be a natural reply to the seizure of Cyprus by the English. There are in Asia two political forces marching against each other, and destined by fatality to meet. England has desired to become the immediate neighbour of Russia in Asia Minor it is quite natural that Russia in her turn desires to approach the English frontiers of India. On the confines of India, to the North-West, there are warlike populations, which form, so to speak, the advanced guard of those populations of Central Asia of which the ambition has ever been, from time immemorial, to conquer the plains of India. England understands that every new diplomatic or military success achieved by Russia in Central Asia hastens the period when she will be able to extend and consolidate her influence in the countries bordering on the English frontier. The present moment seems very favourable for this line of action." The Government of India seems to us to accept this as the true explanation of the recent sudden diplomatic advance, and the approval bestowed on the prompt counter-move will be the more widely given as the circumstances of the case are more clearly understood. Sher Ali, the ruler, who may be supposed, to borrow from a current caricature, to be just now fully sensible of the truth, "how happy could I be with either," is a most undesirable ally or protégé. Our conciliatory policy, our substantial benefits, have been requited by him with faithlessness and sulky ill-humour. An "Afghan of the Afghans, fickle, treacherous, and ungrateful," he at the same time has an overweening self-conceit, and, doubtless, thinks that he can play off the Russians against the English to his own profit. We view with pleasure the selection of the members of the Mission; their intimate knowledge of the characters and policy of the Afghans and their Amir, gives us good hope that mistakes will not be committed, and the firmness of character of the Envoy will not be trifled with. It may be thought that our past inactivity contrasted with the fresh renown acquired by Russia, the conquests achieved in Central Asia, and the victories magnified by rumour, which have been won in Armenia, must immensely overweight the Russian scale. It remains to be seen whether at this juncture an assured succession to the elder son, whose brother and rival has been removed by death, a clear manifestation of our purpose to preserve as an outwork those territories that should be a neutral zone, may not outweigh that prestige in the estimation of the Kabul despot. The present complication finds us in the occupation of Quettah; may this not be an element in the calculations for the future? If Sher Ali dreads the

Power that draws nearer and nearer on the north, he will at the same time recognise the facts that the distance from Quettah to Kandahar is 150 miles, from Candahar to Kabul about 200; and from Kandahar to Herat about 280; so that in point of time there would be but little delay in placing a strong force before any of these positions. It may be unpalatable to the Amir, but it will soon become plainer even than it is now, that, whether for defence of the territories on behalf of the Affghans themselves, or for the insuring the inviolability of our own frontiers, a strongly-occupied post at Quettah must hold one end of the country, while Peshawur protects or restrains the other.

## Correspondence.

### THE INDIAN BUDGET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL"

SIR,—I have read with interest your remarks on the debates which have, on two recent occasions, taken place with regard to the finances of India, and I shall feel much obliged if you will allow me to offer a few remarks on the same subject. According to the figures of the Under Secretary for India, in his speech on the Indian Budget last Tuesday, the three years reviewed in that document appear to have resulted thus:—

1876-77	Deficit	...	...	£2,182,778
1877-78	Deficit	...	...	3,383,381
				5,566,159
1877-79	Estimated surplus	...	...	2,156,000
	Net deficit	...	...	£3,410,159

These figures, however, afford but a partial view of the situation, as the expenditure on "Public Works Extraordinary" (now officially designated as "productive") has been excluded from them. That expenditure, during the three years, amounts to £3,809,284, £4,903,285, and £4,555,000 respectively; and if these sums be taken into account, the actual result of the period under review will be found to be a deficit of no less than £16,677,728. When it is considered that this sum is nearly equal to half the net annual revenue of India; that taxation in that country has already been pushed much beyond the limits prescribed by sound policy, and that the land revenue, which is the principal source of income, has, in spite of increased assessments, been steadily declining of late years, it will perhaps be admitted that the finances of India are in a very critical condition, and that the subject urgently calls for the attention of the many in this country who are deeply and personally interested in the safety and welfare of our Indian Empire.

In 1873, Lord Hobart, then Governor of Madras, wrote:—"I believe that recent fiscal measures in taxation have caused most serious mischief, and that taxes are now paid with curses the deeper because they are scarcely heard." Since then fresh taxes have annually been levied, excepting during the short term of Lord Northbrook's administration; and this year a Licence-tax has been imposed in the Bengal Provinces, which reaches incomes as low as Rs. 100 a-year or 3s. 6d. a week; while £500,000 have been added to the burdens of the impoverished and famine-stricken populations of Madras and Bombay, by an increase in the salt duty, a tax which presses with the greatest severity on the poorest classes of the community.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Llandudno, August 20.

J. DACOSTA.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### A NEW PRIVILEGE TO BRITISH OFFICERS.

The recent remarks relating to Medical Boards in Bombay have at last produced some beneficial result, as the Government of India, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, have very properly rescinded the order requiring certain officers who have already passed a Board of Medical Officers up-country to appear before a

second committee at the Presidencies. We say *certain* officers, because the class favoured by exemption from the trial of a second Board comprise but a minority of the whole of the services, being only the officers of British regiments. Even officers belonging to British regiments, but holding any employment under the Indian Governments, or on the staff of the Army, will still be obliged to pass through the old routine of dual Medical Boards with all their grievances and inconveniences. Similarly officers of the Indian Service are still under the old regulations, and whether military or civil must satisfy the Board in the Presidency as well as the Board up-country that their state of health is such as to render it necessary for them to proceed to Europe. There is no manner of reason why Leave regulations should be relaxed in favour of the British officer only, for on the whole he is more fortunate in this respect than his brother *militaire* of the Indian service; but the result appears as if the authorities had more confidence in the abilities or working of an up-country Board, composed of medical officers of the British service, than they have in a Mofussil Board of officers of the Indian service; for the class of officers exempted from the second Board at the Presidency appear before a primary committee of officers belonging to the British army, while the larger sections of officials not exempted from the dual Board receive their primary leave at the hands of a Board of Indian medical officers. We may regard this recent order as the sharp end of the wedge, and we do not despair of seeing the new regulation speedily applied to the services throughout. One properly constituted Medical Board should be quite sufficient to determine the desirability or the necessity of an officer's proceeding for the sake of his health to Europe or anywhere else. Indeed, we even go further and say, that a Mofussil Medical Board is better situated to form a correct opinion than any strange committee at the Presidency can possibly be. In the first place, the up-country Board will usually have the benefit of direct or personal communication with the medical attendant on the invalid, and it is simply a matter of common sense to believe that the medical man who has seen the sick person daily, or even more frequently, and who has probably known his constitution for years, will be better able to form a correct view of matters than even presidency doctors at the port of embarkation, who are strangers, and who can only take a comparatively cursory glance at the invalid when he comes before their Board. The applicant is, moreover, not unfrequently known to members of the Mofussil Board, and under that system of gossip going on in Indian cantonments, as in English villages, the case and circumstances of the invalid have probably been well talked over, and any deception rendered the more impossible. It is not, however, to be believed that officers, whether civil or military, do very frequently attempt to impose on either medical men or Medical Boards. Of course such endeavours may be made sometimes, for people hold different opinions as to what constitutes an ungentlemanly or even a dishonest procedure. It may also be admitted that men may get "hipped," and think themselves sick when they are well, and may so unwittingly endeavour to impose on the doctors. But whether an imposture is attempted with reason, or without reason, knowingly or unknowingly, we assert that the Mofussil Board is best calculated to meet the case as it should be met. If full responsibility were placed on individual medical men, and on Mofussil Boards, all presidency dual committees might be abolished—just as they have been already abolished for officers of the British service—to the advantage of all concerned. Medical officers at the presidency would be relieved of an unpleasant and constantly recurring duty; and still more to the point, invalid officers coming to the presidency would be guaranteed from the fatigue and uncertainty entailed upon them by the present system. It certainly is little conducive to the recovery of a sick man that he should be obliged to drive about Bombay in search of the different officials, and in quest of the scattered offices with which he must do business, before being permitted to proceed on sick leave. He has to find the doctors and the doctors' Board, before which he has to appear on a stated occasion, and until he has passed the doctors' Board he cannot feel sure that he will not be again remanded to his regiment or station; especially, if, as not unfrequently happens, he has improved in health and spirits by the change from the mofussil and by the prospect of a trip home. A man generally disposes of all his household gods, his horses, his dogs, and his gun, before leaving his station for the voyage home. Rejection by the Mofussil Board after this procedure is a serious matter pecuniarily, even to a bachelor; to many married men it would be ruin, for buying and selling, unless in the hands of a professional artiste, are usually very losing games. We cannot but hope that the order exempting British officers from the dual Board ordeal will be extended to all classes; so far as we can see there is little in favour of the two-Board system, compared with what may be advanced against it. The class of officers affected, comprising as it does both civil and military, and officers on staff employ, is so large, that judicious protest on their part can scarcely fail to relieve them from an incubus which has been too long borne.

—Times of India.

The Supreme Government have deputed Mr. Brough Smythe, an acknowledged authority on mining, to investigate and report upon the auriferous capabilities of the Wynaad.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

**RAWALPINDI, July 24.**—Notwithstanding the energetic measures adopted by the Maharajah of Kashmir to relieve the famine-stricken people in his dominions last year, the utter failure of the crops, together with the heavy mortality, has resulted in a reappearance of dire want this year also, and the latest reports from Jummoo state that every day the numbers requiring relief are increasing at an appalling rate, rendering the importation of grain from India in large quantities into Kashmir necessary; and, accordingly, his Highness has deputed his wakil to purchase from 100,000 to 150,000 maunds of grain in the Punjab, which will be sent to Kashmir *via* Murree. Great difficulty is being experienced in finding sufficient carriage, but as the Government of India has directed the local authorities to assist the wakil in this respect, it is hoped the grain will be expeditiously transported. This heavy drain on our markets will inevitably result in sending up the prices, which is much to be deprecated, but it is an evil that must be endured, as otherwise the starving thousands in Kashmir would perish wholesale. Happily for us the *khareef* prospects continue excellent, although the young crops are being slightly damaged by the appearance of a small species of caterpillar, known as the "toka" amongst the natives. The rains which set in so auspiciously have ceased, and for the past week we have had no rain whatever, and the country is commencing again to look parched and sunburnt, whilst the weather is disgustingly hot and close. In the city and sudder-bazaar there is a good deal of small-pox and fever.—A police constable at Nowshera was murdered in broad daylight a couple of days ago; it appears he saw a suspicious-looking Pathan on the road, and was going up to examine him, when the Pathan suddenly drew a pistol from under his clothes and shot the constable dead. The murderer was allowed to escape, notwithstanding that the murder was committed close to a police chowkey where there was a guard, consisting of a havildar and three or four constables. The matter is being investigated by the police authorities, and will, it is expected, result in the whole of the guard being tried for culpable neglect of duty. The sooner the Arms Act is introduced into the Punjab, and more especially in the trans-Indus districts, the better, for so long as the Pathans are allowed to carry arms, there is no security against assassination and murder. They should be deprived of all offensive weapons, even down to the large-sized knives which all of them carry.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE Times of India** mentions there are rumours, for the truth of which, however, it cannot vouch, of the imminent retirement of Mr. Whiteley Stokes from the Legal Membership of Council and from India.

**THE** sudden death is reported of Dr. A. W. Cooke of Calcutta. He was returning from a visit to Assam, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, on board the steamer *Nepaul*. It is surmised that Dr. Cooke died of heart disease.

**THE** Government of India in the Public Works Department is said to have sanctioned an outlay of upwards of six lakhs of rupees for the extension of the Rajpootana State Railway to the Sambhur Lake.

**THE** Native State of Rewah is said to have recently paid to the Allahabad Treasury the sum of Rs. 50,000, being the balance of the loan of ten lakhs of rupees granted by the British Government, in full payment of the said loan, with interest.—*Indian Daily News*.

**COURT OF WARDS.**—In 1876-77 there were ninety-seven estates under the Court of Wards' superintendence in the N.W. Provinces, comprising the entirety or shares in 3,224 villages, which yielded a rental of Rs. 2,400,000, and paid to Government Rs. 1,225,000 on account of land revenue, cesses, and patwari rate. More than half a lakh of rupees was expended on improvements during the year; and good work was done by the Court in rescuing encumbered properties from ruin.

**ARMY DOOLY.**—On the completion of experiments, after an extended trial, Dr. Bourk's Pattern Army Dooly has, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General of her Majesty's British Forces, and with the concurrence and approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, been adopted as the "Standard Pattern Army Dooly," as it meets all the requirements of an army dooly both in cantonments and in the field. The advantages claimed for it are that it is lighter, easier in motion, pleasanter to carry, and more portable than the old dooly, and that it also forms a good camp bed as well as a good stretcher.

**JESSOR.**—Another case of police oppression has cropped up in Jessor. Two men were arrested for theft, and one, Hunnoor, admitted having stolen certain property, but would not indicate where it could be found. The head constable, who had made the

arrest, thereupon confined Hunnoor and his companion for four days, instead of at once bringing them before a magistrate. Torture was resorted to during this period, until at last Hunnoor managed to escape. It was, however, supposed from his injuries that he committed suicide; and the evidence of a surgeon who examined the body was conclusive. A policeman turned Queen's evidence, and the head constable was convicted and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, two of his subordinates being punished with a term of five years. The Calcutta High Court have rejected an appeal to mitigate the punishment.

**THE DISTRESS IN KASHMIR.**—The following are the measures adopted by the State to alleviate the distress in Kashmir:—1. Grain to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000 is being purchased through specially deputed agents at Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Gujarkhan, Chakwal, Lahor, Jammu, Nowshera, and Minawar (the three last-mentioned places are in the Maharaja's territories). Grain for about Rs. 1,00,000 has already been bought at Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Nowshera, and Jammu, and delivered at Gohala, Shopian, and Ramban respectively. 2. It has been publicly notified that any trader who imports grain into Kashmir shall be entitled to a reward from the State equal to 5 per cent. in value of the grain imported. No customs duty shall be levied on such grains, and no interference made in the free sales in Kashmir. The State further guarantees that any quantity of grain which may not sell in Kashmir will be purchased by the State by paying Rs. 3½ per cent. on actual purchases, which ought to be attested by the Maharaja's Amin at the custom-houses. Poor houses have been opened in four districts, and relief works opened, including forts, roads and embankments. 5. The well-to-do community has subscribed a fair sum, to which H.H. the Maharaja has liberally contributed, and out of this sum "sattus" mixed with sugar are distributed in about twenty places in Srinagar, each pauper receiving three-eighths of a seer. 6. A central committee composed of Government officials and the chief inhabitants of Srinagar has been formed to manage all the measures taken to mitigate the severity of the dearth, and to report thereon.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

**BROKERS' MEETING AT CALCUTTA.**—A meeting was held by the Exchange Brokers on July 27, in consequence of information received by the last mail that the managers of the Indian Banks in London had decided upon reducing the rates of brokerage by one-half. This news has roused the whole fraternity of brokers, and an attempt to reduce the rates in all branches of the business is anticipated. A few days ago the stock-brokers were put to work on the reduced scale; it has now come upon the exchange-brokers; and it will next be the turn of produce-brokers. These are the gloomy apprehensions among brokers, and as the reductions proposed at present will affect a large body of people in a very serious way, it was with the view of getting the matter reconsidered that the meeting was held. A similar attempt to reduce the brokerage by one-half was made about eight years ago. Meetings were then held, the opinion of the merchants was taken, and the matter represented at home. The managers then, in deference to the decided opinions of the merchants, that brokerage was not too high, instructed their agents in this country to continue work on the old scale. The present proposal for reduction, however, comes from home, and the merchants here are not quite so unanimous as to the advisability of continuing the present scale; so that at the meeting on the present occasion the members were not so decided as to what should be done as they had been at the former one. Many old and well-known faces were absent on Saturday, and the meeting was chiefly composed of those who had not fought the previous battle. A suggestion was made for the formation of an association to protect the interests of brokers. It seemed to meet with general approval. Gentlemen were thereupon nominated to form a committee to draw up rules for the proposal association.

### Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

July 29. Str. Sattara, Kyonk Phyo; str. Brazilian, Calicut; City of Athens, Hull; Ellora, Mauritius; Night Hawk, Madras.—30. Str. Paladin, Madras; str. Euphrates, Singapore.—31. Str. Dorunda, London; Ganges, Manilla.—Aug. 2. Str. Nepal, Southampton; str. Counsellor, Liverpool; Becroft, Liverpool.—4. Str. Racilia, Madras; str. Venice, Hong Kong; str. Socotra, Bombay; Lord Strathnairn, London.

#### DEPARTURES.

July 29. Strs. Cyrene and Duke of Buccleuch.—30. Royal Sovereign.—31. Strs. Coryia and Reliance; Star of Denmark and Serica.—Aug. 1. Str. City of Canterbury.—2. Assumption.—4. Strs. Madras, Satara, Arabia and Martaban.

### Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 6, 1878.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.		Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Rs.	...	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 100 2 10 100 4
4½ per Cent., 1878	...	Sa. Rs. 100	102 8 10 102 10
4 per Cent.	...	Gov. Rs. 100	98 14 10 97 2
4½ per Cent., 1872	...	Gov. Rs. 100	98 14 10 97 2
5½ per Cent., 1860-6	...	Gov. Rs. 100	104 10 10 104 12



## EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861 ... (1861)	Rs. 110	0 to 111	0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865)	111	4 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866)	111	8 to 112	0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867)	112	0 to 112	8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	114	0 to 114	8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	114	0 to 115	8
5 per Cent. 1873 ... (1893)	102	12 to 103	8

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Asia Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	801 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	777 to 730
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1355 to —
Coal Company ...	1410	410 to 415
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 71
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	175 to 181
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
De'li and London Bank Shares ...	250	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	50 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	225 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	177 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Hewah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1350 to 1390
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£51	42 to 43
N. Smith's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	335 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	112 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Singla Bank ...	500	49 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	129 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 56

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linseed ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 8 to 0 0 0
Tin, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 8	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madrns.

## THE REVENUE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency is known to be one that yields a very large revenue to the Indian Government, and it has in the last few years made a considerable advance in this respect. The actual income from all sources was about five or six years ago not much above eight crores of rupees, but with the introduction of additional burdens upon the people in the shape of Registration Acts, Stamp Laws and revised systems of Revenue Settlement, the income has risen to ten crores of rupees—the actuals for 1875-76 being given at Rs. 10,47,57,427. Taking these and the previous year's figures as their guide, the Government calculated upon an income during the official year 1876-77 of a little above ten crores. But it is explained in the Administration Report issued a few days ago that the revenue had considerably fallen off, and that the actual income of the year was close upon nine crores, or Rs. 8,70,38,303. This result is clearly attributed to the famine. Before the first six months of the official year had passed the effects of the famine on the treasuries of the presidency were manifest. The inflow of revenue was checked to an unprecedented degree, whilst the expenditure rose so rapidly that it was soon apparent that the revenues of the presidency were quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the famine-stricken districts. The receipts of 1876-77 fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 1,77,00,000, whilst the charges, including those on Public Works, exceeded the charges of 1875-76 by Rs. 1,50,00,000, making a total disturbance in the budget of about three and a quarter crores. The consequence was that a considerable decline took place in remittances to the Secretary of State either in bills or in cash, the net amount remitted being only Rs. 30,16,000, against Rs. 2,84,46,000 in 1876-77. The land revenue showed a decline in the year from Rs. 4,54,50,128 to Rs. 3,29,65,750; excise on spirits and drugs showed a decline of about seven and a half lakhs, and customs and salt about six lakhs. The salt revenue in the presidency comes after land. The income in 1875-76 was Rs. 1,35,37,190, against Rs. 1,02,19,528 in the following year. The stamp revenue Rs. 49,90,366, and Post-office income Rs. 10,50,061. Taking the imperial receipts as a whole, there was a gross increase of Rs. 2,78,189 and a gross decrease of Rs. 1,45,57,113 in 1876-77, compared with 1875-76. The increase was chiefly owing to interest on arrears of land revenue obtained from one zemindary tract. The Post-office receipts were large, owing to the increase of correspondence consequent on the famine. The gain by exchange was small. The expenditure showed a total of Rs. 3,60,85,982, against Rs. 2,77,06,181. There was a large increase on account of law and justice, owing chiefly to the adjustment of salaries of acting officers. Famine expenditure in the year was a little more than eighty-one

lakhs, of which sixty-two lakhs were spent in the purchase of grain. There was an increase in charges under many heads, such as administration, stamps, customs, medical and ecclesiastical. Under the last head the increase is attributed to the fact that fewer chaplains were on leave than in the previous year, and to the Lord Bishop of Madras having acted for the greater portion of the year as Metropolitan of India on the full pay of the appointment. The expenses connected with the Delhi Assemblage and the local rejoicings on 1st January, 1877, amounted to a little over two lakhs of rupees.—*Madras Standard*.

## Miscellaneous.

**THE EUROPEAN BURIAL-GROUND AT ARCONUM.**—Government have declined to sanction the construction of a wall round the European Burial-ground at Arconum as a famine work, or as a charge against famine relief; and stated that the work must be carried out from funds provided in the usual course.

**ENGLISH PLOUGHS.**—Mr. Harman's agricultural tour in Maisur to exhibit the advantages of the use of English ploughs has evidently impressed the cultivators in favour of these implements, for he has received orders to make upwards of fifty similar ploughs for different rayats.

**GENERAL PROSPECTS.**—The prospects continue to improve, and more rain has fallen since our last notice of the season. The damage done by locusts, too, is not so bad as was apprehended, and altogether we may congratulate ourselves on having escaped what every one feared was going to be a repetition of the terrible times we lately passed through.

**MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—In April last, the Government sanctioned the admission of twelve entrants to the Senior Department of the Medical College on the 1st of October next, while the number of applications registered are twenty-eight. On the recommendation of the Principal of the College and of the Director of Public Instruction the Government have extended the number of admissions from twelve to twenty-eight Candidates.

**THE PRINCE OF ARCOT.**—His Highness the Prince of Arcot, G.C.S.I., completed his fifty-seventh year on the 25th ult., and the day was celebrated by his Highness was the Palace at Royapettah with due ceremony. A grand Durbar was held at the Amir Mahal, at which the Government agent of Chepauk, the Rajah of Pittapore, and his Highness's family and officers were present. A salute of fifteen guns was fired on the occasion from his Highness's battery at the Amir Mahal.—*Madras Times*.

**CATTLE POISONING.**—In a large community of Europeans such as characterises Madras too much care cannot be exercised that no poisonous meats should find their way into the markets patronised by them. The Chemical Examiner has recently had some intestines of cattle sent him for analysis under the following circumstances: It appears that the inhabitants of the Cuddapah and Bellary Taluqs of the Madras Presidency, since the famine, have had their cattle poisoned by the Chuckler caste for the sake of their flesh and hide. The ryots, in all such instances, are the sufferers. Now that we have drawn the attention of the "powers that be" to this nefarious practice, we trust it will be speedily stamped out.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**THE PODOCOTTAH STATE.**—The Poodocottah correspondent of the *Madras Times*, writing on the 22nd July, gives the following:—"Last week, the Political Agent, Mr. Sewell, and the Honourable Seshia Sastriar, C.S.I., came here at the request of the Rajah, and at a conference held between them, the contemplated change in the administration of this Native State has been finally settled, and Mr. Seshia Sastriar will assume the reins of Government on the 7th prox., on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. On the evening of Friday last a grand Durbar was held at the Palace, at which the Political Agent and Mr. Seshia Sastriar were invited. All the principal officers of the State were requested to attend the Durbar to meet the latter gentleman, and an unusual splendour was displayed by a new State chair, or throne, exhibited for the occasion, on which the Rajah sat, magnificently clad in full State dress. The general public is jubilant over the change of administration, which is now a settled thing, and it may be said that 'good times are coming' for Poodocottah."

**PROSPECTS IN MYSOR.**—The interim report for the 3rd of August says: "Weather continues most favourable." We extract as follows from Statement No. 77, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysor, for the week ending the 27th July:—Rain fell during the week over nearly the whole province, especially in the western districts, and agricultural prospects are everywhere encouraging. Locusts have almost disappeared, and there is reason to hope that the injury done by them has not been so great as was apprehended. Prices show a slight tendency in some places to fall, but they are still very high, and the decrease of 2,064 on Relief Works is chiefly due to an increased demand for field labour. Fever is still very prevalent in the province. The imports of grain by rail have been 1,098 tons, or 272 tons less than last week; 413 tons were exported from Bangalore into the interior, eleven tons more than last week. There was a decrease of 294 coolies on Civil Relief

Works and of 1,770 on those of the Public Works Department. Of the whole numbers employed 91 per cent. are in the three districts of Bangalur, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. In Famine Hospitals there were 2,339 patients, nineteen more than last week. There were 10,304 paupers relieved in the village grain dole, 792 less than last week.

**THE TRADE OF MADRAS.**—In the month of June the total value of goods imported into Madras by sea was Rs. 33,45,419, exclusive of treasure, valued at Rs. 75,028, against Rs. 46,71,048, the value of goods imported in June, 1877. The quantity of cotton twist, grey, imported was 669,315 lbs., value Rs. 4,84,435; dyed, 322,620 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,44,968; gold thread, 41,816 oz., valued at Rs. 99,708; grain, 126,182 cwt., valued at Rs. 7,02,033; malt liquors, 16,377 gallons, valued at Rs. 31,197; metals, wrought, 513 tons, valued at Rs. 135,725; piece goods, cotton and linen, 145,657 pieces, valued Rs. 5,67,736; railway stores, Rs. 3,04,435 for 2,235 tons; silk, Rs. 1,29,684 for 24,814 lbs.; spirits, Rs. 59,191 for 6,037 gallons; stationery valued at Rs. 42,429; timber at Rs. 1,07,959; wines and liquors, Rs. 60,910 for 8,156 gallons. The value of goods exported was Rs. 23,41,006, namely, coffee, 4,975 cwt., valued at Rs. 1,49,265; cotton, Rs. 4,80,120, for 21,433 cwt.; dyes, Rs. 14,087 for 4,973 cwt.; hides and skins, Rs. 10,20,173 for 43,723 corges; indigo, Rs. 2,68,373 for 1,268 cwt.; oils, Rs. 36,356 for 1,872 cwt.; piece goods, Rs. 1,60,923 for 2,202 corges; tobacco and cigars, Rs. 2,472; sugar, Rs. 500 for 50 cwt.; horns, Rs. 13,743 for 52,000 number; oils, Rs. 36,356 for 1,872 cwt.—*Madras Standard*.

**MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.**—In view to the fuller development of the present system of organisation of the Native army of this Presidency, as well as to further test the fitness of the native officers for the performance of those duties which, looking to their improved pay and position, may be fairly expected from them, the Commander-in-Chief directs that from the commencement of the next annual course of musketry, the native officers who, in the opinion of their commanding officers, are qualified for the task, shall personally conduct the practices of their respective troops and companies; sign the registers and summaries; and be held responsible for the thorough efficiency of their men in this the most important of the soldier's exercises: the close supervision of commanding and wing officers will nevertheless be required. His Excellency feels assured they will do their utmost to induce the native officers to take interest in this branch of their duty, and discharge it efficiently; but while Sir Neville Chamberlain expects that some of the older officers may not be found equal thereto, he requires that those who have been recently promoted shall give their best attention to this portion of their duty. Names of native officers considered incompetent to discharge this duty are to be submitted for the information of his Excellency with the next annual returns, together with any remarks commandants may wish to offer on the working of the system.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**INDIAN SCHOOL BOOKS.**—In the Report of the Committee appointed to examine Text-books in Indian Schools, one of the first principles laid down with reference to the instruction of Indian children in English is that in the lower classes of secondary schools knowledge should be imparted in the Vernaculars. We regret that in most of the Aided and Private Schools of our Presidency town instruction in all subjects is still imparted, even in the lowest classes, solely in the English language. Morris's History of India in English, and Geography Text-books in English are put into the hands of children who are utterly unable to understand an English sentence, and they are made to learn by rote the very words of the Text-books like parrots. By this system the pupils not only make little or no progress in a knowledge of history and geography, but they get into a habit of using English words and phrases without attaching to them their proper meanings, and this habit so clings to them in after years, that whenever they attempt composition in English, the temptation to use fine phrases, though utterly irrelevant, comes upon them too strong to be resisted, and the result is a farrago of pedantic nonsense that causes the world to laugh and their teachers to grieve.—*Madras Journal of Education*.

**A STRUGGLE WITH A MAN-EATER.**—"A Planter" writes from Kolaturpullay Valley, 6th July, 1878:—I send you the following particulars which may be of interest to your numerous readers. Hearing that a man-eater was in the neighbourhood, and one of my ganyanes informing me that ten of his coolies were attacked on their way up to my estate (one being killed), myself and two other planters (whom I will call Messrs. A. and B.) with six coolies started on the morning of the 4th inst. to kill the brute. On arriving at the spot where the coolie was killed, we found tracks of the tiger leading through a piece of dense jungle, and on following up for about a mile we heard a growl about twenty yards to the right of us. The six coolies with us immediately bolted. Mr. A. was in front, myself next, and Mr. B. was following. When we had advanced in this order for a few yards, the tiger suddenly sprang from a neighbouring shola on Mr. A., seizing him by the right arm before he had time to raise his rifle. I at once fired both barrels and hit the animal in the shoulder, on which it dropped Mr. A., and retreated into the jungle. Myself and Mr. B. followed, and on advancing a short distance we saw the tiger crouching under a rock. Mr. B. fired, but missed, and this only riled the brute more, for it

immediately sprang on him, knocked him down, seized him by the shoulder, and shook him as a dog would shake a rat. I then fired, this time with success, my bullet passing through the heart. I bound up Messrs. A. and B.'s wounds, walked back to my estate for coolies, and had my companions carried down to the low country for surgical aid. Mr. A.'s arm was found broken in two places, and Mr. B. had his collar-bone broken. I am glad to say both are doing well.—*Western Star*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

July 30. Deucalion, Tranquebar; Her Majesty, London.—31. Str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—31. Str. Estepona, Calcutta.—Aug. 2. Str. Chanda, Calcutta.—3. Str. Rajpootana, Bombay; Ironside, Brisham; Menzies, Moulmein.—4. Str. Asia, Rangoon.—6. Str. Chyebassa, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

July 30. Str. Racilia, Calcutta.—31. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry.—Aug. 3. Str. Estepona, Negapatam.—3. Str. Duke of Buccleuch, London.—4. Str. Chanda, Bombay.—5. Str. Asia, Rangoon.

## Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 7, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Ureditto 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 5½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 11-16d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 1 13-16d.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	36 prem.
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### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1859	4½ prem.
4½ per cent. "	...	...	...	...	1870	1½ to 1½ prem.
4½ per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	...	1878	2½ prem.
4 per cent. "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	2½ to 0 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1872	2½ to 0 dis.

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 3d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### WESTERN INDIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Western India Rifle Association will commence this year at Puna on the 4th September, and will continue over four consecutive days. There are fifteen matches to be shot off, thirteen of which are open to all comers, the other two only being confined to members of the Association. The matches open to all comers are—The Governor's Prize (Rs. 100), ten shots at 800 yards; the Association stakes (five prizes, Rs. 50 to Rs. 10), seven shots at 500 yards; the Dorabjee Pudumjee Prize (Silver Cup, value Rs. 50), ten shots at 900 yards; the Nichollett's Prize (Rs. 50), seven shots at 700 yards; two Sportsmen's contests at 150 and 200 yards, three prizes in each contest, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 10; and seven other matches at 500 and 600; 900; 600; 700; 200; 500; 600; 700, and 800 yards respectively, seven shots at each distance, prizes—eight for each match, varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5. There are also the "Members' Match," seven shots at 200 yards, eight prizes from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5, open to members only; and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's Prize, seven shots at 500 yards, six prizes from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10, open to soldiers and volunteers who are members or associates of the Western India Rifle Association.

The Association Gold Medal will be awarded to the man who makes the highest aggregate score in the matches numbered 1 to 10 in the prospectus.

The Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association of England will be won by the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 1, 4, 6, and 9. The winner of this medal will be entitled to compete for the Prince of Wales's prize at Wimbledon on the first occasion on which he is able to attend.

The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal will be won by the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, and 10.

The Southern India Rifle Association Silver Medal will fall to the highest aggregate score in matches numbered 2, 5, 7, and 10.

The highest aggregate score in matches, 1, 3, 8, and 9 will win the Northern India Rifle Association Medal.

No. 1 in the prospectus is "The Association Stakes," No. 2 "Governor's Prize," No. 3 "The Members' Match," and Nos. 4 to 10 inclusive the seven matches previously enumerated.

One of the bye-laws is as follows:—"Meetings for competing for the prizes offered by the Association may take place at any military station in the Bombay Presidency where not less than five members

most to compete. There must be five *bona fide* competitors for each match at any place of meeting to render that match a valid contest, and enable the competitors there to win any of the prizes offered in that match, and there shall be no less than three *bona fide* competitors for the championship, to enable a competitor to win at any station. This rule shall not apply to the "Sportsmen's contests."

We understand that what is ordinarily known as "the big meeting" at Puna, and which is usually held immediately before the Western India Association meeting, will commence this year on the 23rd September. It will be necessary for all competitors at this second meeting to shoot on the Puna ranges.—*Bombay Gazette*.

#### STATION TALK.

KURRACHEE, July 24.—One of the topics of the day, which is particularly interesting to us in Sindh and Kurrachee, and not only to us locally, but to the large districts comprised in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and the whole of India east of Delhi, is that of the postal arrangements with England. Matters have been all along bad enough, and the Bombay Government has made it worse for us by the cheese-paring economy that has deprived us of the daily post—land post *via* Ahmedabad and Hyderabad—whereby our inward and outward communications and correspondence have been seriously compromised and affected by being placed entirely at the mercy of a capriciously and inadequately arranged bi weekly steamer service with Bombay. It would almost be idle to enumerate the countless instances of hardship hence accruing; but it has so far served us as to stir our somewhat apathetic Chamber of Commerce into (some-what irregularly, but still effectively) addressing the Secretary of State for India on the subject, with the effect of obtaining thereby a reference for opinion to the Government of India; which cannot, I should hope, do other than endorse the statements and prayer of the memorial for a weekly service to Aden, in view of the great benefits thence derivable. Till this be gained—I mean the weekly Aden mail—there seems to me to be no reason why an alternative boon—which will cost the postal service nothing but the abandonment of a little red-tape obstructiveness, should not be obtained in connection with the fortnightly steamers that the B.I.S.N. Company are arranging to run direct to and from England. All that has to be done is to get these so timed as to meet the inward and outward P. and O. mail boats at Aden; thereby giving us three, if not four, days clear gain, in the receipt and despatch of our letters, and the present mal-organised arrangement. This is not a mere local advantage that we plead for, but a real gain to all who now depend for their European correspondence on the service by the P. and O. steamers, which now make an unnecessary and most annoying *detour* *via* Bombay. Of the advantages to passengers from the districts above alluded to by the bi-weekly, and probably hereafter weekly, direct running English through steamers, now that Lahor, as a centre, makes transit of hours, vice days, by the substitution of the rail for the river, it will not interest you in Bombay to speak; seeing that to a certain class of hotel keepers and traders in your island it will involve a loss by the abstraction of a large amount of transit passenger traffic that has heretofore brought them profit. Suffice it to say that to us and to ours this will be a great and substantial gain, not to this place alone, but to the whole district so served; and it will be the fault of the B.I.S.N. people if, being the first in the field, they do not, by liberal and punctual arrangements for the benefit and comfort of their passengers, work the mine they are opening with unlimited success. One thing I would suggest to them as likely to prove a great boon to many, and a source of gain to themselves, which is to grant three and six-monthly return-tickets at a fair rate. Many would thus be attracted to the advantages of a run home, in preference to the more questionable and equally (if not more) expensive trips to the hills. I commend the hint through your columns, to the directors, as being "something to their advantage." I have not so far, *modo Anglice*, gone into the weather; but, as I heard an old salt say the other day, we have had a *teaser*. The oldest inhabitant, &c., &c.: you can fill up the rest. Heat mortality has been unusual; natives as well as Europeans here and in our mofussil have succumbed; old and young have been alike taken. The greatest shock that we have had here was perhaps the all but sudden death of the Rev. Digby Henry Cotes, our chaplain, who had deservedly endeared himself to all his own flock by his unfeigned kindness and Christian piety, and was universally held in respect far beyond the limits of that flock. He succumbed after a very short illness, to an attack of fever, which, not dangerous in its first symptoms, took on brain complication, and carried him off with a progress rapid beyond all expectation. The deceased gentleman was followed to the grave by almost all the European community here of all persuasions, and by a large number of soldiers, to which class he had greatly endeared himself by his kindly ministrations. Mr. Cotes was comparatively a very young man; an earnest, or rather indefatigable scholar and an able and even eloquent preacher. He had only been some four years in Sindh, here and at Hyderabad, where his own father had ministered before him in the memory of some of the oldest of us here; and the autopsy showed that he was never fit to have encountered the dangers of an Indian climate. I hear it is in contemplation to erect some memorial of him in his own church. If I might be allowed to suggest a fitting one, it

should take the form of an endowed widows' and orphans' home, to be named after him, which would not only be a memorial of the departed, *cere perennius*, but also after his own kind, pious heart. Many who have known him might well cast in their mite or contribute of their abundance to such a cause as this, whether they be Churchmen or not: and I hope that a handsome "Cotes' Widows' Home" may yet rise in useful memory of one who did his best in the cause of charity and Christian love and unity when among us on earth.—*Times of India Correspondent*.

#### Miscellaneous.

MAJOR PROBYN.—An interesting petition was recently submitted to the Governor of Bombay, signed by eighteen hundred of the inhabitants of Khandesh, who prayed that Major Probyn, superintendent of police, might not be removed from among them. The memorial shows a sincere appreciation of the services rendered to the district during his long service, and after eulogising his treatment of the Bheels, goes on to show that sportmanship is an official merit. The destruction of wild beasts is not unimportant among the benefits conferred by this officer upon the Khandesh district. He has killed upwards of four hundred tigers by himself in Khandesh, besides numberless other wild animals. And when, in the last hot season, the distressed ryots drove their cattle desperately into the very heart of the Satpooras for pasture, the security afforded on that one emergency may well be considered to have fully repaid Government for all their attention to the destruction of wild animals.

OFFICERS SERVING AT JACOBABAD.—Colonel Nuttall, having left Jacobabad for Kurrachee on leave, Colonel W. G. Mainwaring, commandant 30th Regiment N.I., or Jacob's Rifles, has assumed command of the Sindh Frontier Field Force. The officers at Jacobabad are distributed as follows: Lieutenant Robertson commands No. 2 Mountain Battery. The 1st Sindh Horse has Captain McNair as officiating commandant, Lieutenant Alexander as adjutant, and Surgeon McClochery in medical charge. Major Carpendale commands the 2nd Sindh Horse, with Captain Lucas as second in command, Lieutenant Abbott, Squadron Officer, Lieutenant Abbott, officiating ditto, Lieutenant Monteith, and Surgeon Bartholomew. The 3rd Sindh Horse has Colonel Malcolmson as commandant, Captain Gordon, and Lieutenant Smith. The 30th Regiment N.I., or Jacob's Rifles, has only two officers with it now, Colonel Mainwaring and Captain H. F. Smith. Captain McNeil is Brigade-Major to the Sindh Frontier Field Force.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

BOMBAY CAVALRY.—For some time past the military authorities of this Presidency have had under consideration the expediency of doing away with the local character of one or two of the Bombay Cavalry regiments; and, though no decision has as yet been taken on the subject, we understand that a Committee, consisting of Colonel Moore, V.C., Major Prendergast Walsh, and Major Seton, R.E., have proceeded from Poona to Seroor, to frame an estimate of the value of the buildings belonging to the officers and men of the Poona Horse, which must be taken over by Government if the head-quarters of that regiment be removed from Seroor. It has been the custom in the Poona Horse for the officers and sildars to take over successively from one another the camp buildings, &c., constructed when the corps was first created and its head-quarters fixed at Seroor, so that the regiment, as now composed, owns all the buildings in camp as its private property, and could not be dispossessed without receiving good compensation.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. T. CLARKE.—It is with great regret that we announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Clarke, Bombay Staff Corps, which occurred at the residence of Sir Frank Souter, on Malabar Hill, on Sunday. The deceased officer complained of a slight indisposition on Wednesday last, up to which date he attended to his duties in the Executive Commissariat office at the Presidency, and his illness was not supposed to be of a serious nature, until Saturday, when alarming symptoms set in; and on Sunday morning the disease was pronounced to be diphtheria, under which he rapidly sank. An upright and conscientious man, an able official, and a perfect gentleman, he was deservedly respected; and his loss will be severely felt, not only by his brother officers of the Commissariat Department in which he had served so long and with such distinction, but by numerous friends. Colonel Clarke served with the Central India Field Force under Sir Hugh Rose in 1857-58, was present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, the operations before the fort of Garrakota, and its subsequent capture, forcing of the Muddenpore Pass, battle of the Betwa, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy, siege and capture of Jhansi, action of Koonch, and subsequent pursuit of the enemy, action of Muttra, battle of Galowlee, the taking of Calpee, and capture of Gwalior (medal and clasp). He has left a widow and four children.—*Times of India*.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—We learn from the report of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Bombay for last year that seven new companies were registered as against nine in the previous year. Two of them were started in lieu of others which had been wound up. At the end of the year, 98 companies were carrying on business; 9 went into liquidation during the year, and 6 of these





SCOTT, Lieut. D. A., R.E., exec. engr., 4th grade, temp. rank, and depy. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, is transd. to the Western System of State Railways for employment as asst. director.

THOMAS.—In continuation of this office notific. No. 16, dated Feb. 20, Mr. G. E. Thomas, asst. locomotive supt. Class III., Punjab Northern State Railway, has been permitted by H.M.'s Secy. of State to return to India within the period of his leave.

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following apps. have been made in the Financial Dept. :—

Mr. C. B. C. Kiernander to be inspr. of local offices of account, but to continue to offic. as accountant gen., Bengal, during Mr. Westland's deputation to offic. as comptroller gen.

Mr. G. W. Macleod to be asst. to the comptroller gen.

Mr. H. G. Cowie, B.A., to be dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces, and dep. comr. of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.

Mr. F. B. Hogg, B.C.S., received charge of the office of dep. director gen. of the post-office of India from Mr. E. R. Douglas on July 13.

Mr. E. R. Douglas received charge of the office of asst. director gen. of the post-office of India on July 13.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

The following promotions are made in the Accounts Branch of the P.W.D., to fill existing vacancies :

To be Accountants, 1st Grade, Permanent.

Mr. G. Prussia, acct., 2nd grade, temp. 1st grade, Mily. Works Branch, from 28th Oct., 1877.

Mr. L. Ward, acct., 2nd grade, temp. 1st grade, Central Provinces, and Mr. J. M. Broderick, acct., 2nd grade, Acct.-Genl's. Office, from 23rd March, 1878.

To be Accountants, 2nd Grade, Permanent.

Mr. J. W. Huntley, acct., 3rd grade, temp. 2nd grade, Mily. Works Branch, from 28th Oct., 1877.

Messrs. W. E. Durant and C. E. Hubbard, accts., 3rd grade, temp. 2nd grade, Acct.-Genl's. Office, from 23rd March, 1878.

Mr. W. Ogden, acct., 3rd grade, temp. 2nd grade, Acct.-Genl's. Office, from 14th April, 1878.

To be Accountants, 3rd Grade, Permanent.

Mr. J. H. Palmer, acct., 4th grade, temp. 3rd grade, Acct.-Genl's. Office, from 23th Oct., 1877.

Mr. A. Middleton, acct., 4th grade, temp. 3rd grade, British Burmah, from 23rd March, 1878.

Mr. R. Dinwiddie, acct., 4th grade, Mily. Works Branch, from 14th March, 1878.

To be Accountants, 1st Grade, Temporary.

Mr. W. R. P. Gordon, acct., 2nd grade, Central Provinces, from 23rd June, 1878.

Mr. R. H. Smith, acct., 2nd grade, British Burmah, from 1st June, 1878.

To be Accountant, 3rd Grade, Temporary.

Mr. T. A. Hickie, tempy. acct., 3rd grade, Mysor, is tempy. transd. to Madras for employment on famine accounts.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 24.)

The services of Mr. D. J. A. Campbell, asst. mag. and coll., Nuddea, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept.

Mr. J. C. Price, offg. settlement officer, Midnapore, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Larmine.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept. :—

Mr. F. St. Grimwood, asst. mag. and coll. in charge of the Talpore div. of the Durbhunga dist., and Mr. W. C. Macpherson, asst. mag. and coll., Patna.

The services of Mr. R. H. Anderson, offg. joint mag. and depy. coll., in charge of the Kooshtea div. of the Nuddea dist., placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home dept., are cancelled.

Mr. R. Steel is re-app. to be a com. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 27.)

Majors M. P. Ricketts and H. M. Repton, offic. dep. comrs., 1st and 2nd grades, will respectively revert to their substantive appts. in the 2nd and 3rd grades, and Capt. J. A. Temple, offic. dep. comr., 3rd grade, will revert to offic. in the 4th grade.

Mr. J. Hurst, offic. dist. supt. of police, Chhindwara, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mandla.

Agreeably to orders received from the Secy. to the Chief Comr., the following insprs. have been transd. to the Madras Presy. on famine duty :— 4th Class Inspr. Mr. H. R. Steuart, in charge of the police Sironcha sub div.; 5th Class Inspr. Mr. W. Bagley of the Wardha dist.; and the following appts. are made instead :—Mr. Blythe, police clerk, to offic. as inspr., v. Mr. Steuart; Mr. E. Gasper, chief turnkey of the Central Jail, Nagpur, to offic. as headqrs. inspr. at Wardha.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, July 27.)

Major H. M. S. Clarke, dist. supt. of police, Bareilly, to offic. as asst. inspr. gen., Govt. Railway Police.

Mr. G. Pocock, offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, Agra, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Mirzapur.

Mr. W. T. Martin, offic. joint mag., 1st grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Jaunpur.

Mr. Hudson, joint mag., 1st grade, Ghazipur, to offic. as mag. and coll. Etawah.

Mr. J. C. Williams, offic. joint mag., Saharanpur, to offic. as mag. and coll., Saharanpur.

Capt. F. E. Wiggins, dist. supt. of police, from Mirzapur to Bareilly.

Mr. J. E. Gill, asst. mag., Basti, to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, July 25.)

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, offic. dep. com., Rohtak, is app. temp. to the charge of the Rhotak Settlement.

Captain W. V. Ellis, wing officer and adjt., 25th N.I., whose services have been temp. placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab, is app. to offic. as Cantonment mag. of Umballa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel Bean.

The Rev. W. Keene, of the Church Mission Society, is app. to offic. as chaplain of Amritsar, [during the absence of the Rev. J. A. Stamper as offic. chaplain of Lahore.

The services of surg. major J. C. Morice, offic. civil surg., Amritsar, are replaced temp. at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Surg. T. Robinson, civil surg. of Edwardesabad, is app. supt. of the jail at that station.

Mr. A. Christie, asst. com., Kohat, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Peshawar, until the return to duty of Mr. W. Jenkyns.

Regimental orders confd., dated 11th June, consequent on the return from furl. on the 10th inst. of Colonel Kennedy to resume com. of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, making the following temp. regimental appts. :—Capt. J. H. Broome, squad. com. and offic. comdt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Major R. C. R. Clifford, squad. com. and offic. 2nd in com. to offic. as 2nd squad. com.; Capt. J. R. Campbell, squad. officer and offic. 2nd squad. com., to offic. as 3rd squad. com., in addition to his other duties; Lieut. G. W. Younghusband, offic. 3rd squad. com., to offic. as squad. officer.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, July 13.)

The Chief Comr. has been pleased to app. Mr. W. R. Green, offic. dist. supt. of police, to be a member of the School and Charitable Dispensary at Sibsagar.

Mr. H. F. Matthews, who has been app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Nowgong during the abs. of Col. Comber, assumed charge of the office on July 1.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, inspr. of police, who has been placed in charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Nowgong, assumed charge of that office on July 1.

Lieut. col. J. Sherer, dep. comr. of Darrang, made over charge of office, on July 1, to Lieut. M. A. Gray, asst. comr., in order to avail himself of the three months' priv. leave granted to him by the Chief Comr. of Assam; and Col. A. K. Comber assumed charge of the same office from Lieut. Gray on July 6.

Mr. G. H. French, asst. supt. of police, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr. of Assam, reported his arrival at Sylhet, and assumed charge of the office of dist. supt. of police on July 5.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 3.)

BEGBIE, Lieut. F. R., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the staff corps, is prom. to the rank of capt. from July 20.

BIGNELL.—The services of Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal staff corps, wing officer 17th (The Royal Poorbeah) N.I., are placed, tempy., at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

CRAWFORD.—The services of Major C. Crawford, R.E., are, with reference to the notific. of the P.W.D., No. 310, dated July 24, replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., from July 2.

DAUNT, Major J. C. C., v.c., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is prom. to the rank of Lieut. col. from July 20, subject to her Majesty's approval.

HERBERT.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service, from Aug. 1 :—Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. Herbert, staff corps, ordinary pension, £456. 5s.; annuity, £668. 12s., to be paid in England.

MACKINNON, Capt. C. K., Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, is prom. to the rank of major, from July 20.

MENDS.—That portion of the G.G.O. admitting Lieut. H. R. Mends, 2nd batt. 60th foot, to the Bengal staff corps, provisionally, is cancelled.

MUIR, Lieut. A. M., adjt. 1st Punjab cav., is app. to offic. as polit. asst., 3rd class, and is posted to Rajputana as asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. from the date of assuming charge.

PEMBERTON, Capt. S. E., R.A., to offic. as supt. foundry and shell factory at Cossipore, v. Lieut. col. T. Nicholl.

ROBERTS, Capt. C., 72nd foot, adjt. administrative batt. Presy. volunteers, and Calcutta volunteer rifle corps, to be adjt.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.  
(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, July 24.)

BARROW.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 1, app. Lieut. E. G. Barrow, wing officer and qrmr. 7th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, on furl., no other qualified subalt. officer being available.

BRUCE.—Bareilly brig. order confd., dated July 12, directing Col. A. A. Bruce, 37th N.I., to assume com. of the station, during the abs. on inspec. duty of the gen. officer comdg. the Rohilound dist.

CAMPBELL.—The six months' leave of abs. granted to Major C. W. Campbell, 2nd in com., 2nd Bengal cavalry, is cancelled at his own request.

**CHARLES—CRICHTON—CLARKE.**—Local rank is assigned to the under-mentioned officers:—Capt. J. Charles, R.A., to be major from June 12; Capt. H. McV. Crichton, R.E., to be major from June 11; Capt. R. S. Clarke, 2nd batt. 13th regt., to be major from June 25.

**CHOLMONDELEY.**—Nowshera station orders confd., dated respectively Nov. 29 and Dec. 26, 1877, app. Lieut. H. C. Cholmondeley, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to offic. as station staff officer, during the abs. of Capt. W. C. Ferwell, proceeded to join the field force under Brigdr. gen. C. C. G. Ross, c.b.

**COMBE.**—Regtl. order confd., dated April 27, app. Capt. B. A. Combe to act as interpreter to 10th hussars, from the 23rd idem, during the abs., on duty at the convalescent depot, Murree, of Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier, no qualified subalt. officer being available.

**CORSE-SCOTT.**—Bareilly station order confd., dated July 12, app. Capt. J. Corse-Scott, 37th N.I., to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from that date, during the abs. on duty of the dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the Rohilkund dist.

**COWIE—MOTT—HARVEY—HOLMES.**—Local rank is assigned to the under-mentioned officers:—Capt. C. Cowie, R.A., to be major from June 12; Lieut. C. A. Mott, 1st batt. 2nd regt., to be captain from Aug. 22, 1877; H. J. Harvey, 1st batt. 25th regt., to be major from June 5; Major A. L'E. H. Holmes, Bengal staff corps, brigade major, is posted to Meerut.

**CUST.** Lieut. M., 1st batt. 2nd regt., to be instructor of musketry, v. Hughes, prom., dated July 2.

**GRIMES.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 8, app. Lieut. H. E. Grimes to offic. as adjt. to 10th foot, from Aug. 4, v. Lieut. W. L. Mansel, on gen. leave.

**KELLY.**—Dum Dum station order confd., dated July 8, app. Capt. T. Kelly, 40th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 4, v. Lieut. W. L. Mansel, on leave.

**MENDS.**—The app. of Lieut. H. R. Mends to be wing officer 29th N.I., is cancelled, and he will remain with the 4th Goorkhas for the present.

**REAY.** Lieut. C. T., to be interp. 63rd regt., v. Lieut. Robotham, who is officg. in that app., dated June 28.

**REID.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 4, app. Lieut. J. Reid to be interp. temp. to 1-14th foot, in addition to his duties as adjt., v. Lieut. W. S. Hewett, app. a prob. for the Bengal staff corps, no other qualified officer being available.

**SHAW—PEACOCK.**—Sub Lieut. G. F. Shaw to be lieut. in 17th regt., dated Feb. 12, 1877; and Sub Lieut. E. H. Peacock to be lieut., dated Feb. 26, 1877.

**SPENS.** Lieut. J., to be instructor of musketry to 85th regt., v. Ives, prom., dated July 12.

**THORNTON—TEMPLE.**—Lieuts. A. P. Thornton and H. M. Temple, staff corps, on furl., whose services have been replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. by the Foreign Dept., are attached to the 35th N.I.

**WORTHY.** Major F. P., staff corps, is on prom. directed to do gen. duty at Allahabad.

#### CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.

The following order, issued by the comdt. 1st regt. Central India horse, dated July 10, is confd.:—

- Lieut. H. A. Viſcent, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr.
- Lieut. G. E. Money, 1st squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.
- Lieut. A. G. A. Durand, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt.
- Lieut. H. E. Ravenshaw to offic. as 1st squad. officer.
- Lieut. J. MacIvor to offic. as 2nd squad. officer.

#### PROMOTIONS TO LIEUTENANCIES.

*Head Quarters, Simla, 27th July, 1878.*—Subject to the approval of H.M., the following sub. lieuts. are promoted to the rank of lieut., from the dates specified:—

- 4th Hussars.—E. W. Exham, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 10th Hussars.—E. T. Rose, June 13, 1874.
- 13th Hussars.—G. FitzGavin and P. C. Reid, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 1st (the Royal Scots) Regiment.—H. W. Broadley, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 3rd (the Buffs) Regiment.—H. R. Tate, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 6th Regiment.—E. M. Eyre, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 8th Regiment.—H. J. R. St. G. Richardson, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 14th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment.—J. W. Thruston, Sept. 10, 1875; and J. H. H. Ansley, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 25th Regiment.—J. M. A. Retallick, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 34th Regiment.—E. W. F. Martin, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 39th Regiment.—H. J. J. Kentish, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 44th Regiment.—W. G. Carter, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 59th Regiment.—C. F. H. Medhurst, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 62nd Regiment.—S. C. Faulder and C. E. L. Clarke, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 63rd Regiment.—W. Tenison and A. G. B. Stubbs, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 65th Regiment.—C. W. Ford, Sept. 10, 1875.
- 70th Regiment.—F. G. Delamain, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 73rd Regiment.—J. H. C. Coode and C. W. Harris, Sept. 10, 1876.
- 85th Regiment.—W. B. Capper and E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Feb. 12, 1876.
- 92nd Highlanders.—E. C. Bethune, Sept. 10, 1875.
- Rifle Brigade.—G. S. P. Hornby, Sept. 10, 1875.

#### EXAMINATIONS FOR SUB-LIEUTENANCIES.

The following sub. lieuts., having gone through the course of instruction in Bengal, have passed the qualifying examination for the rank of lieut., and have been classified for the antedate of their commissions as under:—

**First Class.**—W. B. Capper, 85th foot; H. R. Tate, 1-3rd foot; A. L. Pennington, 1-5th foot; J. H. Parsons, 63rd foot; E. H. Rivett-Carnac, 85th foot; E. De Brath, 1-3rd foot; H. J. J. Kentish, 39th foot; E. W. Exham, 4th hussars; E. W. F. Martin, 34th foot; W. B. Graham, 63rd foot; R. O. Onslow, 1-12th foot; G. S. P. Hornby, rifle brig.; P. B.

Lindsell, 1-18th foot; S. C. Faulder, 62nd foot; F. G. Delamain, 70th foot; E. T. Rose, 10th hussars; W. Tenison, 63rd foot; P. C. Reid, 15th hussars; C. F. H. Medhurst, 59th foot; R. B. Adams, 1-12th foot; H. Ringwood, 70th foot; A. J. R. Hutchinson, 1-12th foot; C. J. B. H. Dressner, 9th lancers; F. E. Wallerstein, 65th foot; J. H. H. Ansley, 1-14th foot; F. S. Dimond, 13th hussars; F. C. Dunlop, 39th foot; G. Fitz A. Gavin, 15th hussars; A. G. H. Gardner, 2-22nd foot; C. J. R. Stirling, 85th foot; R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 13th hussars; J. W. Thruston, 1-14th foot; P. Bulman, 85th foot; J. G. Ogle, 1-5th foot; E. M. Eyre, 1-6th foot; H. J. R. St. G. Richardson, 1-8th foot; C. E. L. Clarke, 62nd foot; R. H. F. Lombe, 1-9th foot; A. G. B. Stubbs, 63rd foot; G. H. A. Arnot, 34th foot; M. R. Hyslop, 1-17th foot; A. H. Coles, 1-3rd foot; H. W. Broadley, 2-1st foot; W. G. Carter, 44th foot; J. H. C. Coode, 73rd foot; E. C. Bethune, 92nd foot; C. W. Ford, 65th foot; and J. M. A. Retallick, 1-25th foot.

**Second Class.**—J. M. Carpendale, 1-12th foot; H. H. Forbes, 1-3rd foot; C. W. Harris, 73rd foot; F. M. Turner, 1-25th foot; and W. G. Gray, 65th foot.

#### MEDICAL.

**BOWMAN.**—The services of Surg. R. Bowman, Bombay Med. Dept., are placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

**DICKSON.** Surg. major L. F., M.D., from the 28th N.I., to the offic. med. charge of the 25th N.I., as a temp. measure.

**HUTCHINSON.** Surg. major R. F., M.D., on leave, to the offic. med. charge of the Sappers and Miners corps, during the abs. on furl. of Surg. major A. Eteson, M.D.

**LYONS.** Surg. major B. T., offic. in med. charge Sappers and Miners, to resume permanent med. charge of 28th N.I.

**CONSULAR.**—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. G. Buhmeyer as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. Jean Hintze. H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. G. Buhmeyer as Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Basseein.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Bankoor, for two months and seventeen days. Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, under-sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial and Political Depts., leave for three months, from July 31. Mr. J. W. Smyth, offic. judge, Chief Court, Punjab, priv. leave for three months. Mr. H. W. V. Colebrook, asst. engr., priv. leave for three months. Mr. G. L. Towers, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, priv. leave for three months, from July 14. Mr. H. M. O'Kelly, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for one month and fifteen days, from June 25. Mr. C. S. Kraal, asst. surv., 4th grade, Revenue Branch, Survey of India, priv. leave for three months, from June 17. Mr. W. H. Patterson, surveyor, 1st grade, for three months, from June 11, is cancelled at his own request. Mr. J. McGregor, C.E., chief engr. of the Govt. Dockyard at Kiddepore, for eighteen months, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Surg. T. Lewis, M.B., special asst. to the sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Major W. A. Roberts, R.A., remount agent at the Presy., for two months in extension. Capt. S. C. Turner, R.E., exec. engr., Agra div., Mily. Works, priv. leave for two months and twelve days, from Aug. 5. Capt. C. W. Losack, dep. consvr. of forests, Central Provinces, priv. leave for three months. Major M. Proctor, dist. supt. of police, Bara Banki, priv. leave for three months. Mr. R. F. Gibbon, asst. comr., Bara Banki, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. Macpherson, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, Bareilly, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. O'B. Beckett, senior asst. comr., Kumaun, priv. leave for two months. Sir E. Johnson, K.C.B., an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, for six months, from Aug. 9. Mr. B. N. Burn, depy. examr. (temp. rank) of Guaranteed Railway Accts., Madras, priv. leave for one month. The Hon. W. F. McDonnell, v.c., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself, on the afternoon of July 23, of the priv. leave granted him on April 26 last. Mr. G. S. Duff, asst. examr., Guaranteed Railway Accts., Madras, for two years. Lieut. col. A. E. Downing, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Rajputana State Railway, temp. rank, attached to this railway, availed himself, on July 23, of the two months and twenty-five days' priv. leave granted him on July 9.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. J. F. M. Campbell, 29th Bombay N.I., from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, to proceed to Bombay, and study the native languages. Capt. M. C. Wood, to remain in England from Oct. 5 to Nov. 30, on urgent private affairs, in extension. Lieut. G. L. Elliott, 13th hussars, for seven months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. S. M. Rogers, R.A., to hills north of Dehra, from July 15 to Dec. 31, on private affairs. Capt. W. C. Howarth, 1-3rd foot, to Bombay. Lieut. T. L. W. Dowling, 34th foot, to Naini Tal, from June 23 to Oct. 31. Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 51st foot, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 17, to proceed to Calcutta to study the native languages. Lieut. F. Ryley, 81st foot, to Dalhousie, from July 15 to Oct. 31. Major F. P. Worthy, staff corps, for six months, to proceed to Bombay to study the Arabic language, in extension. Capt. F. W. Crohan, 6th N.I., to remain at Simla, from July 5, 1878, to Jan. 5, 1879, in extension. Major C. H. Bergman, 19th N.I., to Murree, from July 31 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Surg. major F. W. Wade, from date of embarkation; Surg. major L. Kidd, M.B., for one month, to port of embarkation. Surg. major P. J. Clarke, to hills north of Dehra, and

Simla, from July 15 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Surg. major C. H. Browne, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Surg. major C. Palmer, M.D., presy. and marine surg. of Calcutta, priv. leave for two months and twenty-one days, from July 8, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. Major W. A. Roberts, R.A., remount agent at the presy., for two months.

**PASSAGE MONEY.**—Officers of the Indian service, who may be entitled to passage-money under the rules of the military funds, and subaltern officers of the same service, including medical officers ranking with subalterns, whether in military or civil employ, when proceeding to England on medical certificate, are entitled to free conveyance for themselves and families by rail to Bombay, on production of a certificate from the general officer commanding at Bombay, that accommodation has been secured for them on board of one of her Majesty's troopships. Subaltern officers who cannot be provided with a passage in a troopship, or who, during the trooping or non-trooping season, are directed, or allowed to proceed from any other port than Bombay, will also be allowed free conveyance for themselves and families by rail to the port at which they are permitted to embark. In cases where officers, entitled to passage-money from the Indian military funds, may prefer to make their own arrangements for proceeding to Europe, they will proceed, as heretofore, under the rules of the funds to which they may belong, and will not, therefore, be entitled to free conveyance by rail to port of embarkation.

**GYMNASTICS.**—General Order 154, dated May 24, is made applicable to the three Presidencies; and to establish uniformity in the preparation of the class reports, Bengal form No. 379 will, in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras, be substituted at once for War Office form No. 137, at present in use:—1. Superintendents of gymnasia are under the orders of, and responsible only to, the officer commanding the station. 2. Regimental instructors of infantry regiments quartered at a station where there is a first-class gymnasium will be attached to the gymnastic staff for general duty in the gymnasium. They will be under the orders of the superintendent, and are not to be taken away from their duties in the gymnasium without the sanction of the officer commanding the station. 3. In regimental gymnasia the instructors are not to be placed on other duties, unless the duty at the station is so severe as to necessitate such a course. 4. Class reports and other documents are to be prepared by regimental instructors, and submitted to the superintendent of 1st class gymnasia, or officer in charge of a regimental gymnasium, for correction and signature. They will then be signed by the commanding officer, and transmitted, through general officers commanding, to the inspector of gymnasia in India, Simla. In filling up Bengal form 379, the following points will be carefully attended to:—Averages are only to be struck for men who have had both first and final measurements recorded, all others are to be omitted. To find the average add up each measurement and divide by number of men finally measured. Daily attendance: Add up the numbers of days' attendance of the whole, and divide by the number of working days in the course, showing the result decimally to two figures.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, July 30.)

**EVANS**—The services of Mr. G. W. W. Evans, acct., 4th grade, P.W.D., are dispensed with.

**LONSDALE, W.**, to be a special mag. for South-East Wynaad, Nilgiri dist., with powers assignable to a mag. of the 2nd class.

**SCOTT, Rev. W.**, is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment from July 20.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 20.)

**DICKINSON, Major W. M.**, staff corps, from offic. wing com. 8th regt. N.I., to general duty, Nagpore Force, from the date on which Col. Hailes rejoins.

**PRIOR.**—The following order is confd., dated July 13, by the officer comdg. Southern dist., directing, under instructions from army headquarters, Capt. H. A. Prior, 38th regt. N.I., to proceed at once to Quilon and join the 26th regt. N.I., for duty.

**WHITE.**—At the recommendation of a med. board Lieut. J. F. White, 57th foot, is perm. to rejoin his regt. in Ceylon.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. E. M. M. Pleydell, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Lieut. E. C. Fulcher, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Lance corporal A. Evans, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Private J. Vaughan, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Private G. Fielding, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Private A. Jackson, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

Gunner A. Wellsey, F. baty. 6th brig. R.A.

Ast. apothecary R. Selvey, H.M.'s 1-21st fusiliers.

Armourer sergt. W. Mark, H.M.'s 12th (Royal) lancers.

No. 2,696, Bombardier C. Wilson, R.A.

#### MEDICAL.

**COCKBURN, Surg. major J. B., M.D., Army Med. Dept.,** in medical charge of the R.A., Bangalore, to offic. with tempy. rank as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Mysor Circle, from March 22, v. Surg. major B. Tydo, offic. dep. surg. gen., proceeded to England on expiration of tour.

**DUCKWORTH, Surg. major F., M.D., Indian Med. Dept.,** is perm. to retire from the service from Aug. 1, on a pension of £365 per annum.

**FERRAND.**—The services of Surg. E. Ferrand, Indian Med. Dept., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., on relief from famine duty in Mysore.

**LANDALE, Surg. major J., M.D., Army Med. Dept.,** in medical charge of the 12th Lancers, Secunderabad, to offic. with temp. rank, as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Hyderabad Circle, from April 12 to June 10, v. Dep. surg. gen. T. C. O'Leary, on sick leave in India.

**NAILER, Surg. H. A. F.,** ordered to join the wing of the 2nd regt. N.I. by the first steamers from Madras, is directed to proceed at the public expense.

**ROGERS, Surg. T. K.,** acting asst. physician, General Hospital, and professor of Hygiene, Medical College, to act as surg., 2nd dist.

**SINCLAIR, Surg. major E. M., M.D., Army Med. Dept.,** in medical charge of the R.A., Secunderabad, to offic. with temp. rank, as dep. surg. gen., British Medical Service, Hyderabad Circle, from June 11, v. Dep. surg. gen. O'Leary, on sick leave in India, and subsequently proceeded to England on m.c.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. P. Scotland, asst. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for one month and twenty-six days, with effect from June 24. The Hon. J. R. Kindersley, judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, for fifteen months. Mr. T. Renny, inspector of police, Malabar dist., priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. E. Draper, head surveyor, of No. 5 (South Arcot) survey party, for two months, without pay. Mr. Lacy, head surveyor, of No. 3 (Cuddapah) Survey Party, for one month, from July 13.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major B. Fischer, staff corps, British consular agent at Karikal, to Europe. Major (brevet lieut. col.) L. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd regt. L.I., for three months. Capt. T. Walker, C. baty. B. brigade R.H.A., from June 13 to Oct. 12. Lieut. A. E. Duthy, B. baty. B. brigade R.H.A., in extension, until further orders. Capt. R. Garth, 14th hussars, from date of departure, embarking at Madras. Lieut. J. G. White, 57th foot, for one month, from July 19, or date of departure. Capt. R. Garth, 14th hussars, from July 22, or date of departure. Surg. major C. E. M. Shaw, for three months, from July 17, or date of departure. Capt. J. H. Newill, staff corps, polit. asst., 2nd class, for sixteen months, on private affairs, with the necessary polit. leave, and to embark from Bombay. Col. J. M. Grant, staff corps, comdt. 24th regt. N.I., is perm. to embark from Bombay or Madras on the furl. granted to him in G.O.G. No. 43, dated Jan. 22. Major W. W. Pemberton, staff corps, for three months. Lieut. col. A. T. Searle, staff corps, supt. and agent for army clothing, priv. leave for sixty days, from Aug. 10, or date of departure, Major J. P. James, wing officer 13th N.I. performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former officer. Lieut. col. F. B. Heysham, staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class, is perm. to embark on the furl. granted to him in G.O.G. No. 164, dated March 5.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 31.)

**MANT, Major C.,** assumed charge of the special duty in the School of Art, Bombay, on the 15th idem.

**PITT, R. B.,** asst. supt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, having returned to Bombay on the 2nd ult., resumed charge of his duties on the 4th idem.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 8.)

**ANDERSON.**—H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to extend the period for which the Hon. Col. W. C. Anderson has been reapp. survey and settlement comr., S.D., for a further period of six months, from the 5th inst. Col. Anderson will also, until further orders, carry on the duties of the survey and settlement comr., N.D.

**BATTY, H.,** is app. to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmednagar during the absence of Mr. Daniel on leave.

**BOUGHEY, Capt. G. F. O., R.E.,** exec. engr., 2nd grade, offic. asst. director of State Railways, Central System, is app. to offic. as supt. of Way and Works, Rajputana State Railway, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Galwey on priv. leave.

**FORMAN.**—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appts., to have effect on the return from leave of Mr. W. Foxton, judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurachee:—Mr. W. S. Forman to act as judge and Sessions Judge at Shikarpur until further orders. Mr. H. J. Parsons to act as judge and Sessions Judge at Hyderabad.

**HATCH, H. F.,** 4th grade asst. supt., Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, having completed three years' service in charge of an estab., is prom. to 3rd grade of asst. supt., from June 14.

**LA TOUCHE, Major W. P.,** to act, until further orders, as dist. supt. of

police in the Panch Mahals dist. on the expiry of his priv. leave. Mr. H. G. Gell to act, until further orders, as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist., from the same date, v. Mr. F. C. Jones, who will then cease to act as asst. dist. supt. of police.

**MORTIMER**, Capt. F. J., acting cantonment mag. at Ahmednagar, is app. to be a mag. of the 1st class in the dist. of Ahmednagar.

**WOODBURN**, A. F., acting 2nd asst. coll., Ahmednagar, is transfd. to Khandesh.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 1.)

**HANSON**.—Order confd., dated July 10, app. Lieut. col. G. W. Hanson 2nd in com. 10th N.I., to offic. as comdt.

**SEALY—KENNEDY**.—The following orders are confd., as a special arrangement:—Aden brigade orders, dated June 22, directing Lieut. Sealy, cantonment mag., to take charge of the Aden troop, in addition to his own duties, v. Major Stevens on m.o. Dated June 25, directing Lieut. Kennedy, asst. resident, to take charge of the Aden troop from Lieut. Sealy, in addition to his own duties.

**STEELE**, Lieut. col. L. H., wing comdr. 10th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in succession to Col. Thompson, proceeding to England on med. certificate.

**SMITH**.—Order confd., dated July 13, app. Capt. H. F. Smith, adjt. 36th N.I., to be offic. wing comdr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from June 26.

**WITHERS**.—Aden brigade order confd., dated July 14, app. J. Withers, offic. brigade major, to take tempy. charge of Aden troop in addition to his own duties.

**YOUNG**.—Poona Horse order confd., dated July 15, app. Lieut. H. P. Young, squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr., v. Capt. Erskine.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 8.)

**BIGNELL**.—The services of Lieut. E. D. F. Bignell, wing officer 17th N.I., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

**CRAWFORD**.—The services of Major C. Crawford, R.E., are, with reference to the notific. of the Public Works Dept., dated July 24, replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

**VINCENT—MUIR**.—The following order issued by the comdr., Central India Horse, dated July 10, is confirmed:—1st regt.—Lieut. Vincent, adjt., to offic. as 2nd squad. comdr. Lieut. Money, 1st squad. officer, to offic. as 3rd squad. comdr.; Lieut. Durand, 2nd squad. officer, to offic. as adjt.; Lieut. Ravenshaw to offic. as 1st squad. officer; Lieut. MacIvor to offic. as 2nd squad. officer; Lieut. Muir, adjt., 1st Punjab cav., is app. to offic. as polit. asst., 3rd class, and is posted to Rajputana as asst. to the agent to the gov. gen.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps having passed the examination and obtained certificates as required by Sec. V., para. 47, of the Regulations for the Volunteer Forces in India, have been granted commissions:—

Capt. F. S. Hore, W. M. Tennent, and T. S. Weir.  
Lieuts. D. S. Kemp, M. R. Wyer, J. M. Shields, A. Moorhouse and E. R. Freeborn.  
Sub lieuts. W. G. Mayhew and H. Thorpe.

## MEDICAL.

**BOWMAN**.—The services of Surg. R. Bowman, Bombay Med. Estab., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India.

**CIVIL FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. E. Hingley, chief clerk of the Presidency Magistrate Courts, clerk to H.M.'s Justices of the Peace, and secy. to the committee of management of the Govt. Workhouse, priv. leave for one month, from Aug. 15. Mr. A. C. Watt, acting judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri, priv. leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLONGS**.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in July) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major J. Wakefield, 83rd foot, to remain in England pending decision as to his retiring on half-pay. Col. C. F. Palin, 11th regt. N.I., from May 7 to Oct. 12, on private affairs, in India. Major J. Barras, 15th N.I., for thirty days, to Poona. Major S. Remington, staff corps, 2nd grenads. N.I., for eight months, from date of departure. Sub condr. F. T. Stanwell, Barrack Dept., Bombay, for two years. Capt. O. Bourdillon, Invalid Estab., pension paymr., Poona Circle, for one month, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, in extension. Col. C. Thompson, staff corps, comdt. 9th N.I. Surg. T. Lewis, special asst. to the sanitary comr. with the Govt. of India, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Sub condr. Wildey, gunpowder factory, Ishapore, for two years. Asst. Surg. P. Conceiao, for eighteen months. Lieut. H. G. Way, H.M.'s 68th foot, to Bombay, for four months, to study the native language.

**COURT-MARTIAL**.—At a European General Court-Martial held at Mhow on June 25, Private Thomas Ryland, 2nd batt. 17th regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having at Indor, on or about May 27, 1878, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant James Hainsworth, of the 2nd batt. 17th regt., at the same time making use of insubordinate language towards him in substance and to the effect following, that is to say: "There is two shillings and six-pence for you," the said Sergeant James Hainsworth being his superior officer and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. The sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief. With the sanction of Government, the first two years of the penal servitude are to be carried out in India. The pri-

soner will be sent to Poona, under charge of an escort, and handed over to the Civil Power, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding Poona Division, in view to the sentence of penal servitude being carried into effect.

## THE RELIEFS.

## BENGAL ARMY RELIEFS, 1878-79 (NATIVE TROOPS).

The following alterations are made in the relief of Native Troops published in G.O.C.O. dated May 27 last:—

7th N.I.—From Peshawar to Agra.  
12th N.I.—From Jullundur to Fort William.  
15th N.I.—From Sialkot to Alipore.  
17th N.I.—From Morar to Barrackpore.  
18th N.I.—From Buxa to Lucknow.  
26th N.I.—From Meeran Meer to Delhi.  
34th N.I.—From Allahabad to Cachar.

## MADRAS RELIEFS.

The following movements are ordered:—  
Royal Artillery.

B Battery, B Brigade.—From Secunderabad to Bangalore.  
C Battery, B Brigade.—From Bangalore to Secunderabad.  
A Battery, 6th Brigade.—From Bangalore to England.  
B Battery, 6th Brigade.—From Bellary to England.  
C Battery, 6th Brigade.—From St. Thomas's Mount to England.  
G Battery, 6th Brigade.—From Kamptee to Bellary.  
A Battery.—From England to Bangalore.  
A Battery.—From England to St. Thomas's Mount.  
A Battery.—From England to Kamptee.  
No. 8 Battery, 8th Brigade.—From Tonghoo to Fort William.  
No. 10 Battery, 8th Brigade.—From Rangoon to Aden.  
No. 13 Battery, 8th Brigade.—From Cannanore to Aden.  
No. 16 Battery, 9th Brigade.—From Fort William to Tonghoo.  
No. 9 Battery, 11th Brigade.—From Agra to Rangoon.

## British Infantry.

2nd Battalion 16th Regt.—From Secunderabad to Cannanore.  
43rd Regt. L.I.—From Fort St. George to Rangoon.  
48th L.I.—From Cannanore to Fort St. George.  
89th Regt. L.I.—From Rangoon to Secunderabad.

## Native Cavalry.

1st Regt.—From Secunderabad to Sangor and Jubbulpore.  
3rd Regt.—From Sangor and Jubbulpore to Secunderabad.  
"Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.  
D Company.—From Rangoon to Bangalore.  
K Company.—From Madras to Rangoon.

## Native Infantry.

2nd Regt.—From Berhampore and Sumbulpore to Kamptee.  
3rd Regt.—From Secunderabad to Hoshungabad and Kamptee.  
5th Regt.—From Sangor to Seetabuldee.  
7th Regt.—From Vizagapatam to Berhampore and Sumbulpore.  
8th Regt.—From Seetabuldee to Sangor.  
9th Regt.—From Cannanore to French Rocks.  
13th Regt.—From Madras to Jubbulpore.  
14th Regt.—From Vellore to Trichinopoly.  
16th Regt.—From Jubbulpore to Reypore.  
19th Regt.—From Trichinopoly to Cannanore.  
20th Regt.—From Banda and Nowgong to Secunderabad.  
22nd Regt.—From Hoshungabad and Kamptee to Vellore.  
29th Regt.—From Secunderabad to Vizagapatam.  
30th Regt.—From French Rocks to Cannanore.  
31st Regt.—From Reypore to Madras.  
31th Regt.—From Mangalore to Bangalore.  
35th Regt.—From Kamptee to Banda and Nowgong.  
36th Regt.—From Bangalore to Mangalore.  
38th Regt.—From Trichinopoly to Secunderabad.

[The Bombay Army Reliefs appeared in Allen's Indian Mail of Aug. 2.]

**SECRET SOCIETY OF YOUNG PARSEES**.—Somewhat startling disclosures are being made by a vernacular journal regarding a clique which appears to have been formed some years ago by a Parsee lad. The object seems to have been to tempt boys and girls happening to be heirs to large fortunes to become members of the clique, with the sentimental object of securing each other's happiness by founding a colony in some part of America. The result of the constant teachings of their *guru* was that some of the boys and girls who were inveigled into it grew insubordinate to their parents and left off honest industry. They are so much even now under the teaching of their *guru* that some of the members of the clique, who have succeeded to rich inheritances, are, it is feared, ready to waste in fanciful pursuits large amounts of money. It seems that the *guru* of the would-be colonists has succeeded in impressing upon them the necessity of having a large fund for their grand purpose, and while the boys were of very tender years he bound them over by sacred oaths to contribute all their money on getting possession of it, and to do nothing without each other's consent, as well as to other conditions of a nature that might leave all of them at the tender mercies of their leader. The strange affair has been discovered through some of the members having divulged the secrets, which are said to be of an "appalling nature," to their friends.—*Times of India*.

**SURGEON F. P. EDIS, M.B., F.R.C.S.**, has been appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint.



## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

August 30.

29th Foot.—Capt. F. C. H. Littledale retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

86th Foot.—Major and brevet lieutenant-col. W. Knipe retires on half-pay.  
Rifle Brigade.—Superannuated major and brevet-col. G. Clerk to be major, v. J. F. Henley, placed on temporary half-pay.

#### STAFF.

Major gen. R. B. Hawley, c.b., to be dep. adj. gen. to the forces, v. Lieut. gen. R. C. H. Taylor, c.b., who vacates that app.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg. A. Hewett resigns his commission.

#### BREVET.

Brevet-col. R. J. Eagar, c.b., from lieutenant-col., retired full-pay, 31st foot, to be major gen., dated July 25, 1870, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 1, 1877.

Lieut.-col. H. P. Montgomery, half-pay, late 60th foot, to be colonel.

The date from which the honorary rank of lieutenant-col. was granted to Major H. Plummer, late 7th foot, is 7th August, 1878, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of 6th August, 1878.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be major-generals—Brevet-col. H. C. Johnstone, c.b., Bengal staff corps; Brevet-col. H. A. Dwyer, Bengal staff corps; Brevet-col. R. F. Webster, Bengal staff corps; Brevet-col. L. R. Christopher; Bengal staff corps; Brevet-col. F. L. Magniac, Madras staff corps. To be colonel—Lieut.-col. G. V. Law, Madras staff corps.

### INDIA-OFFICE, AUG. 21.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the removal from the list of the Army of the name of the undermentioned officer:—

Lieut. B. Smith, of the Bengal staff corps.

### INDIA-OFFICE, AUG. 27.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

#### BREVET.

To be Col.—Lieut. col. C. J. Richards, Madras inf.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major W. S. Hunt, Madras staff corps.

#### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.—BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Major (brevet lieutenant-col.) C. J. Hughes; Majors W. Musgrave, H. R. B. Worsley, E. R. C. Wilcox, E. Y. Walcott, A. McL. Stewart.

To be Majors.—Capts. M. Clementi, E. R. Conolly, C. H. Palmer, F. P. Worthy, H. M. Evans, B. M. Clifford, G. B. Gibbs, C. L. Woodruffe.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. Cols.—Majors H. St. M. Wynoch and B. Griffith.

To be Majors.—Capts. F. L. Halem, K. J. L. Mackenzie, J. W. Macdougall, J. P. James, G. H. Trevor, M. M. Bowie, C. H. A. Gower, D. T. Hatchell, W. G. Hughes, A. T. Woodhouse, A. S. Grove, H. C. Davies, W. C. Bayley, C. J. Watson, T. H. Young, F. J. Wroughton, H. H. Hallett.

#### MADRAS ARMY.—CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. G. Cookson.

To be Lieut. col.—Major H. Fraser.

To be Majors.—Capt. (brevet major) W. Thompson, late 7th Light Cav.; Capt. (brevet major) J. M. Kerr, late 3rd Light Cav.

#### MADRAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surg. major.—Surg. J. A. W. Spence.

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut. cols.—Major (brevet lieutenant-col.) T. H. Turner (since deceased), Majors C. Jameson, P. W. Bannerman, W. A. Gillespie, F. J. T. Ross.

To be Majors.—Capts. J. Withers, C. C. Pemberton, A. J. Bannerman, M. M. Carpendale, H. C. Morse, C. H. Coles, and C. A. Cunningham.

#### BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. C. Graves, c.b.

To be Lieut. col.—Major (brevet lieutenant-col.) S. W. O. Stevens.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

ADAMS—At Sattara, July 29, wife of Lieut. C. B. Adams, H.M.'s 66th regt., son.

ANDING—At Dharwar, Aug. 2, wife of John C. Anding, dist. dep. coll., daughter.

ANGUS—At Darjeeling, July 26, wife of Major gen. J. A. Angus, late Bengal staff corps, son.

BIRD—At Sultanpore, Aug. 1, wife of G. R. Bird, son.

BISHOP—At Bangalore, Aug. 2, wife of Lieut. col. F. F. R. Bishop, 28th regt. N.I., daughter.

BOWER—At Kilpauk, July 30, wife of W. L. Bower, of the Doveton College, son.

COLQUHOUN—At Madras, Aug. 3, wife of Adam F. Colquhoun, Madras Railway, son.

COLVIN—At Simla, July 24, wife of W. M. Colvin, barrister-at-law, Allahabad, daughter.

CRISP—At Chowpatty, Aug. 5, wife of William A. Crisp, son.

FALLS—At Berhampore, July 31, wife of J. B. Falls, indigo planter, son.

HOOPER—At Benares, Aug. 2, wife of Surg. major W. B. Hooper, son.

JACKSON—At Coonoor, Aug. 2, wife of William Jackson, asst. engr., P.W.D., daughter.

LAWRENCE—At Sirsa, July 20, wife of Capt. H. J. Lawrence, Bengal inf., son.

MAHONY—At Darjeeling, July 29, wife of F. H. Mahony, bandmaster H.M.'s 65th regt., daughter.

MOORE—At Marine Lines, Aug. 6, wife of Thomas H. Moore, son.

MORTIMER—At Ahmednagar, July 31, wife of Capt. F. J. Mortimer, R.A., daughter.

MURRAY—At Landour, Aug. 1, wife of Major H. H. Murray, R.A., daughter.

PENNINGTON—At Murree, July 27, wife of Major C. R. Pennington, 13th Bengal Lancers, daughter.

PUCKLE—At Micara, Coorg, July 23, wife of Major Henry G. Puckle, M.S.C., daughter.

RALPH—At Bombay, Aug. 5, wife of J. Ralph, Bombay Police Force, daughter.

SCUDDER—At Coonoor, July 29, wife of H. M. Scudder, M.D., American Arcot Mission, daughter.

SHUTE—At Bangalor, July 30, wife of Lieut. G. E. Shute, R.E., daughter.

SIMPSON—At Assensole, July 24, wife of J. A. Simpson, son.

SMYTH—At Sanawur, July 28, wife of F. A. Smyth, medical officer of the Lawrence Military Asylum, daughter.

STEPHEN—At Ludiana, July 30, wife of C. Stephen, son.

STEVENS—At Dalhousie, July 25, wife of W. Stevens, exec. engr., son.

TIPPETT—At Chakrata, July 30, wife of Surg. major Tippet, A.M.D., daughter.

TORIN—At Bengal, July 15, wife of Ernest R. H. Toriu, 13th hussars, son.

WARNER—At Bellary, Aug. 3, wife of W. B. Warner, capt. 4th (P. W. O.) Madras light cav., daughter.

WOLLASTON—At Allahabad, July 31, Mrs. H. Wollaston, daughter.

WROUGHTON—At Pallaveram, July 31, wife of major F. J. Wroughton, 39th N.I., daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

DRUMMOND—VERXHOYLE.—At Sydney, N.W.P., July 5, Alfred M. Drummond, late rifle brigade, to Augusta Verxhoyle.

HAYES—GOOD.—At Bangalore, July 29, R. F. Hayes, proprietor, *Bangalore Examiner*, to Cecelia C., eldest daughter of E. J. Good.

KING—MOSS.—At Madras, July 29, T. E. King, of the Govt. Chief Secretariat, to H. E. C. Moss, daughter of the late T. Moss, book-keeper Aska Sugar Factory.

STREETEN—COURTENAY.—At Bangalore, Aug. 1, A. H. Streeten, son of the Rev. E. C. Streeten, Vicar of High Littleton, Somersetshire, to I. H. Courtenay, daughter of the late R. H. Courtenay, M.D., J.P., Baltinglass, county Wicklow, Ireland.

### DEATHS.

BAKE—At Coimbatore, July 30, J. W. Bake, aged 59.

BAKER—At Poona, Aug. 1, Rose, daughter of R. H. Baker, aged fourteen months.

COOKE—On board steamer *Nepaul*, July 22, Dr. R. W. Cooke, of Calcutta, aged 48.

DURAND—At Neemuch, Aug. 1, Havilland Rawdon, infant son of Major and Mrs. A. Durand, 10th regt. N.L.I.

FLETCHER—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 5, Gertrude Isabella, wife of Lancelot Fletcher, aged 31.

FORBES—Aug. 1, W. Digby, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Forbes, aged 3 months.

GAYER—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, Edward J. Gayer, surg. major I.A., and professor of anatomy, Medical College, Calcutta, aged 44.

GOMES—At Bombay, Aug. 5, the Very Rev. D. M. Gomes, Vicar General of the North to his Grace the Archbishop of Goa.

HEWETT—At Rajkote, Aug. 2, John Z. Hewett, General Pleader in Kattywar.

HOFF—At Simla, Aug. 1, J. J. Louis, second son of the late Mr. W. H. Hoff, aged 12.

INGLIS—At Faizabad, Aug. 3, J. K. Inglis, Esq., M.A., head master of the Govt. High School.

KENYON—At "Apollo House," Fort, Aug. 2, F. Tennent, infant child of W. T. Kenyon, Sergeant-Major Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, aged 7 months.

LEIGH—At Yeotmal, Wun district, July 26, Mary A., daughter of Mrs. S. Peters, aged 9 years.

LOVELL—At Mussorie, Aug. 23, Thomas Lovell, C.E., of Lucknow, chief engr. Oudh and Rohilkand Railway Company, aged 51.

MADDEN—At Coonoor, July 31, Mary E., wife of W. S. Madden, and daughter of Lieut. gen. W. B. Salmon, Bombay Army, aged 22.

MAPP—At Poona, July 31, C. Mapp, dep. supt., County Jail, Bombay, aged 57.

NEWTOWN.—At Cyprus, Aug. 10, Francis E. A. Newtown, midshipman H.M.'s ship *Raleigh*, son of W. J. Newtown, late capt. 3rd Buffs.

ONSLOW—In Australia, June —, Guildford M., son of A. P. Omslow, late of the M.C.S., aged 43.

SANDEMAN—At Bengal, July 18, Ethel A., daughter of Capt. J. E. Sandeman, B.C.S., aged 2 years.

SMITH—At Raigoon, July 17, Janet A., wife of Major R. C. Smith, R.A.

STAFFORD—At Ahmednagar, July 31, George G. A., son of George and Lydia Stafford, aged 3 months.

VAUTIN—At Ajmere, July 27, Arthur C. C., only child of H. C. Vautin, supervisor, P.W.D., aged 10 months.

## Official Papers.

### SERVICE DONE BY MILITARY OFFICERS DURING THE RECENT FAMINE.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine), No. 1,385, dated July 26, 1878.

During the famine of 1874 many officers, non-commissioned officers and men, belonging to the army in Bengal, took an active part in the operations for the relief of famine, and did excellent service to the country and to the Government. When sore need for additional assistance was felt last year at the crisis of the famine in Madras and Mysor, officers of the army were, with the permission of their Excellencies the Commanders-in-Chief, invited to volunteer for famine duty. Eighty officers responded to the invitation, and among them were represented the three armies of India, and all branches of the service.

2. Now that the work of the famine is nearly over, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the annexed extracts from the Proceedings of his Grace the Governor of Madras in Council, and of the Chief Commissioner of Mysor. The Gov. gen. in Council cordially endorses the acknowledgments expressed in these papers to the gentlemen who have gallantly, under a trying climate, and in spite of disease, done a soldier's part in the campaign against famine.

The special thanks of the Government of India are due to the under-mentioned officers

#### Who served in Madras.

Capt. R. Wilson, 13th Madras Infantry.  
Capt. A. P. Broome, 18th Bengal Cavalry.  
Capt. W. W. Biscoe, 19th Bengal Cavalry.  
Capt. G. Vernon, H.M.'s 16th Foot.  
Lieut. W. N. Lockyer, Royal Artillery.  
Lieut. C. L. Casey, Royal Artillery.  
Lieut. G. E. Money, Central India Horse.  
Capt. C. Hackett, H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers.  
Lieut. J. Haughton, 10th Bengal Infantry.  
Lieut. H. R. L. Holmes, H.M.'s 22nd Foot.  
Lieut. A. P. Williamson, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish.  
Capt. C. H. Stevenson, H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish.  
Lieut. W. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 54th Foot.  
Lieut. A. C. G. Lydiard, 31st Bengal Infantry.  
Capt. C. F. N. Guinness, H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders.  
Capt. H. G. Grant, H.M.'s 78th Foot.  
Lieut. L. Gordon, H.M.'s 25th Foot.  
Lieut. A. G. Leonard, H.M.'s 59th Foot.  
Lieut. H. Kilgour, H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers.  
Lieut. col. W. F. Bartleman, 37th Bengal Infantry.  
Lieut. S. P. C. Scott, H.M.'s 48th Foot.  
Capt. D. V. Shortland, Royal Artillery.  
Lieut. W. Cooke, 9th Madras Infantry.  
Lieut. R. Johnston, H.M.'s 22nd Foot.  
Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, 25th Bengal Infantry.

#### Who served in Mysor.

Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry.  
Capt. F. D. Mander, 13th Bombay Infantry.  
Capt. W. Chard, H.M.'s 2-7th Royal Fusiliers.  
Lieut. E. A. Mostyn, H.M.'s 2-7th Royal Fusiliers.  
Lieut. C. O. Nicholletts, 5th Bombay Light Infantry.  
Lieut. W. J. Orr, 25th Bombay Infantry.  
Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 21st Bombay Infantry.  
Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, 2nd (Queen's Own) Bengal Light Infantry.  
Lieut. C. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd Bengal Infantry.  
Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, 4th Bengal Infantry.  
Lieut. H. C. Lamb, 4th Bengal Cavalry.  
Capt. J. Healey, H.M.'s 66th Foot.  
Lieut. P. E. Anderson, 25th Bengal Infantry.  
Jenadar Cheda Singh, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

3. H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council has been grieved to learn that the famine duty has cost one gallant officer his life, and that a number of other officers have suffered severely in health. The Government of India hopes to grant, with the sanction of her Majesty's Secretary of State, special concessions to officers who have suffered in health from their labours in the Madras famine; the precise form which these concessions shall take will shortly be made known.

4. H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council will hereafter take opportunity to acknowledge the good service done, during the recent famine, by many officers, European and Native, belonging to the Public Works, Civil, Medical, Survey, Police, and other Departments.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department (Famine), No. 1,490, dated July 8, 1878.

The army officers from all parts of India, who, having volunteered their services, were placed by the Military Department at the disposal of the Madras Government for famine duty, having now rejoined their regiments, his Grace the Gov. in Council desires to convey to those officers the thanks of Government, and to place on public record the appreciation of their valuable services during the past season.

2. Of those whose services commenced at the close of 1876 or early in 1877, the services of Capt. R. Wilson, of the 13th Madras Native Infantry, who held charge of the Red Hills Camp for fifteen months; of Captains A. Broome and W. Biscoe, and of Lieutenant C. A. Mercer, of the Bengal cavalry, who were employed in the trying climate of Kurnool, without intermission throughout the year; of Captain G. Vernon, 2-16th foot, who had the difficult and fatiguing task of long and repeated marches from the Ceded Districts to the Nellore coast in charge of gangs of coolies for the canal works; of Lieutenants Lockyer and Casey, of the Royal Artillery; of

Lieutenant Money, of the Central India Horse; and of Capt. C. Hackett, of the 5th fusiliers—deserve special commendation.

3. Amongst those who joined in the summer and autumn of 1877, the services of:—Lieut. Haughton, 10th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Holmes, 2-22nd foot; Lieut. Williamson, 18th Royal Irish; Capt. Stevenson, 18th Royal Irish; Lieut. Campbell, 54th foot; Lieut. Lydiard, Bengal staff corps; Capt. Guinness, 72nd Highlanders; Capt. Grant, 78th foot; Lieut. Gordon, 25th foot; Lieut. Leonard, 59th foot; Lieut. Kilgour, 5th fusiliers; Lieut. col. Bartleman, Bengal inf.; Lieut. Scott, 48th foot; Capt. Shortland, R.A.; Lieut. Cooke, Madras staff corps; Lieut. Johnston, 2-22nd foot, have been prominently brought under notice; while the painstaking and conscientious manner in which Lieut. Coats, of the Bengal staff corps, performed the difficult task of scrutinising the relief lists of the villages of that portion of Chingleput allotted to his charge proved him to be a valuable officer.

4. The Government have to deplore the death of one officer and the serious illness of many—more than one-fifth of those who volunteered their services in the emergency having been attacked with fever or other serious illness, brought on by necessary exposure to the sun and climate.

#### List of Military Officers from other Presidencies deputed for Famine Duty in Madras.

Lieut. G. E. Money, Central India Horse; Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Bengal cav.; Lieut. R. C. Wilson, 60th rifles, Bengal; Capt. A. Broome, Bengal cav.; Capt. W. Biscoe, Bengal cav.; Lieut. C. A. Mercer, 4th Gurkhas, Bengal; Capt. C. Hackett, 5th fusiliers, Bengal; Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, 3rd Punjab inf.; Lieut. J. J. Congdon, R.A., Bengal; Lieut. E. H. Bingham, B.S.C., 13th regt. N.I.; Lieut. J. Haughton, 10th regt. B.N.I.; Lieut. H. R. L. Holmes, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Lieut. C. F. Vyse, Bengal staff corps, 41st regt. N.I.; Capt. E. H. Webb, 8th regt. N.I., Bengal; Capt. C. H. Forster, 36th regt.; Lieut. A. P. Williamson, 18th Royal Irish; Capt. J. B. Hopkins, H.M.'s 6th foot; Capt. R. H. Salkeld, 16th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. J. Fraser, 40th regt. B.N.I.; Capt. C. H. Stevenson, 18th Royal Irish, Bengal; Lieut. W. A. Campbell, H.M.'s 54th regt.; Lieut. A. C. A. Lydiard, Bengal staff corps, 31st regt. N.I.; Capt. C. W. N. Guinness, H.M.'s 72nd highlanders, Bengal; Capt. H. G. Grant, 78th foot; Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, Bengal staff corps, H.M.'s 25th regt. N.I.; Lieut. L. Gordon, H.M.'s 25th regt.; Lieut. A. G. Leonard, H.M.'s 59th regt.; Lieut. R. Johnston, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Lieut. H. M. Rose, 41st regt. N.I., Bengal; Lieut. F. R. Thackeray, royal artillery, Bengal; Lieut. C. D. Gibbon, H.M.'s 25th regt., Bengal; Lieut. W. W. Beagin, H.M.'s 59th regt.; Lieut. C. A. Morris, H.M.'s 14th regt.; Lieut. C. F. Magrath, royal artillery, Bengal; Lieut. H. Kilgour, 5th fusiliers, Bengal; Major G. C. Ross, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Capt. S. A. Swinley, Bengal general list, Cavalry; Lieut. Col. W. Bartleman, Bengal infantry; Lieut. L. A. C. Cook, Bengal Cavalry; Capt. D. J. Stewart, 3rd regt. B.N.I.; Capt. W. B. Butlin, H.M.'s 22nd regt., Bengal; Lieut. F. H. Probyn, H.M.'s 40th foot; Lieut. J. Money-Simons, Bengal staff corps, 24th foot; Lieut. W. H. Bishop, 11th foot, Bombay; Capt. A. F. Wintle, royal artillery, Bengal; Capt. H. H. Rankin, 1st Gurkhas, Bengal.

#### List of Military Officers of the Madras Presidency employed on famine-duty.

Capt. R. Wilson, 13th N.I., Madras; Major A. G. Murray, Madras staff corps; Lieut. S. P. Scott, 48th regt., Madras; Major F. M. Alexander, P.W.O., Madras light cavalry; Capt. J. W. Swift, Madras staff corps, 27th regt., N.I.; Capt. D. V. Shortland, royal artillery, Madras; Capt. G. Vernon, 2-16th foot, Madras; Lieut. J. Power, 2-16th foot, Madras; Major E. H. Thomas, Madras staff corps; Lieut. J. W. Thompson, 44th foot; Lieut. W. N. Lockyer, royal artillery, Madras; Lieut. C. L. Casey, royal artillery, Madras; Lieut. W. H. Riddell, 2-16th foot; Major W. E. Lockhart, supplemental list, royal artillery, Madras; Lieut. W. Cooke, Madras staff corps; Major E. Shaw, Madras staff corps.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysor, dated 30th April, 1878.

#### Extract from the Farewell Minute by Mr. C. A. Elliott, c.s.i., Famine Commissioner, Mysor.

Before I leave the province of Mysor, I desire, with the permission of the Chief Commissioner, to record my appreciation of the services which have been rendered to Government by its officers, or which have been voluntarily tendered by non-official gentlemen, during the famine which is now, I trust, near its close.

The second body of special relief officers consists of those who were placed at the disposal of this Government by the Bombay and Oud Governments, and the Bengal Military Department, after the 1st September, 1877. Their numbers have altogether been twenty-seven; they consisted of . . . , ten officers of the Bombay Army, seven of the Bengal Army, . . .

The following officers have all been in charge of taluks, and have performed their duties so as to deserve my hearty thanks:—

Lieut.-Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal infantry.

Capt. F. D. Mander, 13th Bombay N.I.

Capt. W. Chard, 2-7th royal fusiliers.

Lieut. E. A. Mostyn, 2-7th royal fusiliers.

Lieut. C. O. Nicholletts, 5th Bombay N.L.I.

Lieut. W. J. Orr, 25th Bombay N.I.

Lieut. R. S. Simpson, 21st Bombay N.I.

Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, 2nd (Q.O.) B.N.L.I.

Lieut. C. W. Fitzgerald, 3rd B.N.I.

Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, 4th B.N.I.

Lieut. H. C. Lamb, 4th Bengal cavalry.

Many of these officers suffered from severe illness, and yet, such was their devotion to the work, that the moment they felt able they returned to their duties without taking the time to recruit, which in some instances I pressed them to take. Captain Chard, in particular, carried his zeal to such excess that, when at last he was forced to resign his post, his life was in serious danger.

Captain J. Healey, 66th foot, and Lieutenant P. E. Anderson, 25th B.N.I., were in charge of important relief operations in the cantonment and town of Bangalore, which they executed with marked discretion and

success. Captain Healey especially had the merit of so winning the regard of the native gentlemen who formed his staff, that, in gratitude for his courtesy and cordiality, they presented him, on his departure, with an address of thanks. Their chief duty was to supervise the distribution of grain to the helpless poor, and the restoration to their former position of those who had lost their capital and their implements of trade.

C. A. ELLIOTT, Famine Commissioner, Mysor.

C. BERNARD, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

#### WAKHAN.

Wakhan is a small territory lying north of the Hindoo Koosh, between the Chitral country and the Pamir Khanate of Shagnan. It has at all times been in some kind of subjection to Badakshan, which it touches on the west. Its inhabitants are considered to be of a purer Aryan stock even than the Tajik, and their language is very much akin to Sanscrit or Takri. Their numbers are, however, limited, and the country they hold is barren and inhospitable in the extreme; nevertheless it has, as will be seen, its important functions. In the sixteenth century Baber established a dynasty in Badakshan in the person of a cousin, and that rule continued down to the middle of the last century in this family. Their rule was effaced in the western portion of their State by the inroads of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Khan. About the year 1760 this line became extinct, and a fresh ruling family of Mirs was installed in its place. They likewise ruled in Wakhan and over Shagnan, although expelled from Balkh and Kundus, at first by Afghan and at last by Usbeg valour. When Mourad Beg overthrew Miryar Beg, of Badakshan, and annexed his dominions, Wakhan passed from a state of subjection to Faizabad to a similar condition under Kundus. When the Usbeg power was overcome by the Afghan, Wakhan so far became Afghan that it retained its old relations to the Badakshi Mirs, who acknowledged themselves to be Afghan vassals. That order of things is still undisturbed. Faizabad pays tribute to Cabul, and Wakhan bears its own small share of the levy at the present moment. Wakhan is consequently a dependency of Cabul.

The importance of Wakhan is twofold. In the first place, it holds the southern route of the caravan trade between Eastern Turkestan and Western Turkestan and Afghanistan. In the second place, it commands the Northern entrance to the Baroghil Pass leading from Kashgar to the Chitral Valley. For both of these reasons Wakhan is of importance to this country. But Wakhan, as commanding the northern entrances of the Baroghil and Ishtragh Passes, leading into the Chitral Valley, only some 350 miles by an easy route through Mastuj, Chitral, and Dir to our frontier north of Peshawur, as shown by the recent explorations of the Mollah, is of more pressing importance still than it may be as the main artery of a great caravan line.

The strategical importance of Wakhan will become very clear should Russia absorb Karategin alone; but if Darwaz and Shagnan are to share the same fate then our eye will have to be constantly fixed upon the whole northern frontier from Pamir to Merv. Under Mourad Beg Darwaz was a very prosperous country, and, although its present condition is somewhat obscure, we may assume that, as it has enjoyed a long lease of tranquillity, it maintains its old character. It should be remembered that Russia cannot seize Darwaz or Shagnan without also taking Karategin, Macha, Kulab, and Roshan, the series of small States which intervene between the Oxus and the Alai Tagh range, or a tract of country of great dimensions. From Wakhan, now a border province of the Chinese Empire, to the Turcoman country round Merv, there stretches a broad and clearly defined zone, on which may be written at any point "high road to India." Russia is drawing very near to that zone, if she has not already touched it, and it is idle to doubt that she will very clearly decipher the sign post, whether her arrival be in the eastern, or the central, or the western portion of that neutral region. Now that the danger is recognised in this country by all parties, England is of course able to cope with whatever emergency there may arise; but it may, nevertheless, be very questionable policy to sanction Russian conquests because they may not immediately jeopardise our hold upon India. It is true that the Oxus forms an admirable limit to Russian progress, but it by no means follows that it should be made the Russian frontier.—*Standard*.

**THE BETHUNE SCHOOL AND THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR INDIAN LADIES.**—The Committee of the Bethune School, Calcutta, and the Committee of the *Banga Mahila Bidyalaya* have resolved to unite these two schools. The Bethune School has been from its foundation, twenty-nine years ago, little more than an infant school, and yet it involves great expense to Government. Mr. Bethune intended that it should be a leading institution for the education of ladies. The benefit of the school was, however, until lately, confined to the children of strict and orthodox Hindus, who marry their daughters so early that education becomes almost an impossibility. There are sections of the native community now who have begun to promote adult education for ladies; it is to these that an appeal has been made. A boarding institution will be connected with the Bethune School, where a higher kind of education will be provided for ladies who are willing to join it, and the Committee of the *Banga Mahila Bidyalaya* have agreed to allow their students to remove there.—*Journal of the National Indian Association*.

## Home.

THE Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Lombardy*, sailing on Thursday with the India mails, took no specie of any description. The same company's steamer *Surat* has left Galle for Suez and Southampton, with £350,000 in Australian gold.

**IMPORT OF SPECIE.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamship *Teheran*, from the East, is expected to arrive about the 2nd prox., with £428,598 in specie, comprising £145,641 from Sydney, £187,188 from Melbourne, £16,583 from Yokohama, £10,272 from Shanghai, £30,314 from Hong Kong, and £38,600 from Bombay.

**LIEUT.-GEN. H. J. WARRE**, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will proceed to India by the mail steamer of Sept. 12. He has selected Lieut. C. T. Barrow, 26th Regt., for his aide-de-camp. There will be no change in the military secretaryship, as Lieut. Col. W. C. Justice is to be continued in his present appointment.

**PATENT COTTON GUNPOWDER.**—The dangers attendant on the transport and storage of strong explosives appear to have been completely neutralised by the Cotton Powder Company. This Patent Cotton Powder when divorced from its peculiar detonation refuses to be exploded by concussion, fire, acids, or electricity. As to spontaneous explosions, it appears to be less liable than even common gunpowder to this risk.

**MAJOR-GENERAL C. V. WILKIESON.**—The death is announced at Inverness of Major-General Charles Vaughan Wilkieson, Royal (late Madras) Engineers. He entered the Hon. East India Company's service as second-lieutenant in 1842, became first-lieutenant in 1851, brevet captain 1857, captain 1858, lieut. col. 1863, brevet colonel 1868, colonel 1871, and major-general 1878. General Wilkieson, who had been many years employed in the Public Works Department, served as Assistant Field Engineer with the army in Ava in 1853.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—On Wednesday tenders were received at the Bank of England for £300,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted, were, to Calcutta £267,200, to Bombay £31,800, and to Madras £1,000. Tenders on all Presidencies at 1s. 7 13-16d. will receive about 14 per cent., above that price in full. These terms are nearly 1-16 lower than last week's allotments. Notwithstanding, however, this depression in the exchange the Council propose to draw next week for £50,000 more, that is, for £350,000, of which not more than £100,000 will be on Bombay.

**GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.**—The Secretary of State for India has presented to the Crystal Palace Company's library a copy of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, on the scale of four miles to the inch. This series of maps, which together would cover a superficies of fifty-one feet square, has been bound in two grand volumes, to admit of close examination in detail, and orders to inspect the volumes may be had in the Tourists' Court of the Palace free on application. The gift was accompanied by a copy of the Survey of Turkestan and the countries between the British and Russian dominions in Asia, compiled by Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., on a scale of thirty-two miles to the inch, and that of Persia, compiled for the Government by Captain O. B. C. St. John, R.E., as well as the map of Central Assyria, the iconographic sketch of remains of ancient Nineveh, with the modern Mosul, and the similar chart of the ancient cities of Nimrud and Felamiyeh, made by command of the Government of India by Captain Felix Jones. There is also the map of India on the scale of sixty-four miles to the inch, that was compiled from the Topographical and Revenue Surveys.

**THE MAIL SERVICE TO INDIA AND CHINA.**—We have the satisfaction to announce that the Government have seen the wisdom of concluding a contract for the continuance of the Mail Services to the Far East for a period of eight years with the P. and O. Company, from the expiration of the present contract in February, 1880. The bankers and merchants interested in the punctual performance of the various services did well to inform the Postmaster-General of the great inconvenience which would arise from splitting up the service among other companies. The changes which will take place in the working of the various lines are simple and unimportant. The day of departure remains Friday, and the due date for delivery in London, Monday. These two days were earnestly fought for ten years ago by all interested in the trade, and it would have been a great mistake to disturb them. The chief features of the new contract are that the Southampton Mail Service is abolished, and all correspondence and papers will be forwarded *via* Brindisi, and be conveyed by rail through Egypt. The time allowed to Bombay has been accelerated by two and a-half days, and to Shanghai three and a-half days, with a corresponding difference for Penang, Singapore and Hong Kong. The line between Hong Kong and Yokohama will be discontinued as a mail service. With respect to the subsidy under the new contract, we understand that, having regard to the amount of work to be performed, it does not differ materially from the old basis. We may be confident that the directors, having secured this renewal of confidence, will take steps to ensure the efficiency of their steamers and the punctual performance of the various services.—*London and China Express*.

## India Office.

August 30, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. A. Wilson, Staff Corps; Surg. major F. C. Shaw, Med. Dept.; and Col. H. B. Stevens, Inf.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. P. S. Yorke, Inf., 4 mos.; Surg. major E. J. Hoskyns, Med. Dept., 6 mos.; and Capt. G. H. Jackson, Inf., 6 mos.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. G. Young, R.A., 3 mos.; Capt. P. H. Greig, Inf., 2 mos.; Major H. D. Cathcart, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; and Col. W. C. Parr, Staff Corps, 5 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. col. L. E. Evans, Inf.; Major J. M. McNeile, R.E.; Lieut. L. Denning, Staff Corps; Capt. A. D. Strettell, Staff Corps; and Surg. major T. W. Sheppard, Med. Dept.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. col. G. W. Cox, Inf.; Lieut. col. N. Swanston, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. F. Gadsden, Staff Corps; and Major F. R. Trevor, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. col. F. E. Hall, 49th Foot.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.*

## BIRTHS

**BOWEN**—The wife of Edward Bowen, L.R.C.P., and U.R.C.S.E., of a daughter, at Wrentham, Suffolk, Aug. 21.  
**CHAPMAN**—The wife of Lieut. Chapman, R.N., of a daughter, at Ballycastle, Antrim, Aug. 21.  
**GREEN**—The wife of Lieut. A. O. Green, R.E., of a son, at Chatham, Aug. 20.  
**LORD**—The wife of R. G. Lord, M.D., Dep. Surg. Gen., Indian Medical Dept., of a son, at Armagh, Aug. 26.  
**MCCAUSLAND**—The wife of Capt. M. F. H. McCausland, R.A., of a daughter, at Ross, Herefordshire, Aug. 25.  
**MCGREGOR**—The wife of John McGregor, B.M.S., of a daughter, at 70, Kensington-gardens-square, W., Aug. 21.  
**ROWAN**—The wife of Frederick J. Rowan, C.E., of a daughter, at Dartford, Kent, Aug. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

**COX—COX**—Wm. J. Cox, of Calcutta, to Georgiana Ellen Cox, at Dundee, Aug. 22.  
**JACKSON—BELL**—Richard S. Jackson, to Mary Anne (Minnie), daughter of John Bell, M.A., at Greenwich, Aug. 26.  
**MAITLAND—GRANVILLE**—W. J. Maitland, of the India Office, to Agnes Magdalene Granville, at Butleigh, Somerset, Aug. 7.  
**OWEN—BRENT**—Samuel Walshe, son of Major S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I., to Julia Marianne Brent, at Ashford, Kent, Aug. 26.  
**WALLER—BROWELL**—Robt. J. Waller, Capt. B.S.O. (Rattray's Sikhs), son of the late Col. Waller, B.H.A., to Margaret, daughter of Capt. Browell, R.N., at Millbrook, Southampton, Aug. 22.  
**WESTERN—BEER**—Chas. U. Western, Lieut. R.H.A., to Ida Isabella, daughter of Francois Beer, of Calcutta, at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas's, and afterwards at St. Paul's Cathedral, Aug. 22.  
**WRIGHT—REDDIE**—J. Henderson Wright, M.B., and C.M., London, to Nellie Alice C. H., daughter of the late Robt. M. Reddie, of Shanghai, at Edinburgh, Aug. 21.

## DEATHS.

**CRICHTON**—Arthur Depree, son of Major Gen. Crichton, C.B., at Chircombe, near Bidford, Devon, Aug. 25, aged 17.  
**DICKENS**—Alfred Charles, son of the late Alfred L. Dickens, C.E., Aug. 20, aged 31.  
**FELLOWES**—Harold, son of Lieut. Chas. Fellowes, R.N., The College, Portsmouth, at Weybridge, Aug. 25.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19, Constance, Rangoon.—23. Volonta di Dia, Rangoon.—21. Str. Cathay, Calcutta.—25. Undine, Rangoon.—28. Str. Queen Margaret, Calcutta.—27. Queen of Beauty, Rangoon; str. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta; Franz Uthemann, Penang; Eblana, Rangoon.—29. Willie Rod, Calcutta; Berkshire, Rangoon; Dumfriesshire, Rangoon; Northern Monarch, Madras Coast; str. Bernina, Bombay.—29. Shun Lee, Rangoon; Euryome, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22, County of Flint, Bombay.—24. Str. Statesman, Calcutta; str. Afghan, Bombay.—25. British Empire, Galle.—28. Royal Alfred, Calcutta; Belle of Bath, Bombay; St. Kilda, Calcutta; Doucelion, Penang; Glenfalloch, China; City of Bombay, Calcutta; str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta.—29. Str. Lombardy, Bombay.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Aug. 29.—From **SOUTHAMPTON**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. S. W. Stanley, Mrs. E. G. Jenkins, Mr. W. A. Simmonds, and Mr. J. Allan. For **MALTA**.—Mrs. Nott and children, Mrs. Robin-

son and seven children, and Lieut. Whiteley. For **GIBRALTAR**.—Capt. C. H. Carr, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Robinson.  
 Per str. —, Aug. 29.—From **BRINDISI**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. L. B. King, Mr. J. T. Southey, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. L. W. King.  
 Per str. —, Aug. 29.—From **VENICE**.—For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. Johnston Smith, Mr. W. Wedderburn, and Mr. J. Ryan.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

City of Lucknow, for Calcutta, 35 N., 15 W.  
 Mahanada, for Calcutta, July 17, 8 N., 24 N.  
 Canopus, from Rangoon, July 19, 10 N., 24 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A report received from Lloyd's agent at Mauritius, by telegraph, dated Aden, August 26, 9.10 P.M., states that the *Carlton* (British barque) had gone ashore at Browae Island, and was a total loss. Crew and passengers all saved, and part of them landed at Mauritius.

The *Jane Avery* (British barque), from Bombay to Bremen, laden with cotton, has put into Mauritius with loss of rudder, &c. A portion of the cargo has been sold by auction, being damaged and unfit for reshipment. It is not necessary for the vessel to go into dock.

The *Nimrod* (British ship) from Maulmain to St. Helena, with teak, has put into Mauritius with mainmast sprung. Will discharge for repairs.

The *Merle Blanch*, which arrived at Mauritius with damage, has been sold for £180.

The *Alice Muir* (British barque), from Monte Video, arrived at Mauritius, took fire in port, and the fire was not extinguished until much damage was done to the vessel. She had on board a consignment of mules, which were all lost.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## SEPTEMBER 5.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Santon, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lea, Mrs. M. J. Arnot, Mr. Gordon Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge, Miss Wills, Mr. McCarthy, and D. Lang.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI**.—Mr. W. Forbes.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Sounce.

**BRINDISI to MADRAS**.—Mr. King.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON**.—Mrs. Skinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall.

**SOUTHAMPTON to PENANG**.—Mr. Presgrave.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Mr. French.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG**.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children, Mr. A. H. Miller, and Lieut. Murphy.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Major Graham, Mrs. Peterson's two children, Mr. Wilmot, Col. Erskine Hall, Lieut. Brown, and Mr. E. Ward.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**.—Miss Mathias, Mr. Pollen, Mrs. Burne, and Rev. W. H. Tribe.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**.—Major Graham, Mr. C. B. Acton, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. Ammen, Col. Haig, Mr. R. Murray, and Mr. Hutchinson.

**VENICE to BRISBANE**.—Rev. W. F. Gordon.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE**.—Mr. J. E. Hawes.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**.—Mr. Mitten, Com. and Mrs. Wetherall.

## SEPTEMBER 12.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearse and child, Miss Davies, Gen. and Mrs. Warre, Mr. A. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Major Mackenzie, Mr. A. Leslie, and Surg. major and Mrs. Sheppard.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**.—Miss Whist, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Ewing, Capt. Spencer, Capt. Marshall, and Mr. Blathwayt.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Griterslot, Mr. A. A. Borradale, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Fanshawe, Mr. F. R. Mallet, and Mr. F. Woodroffe.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children, Surg. Major Webb, Messrs. Shorter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, and Mr. Mauds.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ**.—Mr. Tanner.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ZANZIBAR**.—Surg. W. B. Fletcher.

## SEPTEMBER 19.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kinealy and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. W. A. MacDougall, D. Buttick, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. Prinsep.

**BRINDISI to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, and Mr. Bickwyne.

**GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA**.—Mrs. Mosley.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG**.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, Miss Jackson, and Mr. F. R. Smith.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG**.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Mr. Hutchelot, Mr. Green, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Edgehill.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY**.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton, and Mr. J. Moseley.

**BRINDISI to SYDNEY**.—Mr. Jas. Lawson.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. M. R. Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. Grace.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**.—Gen. and Miss Nicholls, Mr. Driessen, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob and two children, Mr. Fox, Col. Downing, and Mr. Langley.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Mrs. Oxley, and Miss Smith.

**VENICE to MADRAS**.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Blackley, and Miss Blackley.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE**.—Mr. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Twopenny, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. W. Millar, and Mr. Greenwood.

**VENICE to MELBOURNE**.—Mr. Derailles.

**SUZ to MELBOURNE**.—Mr. A. S. Hamilton.

**VENICE to ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. J. Finney.

## SEPTEMBER 26.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Miss Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, Mrs. Rannell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Davies, Rev. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Champion, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish and children, Gen. and Mrs. Bright and family, and Mr. E. L. Cappel.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**.—Mr. J. Caird, C.B., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M'Rao, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Llewellyn and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. A. Blair, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Medley, Rev. — Gochals, Mr. Van Luyt, Major Wodehouse, and Mr. Porter.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porter, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. E. Hallett.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Haslett, Capt. Carr, and Mr. A. Wrench.

**BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA**.—Mr. J. Y. Smith.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**.—Lady Crichton and family.

## OCTOBER 3.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Surg. Major Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Turner.

**VENICE to CALCUTTA**.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**.—Major Lech, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala and family, Major and Mrs. Gilbard, and Miss Gilbard.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. F. Somerset.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Rannell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Mr. J. O. Walker, and Miss Lam, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lecky, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, and Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, and Rev. — Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, and Mr. A. Ker.



BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Thomas.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Sayer, and Miss Willis.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flig Lieut. Urwick.  
VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Wrench.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyne, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge.

MALTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, Miss Vere, and Mrs. Moffitt.  
SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Maule.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Sirard and family.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. McMcKenna, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson.  
BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside.  
GALLE to MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.  
SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, and Mr. E. Mort.  
SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, and Mr. Shakespear.  
VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Finckle.  
BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Carnoll, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Miss Nicol, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan.

SURE to BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Miss Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper Cappell and family, Mrs. Delves Brougham and child, Mrs. Maichison, Mrs. M. Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Waigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, and Misses Wilson.  
VENICE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Partman, and Mr. Bois and child.  
SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.

VENICE to MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Lidderdale.  
SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mr. Wisdom.  
SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Cresswell and two daughters.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Deedes, Mrs. Egerton and party, and Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry.  
SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—The *Indian Daily News* contains an account of an attempted suicide on the 30th ult. Mr. J. R. Norman, formerly commander of a steamer, but latterly resident at 6, Kerr's-lane, and proprietor of an omnibus company, shot himself in a palanquin. He was conveyed to the hospital, and his recovery was considered doubtful. The cause of the rash act was an accusation of breach of trust arising out of some business dealings.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 29.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 30.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional 1 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 1 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. 1878.	Sa. R.	95	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	Actual	85	85½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ... ..	Sales.	85	85½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..		85	85½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling	80	80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	ingtaking	80	80½
3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	87	87½
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	1,000 as	80	80½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	equiva-	81	81½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ... ..	lent to	80½	
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100.	84½	85

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.
Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8½d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8½d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ... ..			53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... ..			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ... ..			59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1830 ... ..		103 to —
	India 4 per cent. ... ..		104½ to —
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1891 ... ..		100 to 100½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		2s. to 2s. 6m.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		20s. to 23s. 6m.
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	116 to 119
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	129 to 132
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ... ..	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ... ..	100	123 to 129
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	124 to 129
20	Ditto (new) ... ..	14	— to —
20	Ditto ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	103	105 to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	113 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	— to —
Stock	Onde and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	116 to 119
	Ditto Debentures (4) ... ..		99 to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ... ..	103	113 to 115
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	114 to 116
20	Ditto ... ..	23. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ... ..		104 to 105
10	BANKS.		
30	Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	13 to 13½
25	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	22 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	23 to 29
100	Delhi and London ... ..	all	— to —
25	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	100 to 105
	Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	40 to 41
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 21½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	3 to 3½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½ to 10½
	Red Sea Telegraph ... ..		16½ to 16½ xd.
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ... ..	28. 6s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ... ..	10	3 to 3½
30	Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	62 to 64
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ... ..	all	101 to 114
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	5½ to 6½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ... ..	4	8 to 11om.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	8½ to 9½ dia.
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	105 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1½ to 1½ dia.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	6 to 8 dia.
25	National of India Land ... ..	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½ to 21½
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	61 to 63
	Budge Budge, Rs. 100 ... ..	80	88 to 87
	Goupre Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	74 to 75

THE import duty into British India of still hock and moselle, which hitherto was one rupee and eight annas per imperial gallon, has been reduced to one rupee per gallon.

## Advertisements.

**BIJOU SEASIDE RESIDENCE**, adjoining Walmer Castle, the Seat of Earl Granville. TO BE LET, Furnished, for Ten Months, from 1st November next, or for a lesser term, a moderate sized DETACHED RESIDENCE, suitable for an Officer on Furlough. The House stands in its own grounds of about an acre and a quarter, and commands an uninterrupted view of the sea; it contains large drawing and dining-rooms, five bed-rooms, two large dressing-rooms, and two servants' rooms, the usual offices, coach-house, and stable. Gas throughout the house.

For terms, photograph, &c., apply to "A. W." Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

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**MR. FRANCIS H. PRYCE**,  
(Late of the India-office),  
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENT,  
22, THE HARD, PORTSEA, PORTSMOUTH.  
Agent to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.

OFFICERS' BAGGAGE WAREHOUSED,  
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TO BE LET, containing five bedrooms, large double drawing-room, dining-room, study, pantry, two w.c.s., good domestic offices, plate-glass in windows, gas laid on; water rate only 3s. a year; small garden. The house has just been painted and papered throughout. Rent £75 per annum. Close to Railway, Tram, and Omnibus.

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Branches and Sub-Branches.  
In INDIA ..... Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,  
" CHITTOUR ..... Colombo, Kandy, Galle,  
" MALATIA .....  
" STRAITS SETTLEMENTS ..... Singapore, Penang,  
" JAVA ..... Batavia, SOERABAYA.  
" CHINA ..... Hong Kong, Foochow  
" SHANGHAI .....  
" JAPAN ..... Yokohama.

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London Joint-Stock Bank.  
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts the usual Banking and Agency business connected with the East, on terms to be had on application.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

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Branches in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Current Accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.  
Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

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Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved Bills purchased or sent for collection.

Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

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Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa of the Finest Quality, with the excess of fat extracted.

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Being without sugar, spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates, keeps better in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocoas THICKENED yet WEAKENED with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and IN REALITY CHEAPER than such Mixtures.

Made instantaneously with boiling water, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup costing less than a Halfpenny. COCOATINA A LA VANILLE is the most delicate, digestible, Cheapest Vanilla Chocolate, and may be taken when Vanilla Chocolate is prohibited.

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City of Canterbury	J. Marr	Saturday, " 28
City of London	R. McNeill	Saturday, Oct. 13
City of Venice	C. Barrie	Saturday, " 26

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Name	Tons	Commander	To leave Port
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Mira	2606	W. Lee	Saturday, Oct. 19
Pleades	2284	W. P. Lapage	Saturday, Nov. 16
Vega	2600	(Building)	To follow.

These Steamers are despatched punctually, take Saloon Passengers only, have spacious accommodation, are fitted with every comfort (ice-house, punkahs, &c.), and each carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Their outward passages, including all stoppages, vary from twenty-nine to thirty-five days.

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An Engine of half-horse power will raise all the water required for a large mansion or public buildings, and one of a third-horse power is sufficient for most gentlemen's houses, whilst its simplicity is such that no skilled labour is requisite,—in fact, a gardener's boy of sixteen years old, of ordinary intelligence, can work it.

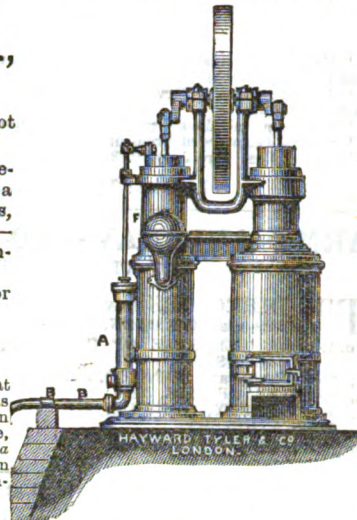
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BY  
CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY  
Royal Horse Guards.

Says page 13:—"Two pairs of boots lined with fur were also taken; and for physic—with which it is as well to be supplied when travelling in out-of-the-way places—some quinine and Cockle's Pills, the latter a most invaluable medicine, and one which I have used on the natives of Central Africa with the greatest possible success. In fact, the marvellous effects produced upon the mind and body of an Arab Sheikh, who was impervious to all native medicines, when I administered to him five

### COCKLE'S PILLS

will never fade from my memory; and a friend of mine, who passed through the same district many months afterwards, informed me that my fame as a 'medicine man' had not died out, but that the marvellous cure was even then a theme of conversation in the bazaar."

SEE  
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Travels and Adventures in Central Asia.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 16th; Allahabad, August 14th; Madras, August 14th; Calcutta, August 13th.

REPORTS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 6th August, 1878, state that good rain has fallen throughout the west coast, northern east coast, and the ceded districts of Madras, and in Kurnool; in the southern east coast districts the fall has been slight, but this is not the season when rain is usual in those tracts; general prospects are reported good. The total number on works is 124,060, and gratuitously relieved 75,746, less by 2,963 and more by 777 than last week. General rain is reported throughout Mysor; prices have slightly fallen in Mysor, Shimoga, and Chitaldroog, and prospects are favourable; the total relieved during the week ending the 27th ultimo was, on works, 31,064, gratuitously 12,643, less by 2,064 and 773 than in the previous week. General heavy rain has fallen in all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh; damage from floods has occurred in Sindh, and in Guzerat excessive rain is causing some injury to the crops; prospects are generally excellent, but a break is now wanted in many places. Good rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and a break would now be beneficial; prospects are favourable. In Berar also there has been excellent rain, and prospects are good. In Central India excellent rain has fallen throughout Malwa, and good rain in Gwalior; the state of Bundelkhand still gives cause for anxiety, and distress there is increasing. In Rajputana there has been general heavy rain, and prospects are very good. In Bengal the rainfall has somewhat slackened during the week in those parts where it was previously excessive, and good rain has fallen where it was before deficient; prospects are generally favourable, but damage from inundations has occurred in Northern Bengal, Dacca, Furreedpore, and Mymensingh; more rain is also required in parts of Hazaribagh, Sarun, Chittagong Hill tracts, Shahabad, and Gya, and in Purneah and Maldah generally. In Burmah there has been a good general fall in all the coast districts, and prospects have much improved, but in the northern

inland districts of the Pegu and Tenasserim divisions more rain is required. In Assam there has been moderate rain; the floods in the valley districts are subsiding. In the North-West Provinces general moderate rain has fallen, except in Benares and Agra, where more rain is required; prospects appear to be favourable. In the Punjab there has been general good rain, except in Umballa (where probably some has fallen since the date of report), and parts of the Hissar division; prospects are elsewhere favourable.

ACCORDING to the *Times of India* fears were entertained at the date of our advices, by the cultivators near Calcutta that a continuance of the heavy rains would cause serious injury to their crops. They were quite unable to work in the fields, and the country looked like a vast lake dotted with islets.

A TELEGRAPHIC report from Jacobabad, dated August 12, reports that the Indus flood on the 11th passed through Nurwah at several points between Jacobabad and Sirki. Part of the Jacobabad Taluk is under water. The town is surrounded, and much damage has been done to the crops and canals. A report dated 13th states that the Kushmore bund is threatened. Five breaches have been caused at forty-six mills by the hill floods, but all have been closed; heavy floods are passing Massu Wala and making openings in the bund. The weather at Jacobabad is clear and settled.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, while recording the Government of India's high appreciation of the good services rendered by Brigadier-Generals Keyes and Ross in having brought to a successful issue the expedition against the Jowaki Afridis, directs that the despatches and their enclosures submitting reports on the operations which were carried out be published. His Excellency in Council also desires to convey the acknowledgments of the Government of India to officers commanding corps, batteries, and detachments; to the several staff officers, and to those of the medical, commissariat, and other departments whose services have been brought to notice, as well as to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the force, whose admirable behaviour and endurance during a protracted and trying service merit the highest commendation.

WE submit to all whom it may concern the following incident of Bombay prison life, which needs no comment. About a month ago, Jacob Williamson, employed on board the British ship *Staffa*, was committed to the Bombay House of Correctoin, on a conviction of "wilful disobedience to lawful commands." Being a coloured man, he was made to work with the natives; and his diet was regulated according to the scale on which native prisoners are fed. He complained of it several times that he could not live on this diet, and finally became ill and died on the 13th ult. According to the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict: "death caused by acute dysentery," and added, "the jury are of opinion that the disease was due to a sudden change of diet unsuited to the habits of the deceased." It is due to Dr. Partridge, the yard surveyor, to add that he had objected to the monstrous absurdity of feeding coloured men on the native side on native diet, without reference to their previous habits of life. His remonstrance had been duly forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons; but, unfortunately, the poor coloured man could not wait for

the decision which might have saved his life. Death by dysentery is rather too severe a penalty even for a coloured man to pay for wilful insubordination on board ship.

THE most recent intelligence as to the Kabul Mission is afforded by the *Times* telegram of the 1st inst., according to which the latest Press news from Simla states that a report has been received from Kabul, but not yet authenticated, to the effect that Yakoob Khan escaped from his confinement during the confusion ensuing on the death of Abdullah Jan. He fled towards Ghuzni, and is said to have become half idiotic from long confinement and the severity of the Ameer's treatment. It is also rumoured that, although the terms offered the Ameer are studiously kept secret by the Government at Simla, the Ameer will be required to admit a permanent Resident at Kabul, together with British agents in other parts of his territories. It is further generally believed that the Ameer will refuse to accept from the Government these terms unless the fact is made distinctly intelligible that such refusal on his part will inevitably compel the Government to give effect to their policy by one less pleasing and peaceful, and by an armed occupation of Afghanistan. The Indian Press generally approves the policy of the intended Mission, and strongly advises the Government to adopt the measures of Russian statecraft so successfully practised in Central Asia, and to support the Kabul Embassy by a powerful military demonstration on the frontier. The latest authentic news received the same date from Simla states that no official confirmation has been received of Yakoob's escape, while the latest letters from Kabul rather throw doubt upon the report. The native Envoy started on Friday from Peshawar, and reached Ali Musjid the same evening. He stopped first at the Kabul Fort, where he was hospitably received and entertained by the Afghan Governor. Advices from Kabul, dated August 21, state that the Ameer, after much persuasion by the Mustaphi, attended a public durbar that day for the first time since Abdullah Jan's death.

AMONG those attached to Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission the *Times* Correspondent mentions Mr. Henry Walter Bellew, Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab. Mr. Bellew, a man of ripe experience, accompanied Lumsden's Mission to Kabul twenty-one years ago, and also formed one of the party despatched to Yarkand under Sir D. Forsyth, to conclude a commercial treaty with Yakoob Beg, ruler of Kashgar, and rebel against the Chinese Emperor.

COLONEL FRASER, Secretary to the Government of the North-West, in the Public Works Department, is about to go home to England for some months' leave. Had the agricultural condition of the provinces continued critical, his departure would have been postponed; but the rain that has now fallen puts an end to all fears of calamities that might have called for the extensive development of relief works.

COLONEL C. C. JOHNSON, Officiating Quartermaster-General in India, has issued a return showing the number of European troops located in the hills for the hot weather and rains, 1878. The return shows that the number has steadily increased up to 1877 from 1870. In the latter year there were 6,107 men, including 837 men as working parties, in the hills, without any women or children, whilst in 1877 there were 9,185 men, 964 women, and 2,135 children. This year the number is not so large, being 9,163 men, 829 women and 1,863 children; and as no explanation is given of the decrease, it would seem that the health of the troops in the plains has been better than in 1877. The total number of European soldiers in the Bengal Presidency this year is 36,747, of women 2,956, and of children 6,012, and the percentages of those sent to the hills are 25·63 of the men, 28·03 of the women, and 30·99 of the children.

THE last annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal states that excessive mortality had been caused by fever, to which 11·85 deaths per thousand were assigned. This excessive mortality is attributed by the Government Resolution to the defective drainage. Some districts are affected in consequence of the natural silting up of the rivers which traverse them, as is the case with the villages of the Dum-Dum division

of the 24-Pergunnahs district, the sanitary condition of which is under the consideration of a special committee. But in other districts the natural drainage is impeded by the earth works of roads and railways, as, for instance, in the Chogdah Union, to quote the words of the Lieutenant Governor, "the rail and ferry roads are said to interfere with the natural drainage of this locality. Again, in the Barrackpur sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs district, the fever, it has been said, was chiefly confined to the tract of the country which lies between the river bank and the railway embankment, and extends from Kadihatti in the Dum-Dum sub-division to Nyehatti. The drainage of this tract is away from the river and to the eastward, and it is believed that there is not sufficient waterway through the embankment, and that consequently the soil has become water-logged." The facts, taken in connection with a large amount of similar evidence from other parts of the country, certainly justify the Government in drawing the attention of the Public Works Department in the Road and Railway Branches to these obstructions.

THE steam tramway from the terminus of the Northern Bengal State Railway at Siligori to Darjiling, which the Lieut. Governor has announced his purpose of constructing, will, according to the *Englishman*, be an immense boon, especially to the poorer Europeans of Calcutta. The present difficulties of transit are so great that the result is that Darjiling, which is only some 370 miles from Calcutta, is more difficult to reach than Simla, which is some 1,200 miles. With a steam tramway up the cart-road, there is no reason why the traveller should not leave Calcutta in the middle of one day and breakfast at Kurseong the next, taking all his servants and baggage with him, at about one-third of the present cost. The advantage to the tea interest, and to the general trade of Darjiling and its neighbourhood, which will result from it, can hardly be exaggerated. Not only will it furnish a cheaper, safer and more expeditious mode of transport for the produce of the tea gardens, but its tendency will be to cheapen labour by virtually bringing the supply nearer to the gardens, and by reducing the cost of rice and other articles of food imported into Darjiling from the plains, while the planters will also get their fuel and stores at less cost.

THE annual report of Sir Juland Danvers for the year 1877-78, published yesterday, states that the length of railway now open in India is 7,551½ miles, of which 492½ were completed during the year 1877, and 223 since the close of the year. There are 806½ miles laid with a double line; 5,912½ miles are constructed on the 5ft. 6in. gauge, and 1,638½ on narrower gauges. The most important operations have been connected with the State lines, to which 580 miles have been added. The line which proceeds through Northern Bengal towards the Hills at Darjeeling, the Dhond and Manmad, and that between Rangoon and Prome, have been opened for traffic. The Punjab Northern line has also been finished to Jhelum, and the South Indian has been extended 132½ miles. The Indus Valley will be ready for traffic in the course of this year.

THE Government of India has circulated to all guaranteed railway companies a note that was written in March last by Major Dowden, R.E., on the effect of low fares on Indian railways. The conclusions arrived at in this note—writes Colonel Williams—may be formulated as follows:—That a maximum fare should be fixed for the lowest class at 2½ pies per mile, but that a general maximum should not be fixed; applicable to all railways, irrespective of special circumstances. That the speed for through services should be accelerated, because through passengers travel, individually, longer distances, and are therefore entitled to consideration. That the speed for local services should be reasonable and not too slow. That return tickets do not, as a rule, show gain to a railway, and therefore inducements to the entire public to travel freely by single low fare should pay better than inducements to a minority under restrictions as to times and places of booking. That the intermediate class traffic has hitherto been of little importance, because the difference between its fare and that of the lowest class is too great.

In acknowledging, from the Government of India, the papers

relating to the attack of the Utman Kheyls on the coolies employed on the Swat River Canal, and the punitive measures subsequently adopted, the Secretary of State expresses his entire concurrence in the appreciation expressed by the Viceroy in Council to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab of the prompt and effective manner in which the operations against the tribe, sanctioned by the Government of India in February last, were carried out; and cordially adds his commendations to those bestowed by the Indian Government upon Captain Cavagnari, Captain Battye (who commanded the troops), and the other officers engaged in the operations. In a separate despatch the Secretary of State expresses his satisfaction at the successful results of the punitive expedition against the Ranizai village of Iskakot, on the Peshawur frontier, and considers that the manner in which the enterprise was conducted reflects credit on Captain Cavagnari and his assistant, Captain Warburton, and on Major Campbell, commanding the Guide Corps.

An interesting discussion at a recent meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association, on the advantages and disadvantages of preserving caste distinction, was communicated by the *Times* telegram of Sept. 1st. The discussion was remarkable for the fact that only one speaker ventured to defend the maintenance of caste, before a large assembly of learned high caste native gentlemen. The discussion received special significance from the fact that two flagrant scandals, arising out of native habits and customs, have lately formed the subject of judicial investigation. In the first case are respectable Hindu solicitor, of the Calcutta High Court, was convicted of carrying on an intrigue with his own niece. The lady was a Hindu, daughter of a late Member of Council, and, though strictly confined to the Zenana, had been partially educated after the English mode. She was further assisted in her intrigue by a cousin, who was a widow, and who had been educated outside the Zenana in an English school. The case has excited profound excitement and indignation among the natives, and has given rise to a rather acrimonious controversy between the English and Native Press. The former alleges that this case is by no means abnormal, but the direct outcome and result of a fruitless and factitious endeavour to compel virtue and female chastity by mere physical seclusion. The Native Press replies that this case is purely abnormal, being the natural and logical result of endeavours to subvert Hindu domestic life by the unsuccessful attempt to graft a code of alien ethics upon Hindu customs. In the second case a Hindu had consented, in consideration of £40, to marry his daughter, eleven years old, or in other words, to sell her in marriage to an old man of seventy. A suit was brought in the Allahabad High Court to remove the girl from the custody of her father, and for an injunction to restrain the marriage, and the Court, though expressing sympathy with the objects of the suit, held it had no legal power to prevent the iniquitous, immoral bargain.

The Naini Tal correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives an amusing illustration of the artfulness of the Khansamas of the Kumaon Station. The Brewery established there is doing a good trade, and ousting the familiar Bass from economical households. But the Khansamas dislike the Naini Tal Brewery, because the bottles are returned instead of becoming their perquisites; so they hit upon the ingenious idea of putting a few drops of Kerosene oil in each empty bottle, with the expectation that the bottles would be refilled with beer, the flavour of which would disgust the customers of the objectionable brewery. They forgot, however, that the bottles would be examined to see if they were clean, a process which would never enter the perpetrators' thoughts. It has been found needful to break a large number of bottles publicly, in order to convince the Khansamas that the manoeuvre was useless.

The Cuzco maize seed which was some time ago sent out by the Secretary of State for India has proved to be a failure on being sown in the Punjab, the N.W. Provinces, the Central Provinces, Tirhoot, parts of Behar, in Upper and Lower Bengal, &c. The seed germinated readily, grew well, but did not yield fruit. At Ranikhet, in Kumaun, and at a height of 5,950 feet above the level of the sea, Colonel T. H. Chamberlain sowed 150 seeds in well-prepared ground; and all grew to fine healthy plants from

ten to twelve feet high, while 118 bore exceedingly fine and well-formed cobs, some of which the Colonel had prepared for his table, and declares them to be the best he has ever tasted. Lieutenant Pogson states that he raised some plants at Simla which attained a height of from twelve to fifteen feet; most of them produced seeds, a single grain of which weighed as much as five of those of the common hill varieties; and the stalks were exceedingly rich in sweet juice, which was as abundant as in the best sugar-cane. The Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Mysor, Colonel Boddam, sowed three batches, which were respectively destroyed by rats, wind, and thieves; but a fourth proved more fortunate, and a few magnificent cobs were obtained. In reviewing the several results reported the Secretary of State observes that the experiments made in the plains and at low elevations in the hills had everywhere proved a failure, but that those tried at higher elevations, such as Simla, parts of Sikkim, Ranikhet, and Bangalor had been more successful. Lord Salisbury expressed a hope that the Cuzco maize would be naturalised in the highlands of India, and become a useful additional source of food supply, and wished to be informed if the large quantity of sugar which was reported to be contained in the stalks might possibly become a sugar-producing crop. Seeds were accordingly sown at various elevations, but the results proved not to be very satisfactory.

The management of punkahs for European troops would at first sight appear a very simple matter, but there are several considerations to be kept in view, the chief of which is to attain the object of giving as much circulation of air as possible in the barracks without incurring any unnecessary expense. With the view of obtaining practical opinion on the subject at each station in the Bengal Presidency, committees were formed, generally consisting of regimental officers and an officer of the Royal Engineers. In many cases the committee reported the existing system of working punkahs to be satisfactory. The chief fault lay in the connection of the punkahs by ropes, "which," to quote one report, "are liable to slacken, and cause loss of power in the forward swing; and for want of rigid connection, the impetus which would be conveyed by the weight of the forward to the backward punkahs of each train is quite lost in the backward swing." To remedy this it was proposed to substitute bars of wood for the ropes, and this has been carried out in many barracks; yet at the Dalhousie Barrack in Fort William, although the punkahs rigidly connected worked with a steady swing, the men did not appear to like it so much as the old jerking motion. "They appear to think," the report says, "that the sudden jerk the punkahs get when connected with ropes disturbs the air better than the steady swing of those connected with bars, and the Superintendent Engineer remarks that rigid connection while economising labour is open to the objection of want of jerk." On the other hand, the Morar Committee objected to the jerking action, asking for a steady swing. During the present season experiments are to be made with a movable frame from which punkahs will be suspended, which is expected to give a considerable circulation of air with economy of labour. A punkah system invented by Conductor Mortimer was tried in an Artillery barrack, but the men did not like it, and it was removed at the request of the officer commanding the battery. It was afterwards applied to another barrack-room, apparently with satisfaction. Several of the committees seem to have concurred in the opinion that a train of six punkahs is about the average weight that coolies working in three reliefs can be fairly expected to pull; occasional cases occur, when punkahs from the size of the rooms must be in trains of eight, in which case a selection should be made of strong coolies, and the reliefs should be shorter. The chief complaint that is often made on the working of punkahs in European barracks is that the rate of movement is slow. This, however, largely depends on the number of coolies employed; the present number of punkah pullers in the Bengal Presidency alone amounts to about 18,000 men (according to an abstract sent in by the Quartermaster-General), and the estimated cost for punkah-pulling in the budget is Rs. 3,50,000 for the season.

The annual report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for last year has been submitted to the



Secretary of State, who expresses his opinion that the results of the administration are creditable to General Barwell. The report indicates progress in all departments, with a single but important exception—that relating to the health of the convicts. Out of a daily average strength of 8,642 convicts the daily average sick were 894, or 8·35 per cent. The number of deaths were 361, or 4·17 per cent. of the strength. The Government of India has issued instructions for the issue of additional clothing in the rainy season so as to enable each man to change his clothes after his day's work—a measure which will no doubt considerably add to the comfort and health of the convicts. The year was opened by the absolute release, in honour of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of "Empress," of 430 convicts—336 males and 94 females. In addition to these, 182 were set free on condition of not leaving the settlement. To these latter liberal concessions were made for the purpose of affording them the means of a livelihood, and the Superintendent states that those conditionally released have behaved well, and fully appreciate the benefits conferred upon them. One encouraging fact noticed is a considerable increase in the number of horned cattle, and a saving of nearly Rs. 9,000 a year in fodder to Government herds in the southern district by the issue of Indian corn obtained from the newly cleared land between South Point and Corbyn's Cove. The Superintendent anticipated that, after supplying all local wants, he would be able during the current year to export large quantities of timber.

## Odds and Ends.

THE imperial title is to be brought into more general use by the substitution on service envelopes of the words "On Her Imperial Majesty's Service," for "On Her Majesty's Service."

CAPTAIN RICHARD LOCKWOOD writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* saying that although still very ill he has no intention, if he can help it, of dying just yet.

CAPTAIN RIDGWAY, late Political Agent at Bhurtpore, has been appointed from Home to a post in the administration of Cyprus, which circumstance, says the *Times of India*, will bear fruit in a plentiful crop of Indian applicants for like honours.

MR. WINGATE, B.C.S., who has been employed a year as Famine Secretary, Mysor, has gone to Simla, and will be Assistant Secretary there to the Famine Commission, under Mr. C. A. Elliot, recently Famine Commissioner in Mysor, and now Secretary of the Commission.

MR. ST. LEGER CARTER, who has before officiated during the absence of Mr. Batchelor, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway. Mr. Carter, who is at present absent on leave, has been telegraphed to to return at once, and in the meantime Mr. Urban Broughton will officiate.

THE *Times of India* records the death of Mr. Barnes, Superintending Engineer of the P. and O. Company, which occurred at Mazagon on August 9, of cholera.

NOTHING appears to be known at Simla regarding the rumour, to which we referred last week, of Mr. Whitley Stokes's approaching retirement.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. *Australia*, Sept. 5.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Rind, Mrs. Peile, Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Johnson, Miss Drysdale, Mrs. Nelson, Major McKensie, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Drysdale, Mrs. Mayne, Mr. G. A. Rimmington, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapman.—From MALTA.—General Sir James Airey, Mr. S. Horn, Mr. W. H. Thorn, Lieut. H. Fleming.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. *Geelong*, Aug. 28.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Palmer, Capt. Newell, Mr. J. Barnett, Lieut. Cruckley, Mr. H. Smith, Major Portman, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Rigby, Mr. Vincent, Mr. Syndall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Penny.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. *Geelong*, Aug. 28.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Remington, Mr. and Mrs. Macallister, Lieut. Marshan, Lieut. Heyshan, Mr. Cross, Mr. Thorburn, Lieut. Pendergast, Major Grant, Mr. Von Backhurst, Capt. Campbell.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Wm. Joseph Power, late 6th (Ironkilling) Dragoons, at 8, Elgin-road, Dublin, August 31. John Wm. Brotherton, Esq., late 11th Hussars, at the Fire, Esher, Sept. 1, aged 67. Lieut. General Richard (Kin), Clavel Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Gosport, Sept. 1, aged 58. Capt. F. Kellett Hawkins, in London, Aug. 25.

BNOCAL.—George Back Macconochie, Deputy Commissioner at Saltanpore, On 14, Sept. 2, aged 45. John K. Inglis, Esq., M.A., Oudh Educational Service, at Fyzabad, of cholera, Aug. 3, aged 26.

BOMBAY.—Charles Ingram, late H.E.I.C.S., at South Bank Red-hill, Sept., aged 72. Mr. H. B. Barnes, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Company, at Mazagon, Aug. 9. Surg. Major A. M. Blomfield, Bombay Army, at 3, Verulam-buildings, Aug. 30. Bandmaster W. Unger, Bombay Army, at Sholapore, in August [aged 105 years].

ROYAL NAVY.—The Earl of Lauderdale, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet, at Thirlestone Castle, Lauder, N.B., Sept. 1, aged 75.

LATE INDIAN NAVY.—M. Lamberde, late Indian Navy, at Chardye House, Sevenoaks, Aug. 30, aged 42. Capt. F. Jones, Royal Indian Navy, formerly Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Upper Norwood, Sept. 3, aged 66.

## YAKOOB KHAN.

Yakoob Khan was born in or about the year 1849, of a noble mother. His first appearance in public life may be said to be the occasion when he detected the European beneath the disguise of the dervish, and despite the fluency and nerve of Arminius Vambery. That was in November, 1863, when the Afghan Prince appeared to the traveller "a good humoured, inexperienced child." His career in the history of his country commenced very shortly after his interview with the Hungarian traveller; for in 1864 Shere Ali's brothers disputed his possession of the crown, and Yakoob Khan was left in command at the recently-captured fortress of Herat. While Shere Ali was carrying on the war with a varying fortune, victorious at Kujbaz, routed at Shaikhabad, losing his eldest son in the former fight, and deserted by his best General, Mahomed Refik, on the eve of the latter, but in the end expelled from Kandahar, and all the eastern country, Yakoob Khan was slowly but surely consolidating his rule over Herat and Ferrah, and propitiating, in so far as he was able, the northern Khan of Maimene. So it happened that when Shere Ali suffered his last overthrow beneath the walls of Khelat-i-Ghilzi and fled to Herat, he had not abandoned all hope of restoring the declining fortunes of his cause. During three years Yakoob Khan had preserved peace in the west, and had restrained the Persians, and had sent many a welcome contingent of hardy troops to the scene of battle in Kandahar and Kabul. There was yet one chance left, but the degree of success that might be attained no longer rested with Shere Ali. In the field of battle he had been worsted both by Azim and Abderrahman, and his own reputation had become dimmed by disaster. The fate of Kabul trembled in the balance, when its real arbiter advanced on Kandahar in the early days of 1863. That city fell at once after a sharp fight in the outskirts of the town, and then once more Kandahar became Shere Ali's base for the reconquest of Kabul. In the meanwhile the disintegrating causes in the confederacy of the Barucksai brothers were beginning to become manifest. On Afzul's death his younger brother Azim seized the reins of power, and relegated Abderrahman to the minor post of Governor of Balkh. His own son, Surwar Khan, had just been driven out of Kandahar by Yakoob Khan. Abderrahman's hostility was scarcely concealed to his uncle Azim, who evidently desired to found a dynasty of his own, and Abderrahman, knowing the ability of the man, must have dreaded the contingency as almost inevitable. Whatever claims Azim may have had to the admiration of his countrymen as a wise statesman, he forfeited by his tyranny, once he came to supreme control. So at first the joint army of Shere Ali and Yakoob Khan encountered little opposition. Kabul, after an absence of more than three years, was entered in triumph, and south of the Hindoo Koosh there remained no rebel. Azim in the meanwhile had fled to Balkh to join his nephew, and in the face of the great emergency they each agreed to forego their jealousies. With a large force they advanced against Kabul, but their adversary had been more prompt. Yakoob Khan held the Bamian Pass as they came forth from the Sigban Valley, and worsted them in a pitched encounter. But they found their retreat cut off. The Khan of Maimené had declared for Shere Ali and was operating in their rear. They had no hope left now, except in making one desperate rush on the capital and surprising Shere Ali.

But each of their schemes was frustrated. They crossed the Hindoo Koosh by a pass to the east of Bamian, but Yakoob Khan was close behind, driving them before him. Past Kabul they fled with the young chief hot on their track, until they turned to bay in sheer despair in the neighbourhood of Ghizni. Routed there, they fled for safety to Persia, where Azim died, and Abderrahman passed on to Khokand and the Russian territory. The five years' war had at last terminated, but its close brought credit to Yakoob Khan alone.

Since then Yakoob has been Governor of Kabul (1869), of Kandahar (1870), and, after a brief exile, of Herat (1871). In all these posts he exhibited the same great capacity that he had demonstrated on the field of battle; but Shere Ali feared him as he fears him still. He recognised his superior, and he believed that ties of blood would prove but a slight restraint upon the impulses of ambition. Yakoob Khan is said to have intrigued with Persia and to have coquetted with Russia. There are some who declare that he has loudly proclaimed his hostility to England, and Shere Ali himself endeavoured once to make him appear as a Russophile; but all these assertions are mere idle rumours. On the other hand, he certainly expressed in 1872 to Captain Marsh very friendly sentiments towards us, and had commenced the study of English in proof of his good feelings towards our country. It was shortly after this interview with the author of "A Ride Through Islam" that he came to Kabul, trusting to a safe conduct from Shere Ali, and it was then that he was imprisoned, while his younger brother Ayoob Khan, threatened in Herat, was glad to find safety in Persia. The debt Shere Ali owes his son has been repaid with the blackest ingratitude; but the Ameer may yet make atonement for the past. Before the six weeks' mourning for Abdullah Jan have concluded, Shere Ali, if wise, will have installed Yakoob Khan in the Bala Hissar and publicly proclaimed him his heir.—*Times*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, September 6, 1878.

## ROMAN URDU.

OUR readers will have already learned from our columns that certain zealous enthusiasts who advocate the substitution of the Roman Alphabet for the various Native characters at present used in printing Oriental Works have established a society at Lahor, and started a journal with the view of carrying out their pet project. As might have been expected, the first issue of the *Roman Urdu Journal*—such is the name of the publication in question—is but an exposition for the benefit of the public of the reasons which have led these reformers to advocate so startling a change. The “statement of reasons” commences by propounding a dogma which few will be prepared to dispute that “the education of a people, and with it the whole civilisation of a country, are dependent to a very great extent on the mechanical means by which ideas are perpetuated and transmitted from man to man.

The printing-press is cited as evidence of the truth of this assertion. Unquestionably thus far the position assumed is unassailable; but what follows? the journal must speak for itself. “The multiplicity of the characters used in Asiatic countries is of itself a very serious obstacle to education and progress.” Yet it is generally supposed that a page of Oriental type represents at least ten of Roman letter-press; there is a well-known Oriental story which fitly satirises the line of argument pursued in this instance:—A certain judge unacquainted with any of the languages of the East had occasion to sentence a prisoner to death, and made use of the well-known lengthy formula so familiar to every reader of our Criminal records; the native translator turning to the culprit simply exclaimed, “Jahannam Ko Jas,” or, in other words, condemned the unfortunate wretch to a place better imagined than expressed. “Dear me!” said the astonished judge, “I had no idea that a native language could be so concise as to express in three words what it required in English several sentences to convey.” It is certainly a somewhat astounding proposition that in languages proverbial for their terseness the multiplicity of characters should be cited as an objection, and somewhat inconsistent with the further statement of the *Roman Urdu Journal* that short vowels are omitted; this at any rate would, we would think, tend to lessen this unfortunate “multiplicity of characters.” Again, it is argued that in the native characters the “letters are not clear, distinct and prominent, like those of printed Roman.” What,

then, must be said to our English ordinary hand writing; is this to be abolished and another strange character introduced? If the assertion is meant to apply to the letters used in printed books a simple denial of the assertion will best combat the argument. The diminution of expense which the adoption of the Roman alphabet would entail in the publication of Oriental books is a practical advantage in favour of the change; but when this argument is to some extent weakened by the fact that Oriental printing is not so costly as formerly, as any one who has occasion to apply to Messrs. Allen will easily ascertain, curiosity will naturally be evinced as to the final object of the Society's exertions. It is nothing less than “the substitution of Roman Urdu in the Courts of Law, and in all Government Records, where Persian Urdu is at present in vogue. When this object is once permanently secured the Society will regard its victory as complete, and its work as consummated.” This is indeed “a consummation devoutly to be wished!” When once the records shall be written in such a disguised character that natives cannot read a word thereof, then and then only will the “Roman Urdu” advocates rest happy. Does it never occur to them that to abolish the difficulty of mastering an unfamiliar character, even supposing that the letters of one language can convey the ideas of another, is but to take a drop from the ocean of perplexity in which a student is engulfed? Let the Roman Urdu Society remove the barrier which is created by the varied “spirit” of languages, which have few ideas in common, and then, indeed, will its “victory be complete.” When a student shall have mastered this difficulty he will have left far behind the comparatively insignificant bar to his progress, interposed for the first few months of his labours by the unfamiliar form of the characters with which he had to deal. There is one argument, however, in favour of the change which demands more serious attention. It cannot better be given than in the words of the author of that charming little work recently published, entitled “Natural History, Sport and Travel.” Speaking of the district of Monghyr, he says, “the chief drawback to primary education is the variety and difficulty of the current alphabets. The Mussulman has the Persian or Arabic character, which runs from right to left. The pious Hindu delights in the Sanskrit character, which runs from left to right. The trader cares alone to learn Mahajani. The rustic likes Kaithi; and the ambitious youth learns the Roman character, as he considers it a stepping-stone to a Government appointment and to fame. It is difficult to imagine how any real progress in literature is to be made until the Roman character is adopted.”

The evil is undeniable, but surely the proposed remedy does not strike at the root of the disease. A universal language, not a universal, or seeming universal character, is the desideratum. Of what use is it to be able to read a language, and not to understand the purport of what is written? As well might an attempt be made to bleach all the skins of the Orientals, in the expectation that the Natives would thereby become Europeans; obviously the ideas, the habits, the peculiarity, the various differences of character would remain unchanged, and in spite of a similarity of colour, the two races would be as distant as ever. So with language; Europe and Asia look through different ends of the telescope, and nothing in the way of uniformity, of unity, or printing, can ever bridge the chasm which separates England from her fair domain in the East. Let us rather seek to draw the Natives nearer to us by inspiring them with a sense of our equity and impartiality, and leave to enthusiasts the impossible task of making black white, and attempting to Anglicise what is, and ever must remain, Asiatic.

The *Roman Urdu Journal* concludes with a story “illustrative of the evils of the Persian character in our courts of law:” a ring having been lost, a “jama' talashi,” or “personal search”

was made in regard to a person suspected of having committed the theft; the jewel was found, a record was duly and accurately filed. "At the preliminary hearing the word in the vernacular character was read glibly as 'khána talashi,' i.e., 'home search.' The learned judge at once noted this grave discrepancy, and admitted the appeal, coming to the conclusion that the case was all got up by the police, to get rid of the accused, an old offender. The man's conviction was in the greatest danger of being upset, when it was discovered in court that the word was not 'khána,' but 'jáma,' and that there was thus no contradiction at all, and the appeal was dismissed." Comment, says the *Journal*, "is needless." Quite so; it would be a pity to spoil so naïve a story, which, however, may be supplemented by another applicable to "Roman" character:—A certain functionary reported to his superior, that he was glad to be able to announce that no cases of death had occurred during the voyage of a certain ship charged with coolies; his surprise was great at receiving a severe rebuke for his heartlessness in rejoicing over the loss of no less than one hundred poor wretches, into the circumstances of whose death no inquiry had been made. Poor man, he had written "no" deaths, the authorities had transmogrified "no" into "100." Must the use of the cursive English character be abolished? But perhaps comment is needless.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*L'Inde Britannique et l'Exposition de 1878.* Par Clovis Lamarre et A. Front de Fontpertuis. Paris: Librairie Ct. Delagrave.

This is the first of a series of volumes whose object is to treat separately each of the nations which have taken part in the Paris Exhibition; to give a sketch of its history from the earliest times to the present day, pointing out more particularly the rational connection between the great events that have succeeded each other; to study its institutions, its government, its statistics; to describe the soil which it occupies, the provinces of which it is composed, the cities in which are concentrated both its commercial energy and its intellectual life, and to estimate, by means of its contributions to the present International Show, the greater or less approach to perfection which it may have made in the fine arts, in public instruction, in the productions of science, and the activity of man. To his first volume M. Lamarre has contributed only the preface; for the main body of the work we are indebted to M. de Fontpertuis, an eminent publicist and economist, who, as numerous articles of his in the *Journal des Economistes* and in the *Economiste Français* prove, has, for some time past, made British India his special study, and who has, so far as that country is concerned, amply redeemed in the work before us the pledge given by his collaborateur.

English visitors to the Exposition who have been sufficiently well-advised to provide themselves with Dr. Birdwood's excellent Handbook to the British Indian Section will probably think that they need no additional commentary on the contents of that section, nor will they be far wrong in so thinking; but they may nevertheless be honestly assured that they would find M. de Fontpertuis' little book a very serviceable supplement to Dr. Birdwood's, which it resembles in possessing a much more enduring interest than its title imports. To compress the whole history of India, from the days of Menu to those of Lord Lytton, into little more than a hundred extremely readable pages, is of itself no ordinary feat, and M. de Fontpertuis, besides accomplishing this and describing very vividly all the more remarkable of the specimens of Indian skill, industry and taste which are now collected in the Exhibition, has enriched his catalogue *raisonné* with criticisms, æsthetic, economic and political, which may be referred to with advantage long after the Exhibition has itself become matter of history. W. T.

*Journal of the National Indian Association, in Aid of Social Progress in India.* September, 1878. London: C. Kegan Paul and Co.

We have received the September number of the *Journal of the National Indian Association*, which contains some interesting papers. One on *Hindoo Marriages*, by Mr. S. J. Manhar, is a modest attempt to "give to the English readers of this journal" an idea of the way in which marriages are performed among the Hindoos. The writer manages to convey a very distinct idea, without detailing all the ceremonies of the preliminaries and celebration of the nuptials, which cause "the house of a Hindoo, on a wedding day, to present a spectacle not unlike what Covent-garden Market does of an early morning." A short paper on Letter-writing in India points out that educated natives write little, and exhibit a strange absence of a love of any epistolary correspondence; hence arises a want of private records, memoirs and diaries to serve as materials for the history of the people of India, which "is not yet written." The progress of the work of the Association, which has now existed seven years, is steady, and its influence on the promotion of education is increasing, and being unsectarian and unsentimental is likely to render good service. We gladly repeat the intimation that the Association has arranged scholarship grants for native girls, of which ten have been allotted to Bengal and four to Gujerati schools in Bombay; besides others to the Philanthropic Society of Dacca and the Bethune school of Calcutta. This is encouragement towards education of "a thorough and practical kind," and calls for the aid of all who desire to see the advance of Indian female education.

### A GLIMPSE AT THE WILDS OF WESTERN CHINA.\*

Leaving the village of Wo-Shilo-Wo, or the "Den of the Sleeping Lion," so-called from a famous cave in its midst, glittering with stalactites in the shape of "lilies, bells, and umbrellas," the Mission encamped at a village called P'u-p'iao, situated in a small circular valley amid fields of rice and poppy.

General Thunder came in the evening with an anxious countenance to announce the fact that the rebel Li-ch'ao was encamped on the hillside a few miles beyond. Li-ch'ao had played a conspicuous part in the Muhammadan rebellion, but, on its suppression, had tendered his submission. While living quietly on his farm he had been sued for a debt equivalent to about £65; this he paid, but shortly afterwards was again sued for the same debt, the authorities affirming that he had not paid it. When he protested against this extortionate tyranny he was refused a hearing as being a notorious rebel. He once more paid the money, but when an attempt was made to obtain a third exaction by the same tactics, he was driven to a fit of desperation, such as not seldom seize the Chinese. He proceeded to murder his mother, wife, and children, burned his house, then took to the hills with a band of followers, many of whom, like himself, had been persecuted to desperation, and swore death to all officials on whom he could lay hands.

"We had personally, in all probability," says Mr. Baber, "no cause to apprehend the animosity of this desperado; moreover, there is reason to think that the authorities contrived to make some arrangement with him or with his followers, not to molest us."

"So we comforted Thunder by assuring him that not having the honour to be Chinese officials we felt perfectly secure; at the same time we earnestly pressed him to take the greatest care of his own safety."

Resuming their route, the travellers at length arrived at the Salwen river, to the native mind teeming with portent and mystery, and invariably spoken of with a certain awe. Malarious exhalations, red, yellow and blue, the first mentioned being the most deadly, shroud its banks after sunrise, and woe to the luckless traveller who loiters on its shores; while if he attempts to cross its waters a fiendish monster, resembling in shape a huge blanket, issues from the depths, and wrapping the boat in his fetid folds sinks back into his native abyss.

These dreadful stories (says Mr. Baber) so excited our curiosity that we resolved to cross the valley of death at mid-day, and tiffin on the very verge of Styx. On the next day, April 29, Thunder was up and away long before daylight. We started about seven o'clock down a steep gorge through dense woods, and soon discovered the valley of the Salwen far below us. Seven miles of continuous descent, alongside a stream which in some places selected the road as its bed, brought us to the mysterious river, crossed by a chain-bridge 140 yards long and of two spans. One span of eighty yards clears the water, and the other bridges a shingle-bed, which is covered in the summer months. A massive rock-based pier on the edge of the bed supports the chains, but, curiously enough, the chains of one span are not continuous with those of the other; the ends of

\* Report by Mr. Baber on the Route followed by Mr. Grosvenor's Mission by tween Tali-fu and Momein." Presented to both Houses of Parliament: by command of her Majesty, 1878.

one set terminate in the pier, and the other set takes a fresh departure several feet to one side; so that on arriving at the pier the passenger has to turn at right angles to his course to attain the second span. The structure is, in fact, two suspension bridges. It is in a very dangerous state of dilapidation, and we hurried over it, not unmindful of the blanket fiend lurking below. The floor of this valley lies at the surprisingly low level of 2,670 feet above the sea. The river is some 240 feet lower, running between steep banks of a regular slope, much resembling a huge railway cutting. It sweeps down a short rapid under the bridge; but farther down it was evidently of considerable depth, by no means swift, with a breadth of ninety yards or more, and invitingly navigable for boats of a large size, say, the boats of the Upper Yangtze, but not a shallop or punt was to be seen. The shingle-bed under the bridge was strewn with granite boulders glittering with unusually brilliant mica-flakes. Just beyond the bridge was a small village, created no doubt by the slender traffic, where under a magnificent banyan we spread our frugal table. But even before leaving the bridge we met evidence of the plague which desolates this valley; for, sitting in the gateway was a young man whose corpse-like aspect at once drew our attention; his face was a greyish-black, and what should have been the white of his eyes was literally and actually green. As we approached he slowly turned those horrible orbs upon us, with a dazed and other-world motion that was most ghastly. He was evidently in a severe stage of some form of fever. We administered a dose of quinine, which he swallowed without hesitation and without interest. There were six other cases of the same sort in the village. Many of the houses were merely skeletons of pole-work, of course unoccupied. We were told that in a few days the whole village would be dismantled, and the people would withdraw to the mountains. We then discovered the strange fact that this valley is uninhabitable during the summer months on account of the malaria, the natives retiring as soon as the fields are planted, and returning to reap them in the autumn. "But what becomes of travellers?"—"Very few pass in the hot season, and those hurry through before sunrise." There may be some exaggeration in this, but the main fact is unquestionable. The air of the place was curiously hot; the thermometer, well shaded, stood at 96 degs., but irregular blasts were wafted from the south-east, which scorched like the breath of a furnace. Walled in by precipitous mountains, and wooded with clumps of exceptionally fine trees, the unhappy valley is picturesque in the highest degree. Small rounded hills are dotted about its floor; the rice fields cover a great space, but very few, probably not a tenth part, are now under cultivation. It is by far the lowest depression in Western Yunnan, and runs nearly due north and south as far as the eye can reach, with an average breadth of about two miles. Looking up that lone avenue of precipices, between which the deserted river threads its silent way, one cannot suppress a certain sentiment of solemnity.

Another strange disease which haunts this and some other of the valleys of Yunnan bears, in some respects, a resemblance to the plague of London described by Defoe. Its approach is indicated by the eruption of one or more minute red pustules, generally in the arm-pits, but occasionally in other glandular region. If several pustules appear the disease is not considered so hopeless as when they are few. The sufferer is soon seized with extreme weakness, followed in a few hours by agonising aches in every part of the body; delirium shortly ensues, and in nine cases out of ten the result is fatal. It often happens that the patient suddenly, to all appearance, recovers, leaves his bed, and affirms that, beyond a slight sensation of weakness, he feels thoroughly convalescent. This is invariably a fatal sign; in about two hours the aches return, and the sufferer dies. True recovery is always very gradual. This is the account given us by a French missionary, who has spent half a lifetime in Yunnan; the native version includes all the above facts, but involves them in a cloud of superstitious accessories; for instance, all parts of the sick-room are occupied by devils, even the tables and mattresses writhe about and utter voices, and offer intelligible replies to anyone who questions them; but few, however, venture into the chamber. The patient is, in most cases, deserted like a leper, for fear of contagion. If an elder member of the family is attacked the best attention he receives is to be placed in a solitary room, with a vessel of water by his side. The door is secured, and a pole laid near it, with which twice a day the anxious relatives, cautiously peering in, poke and prod the sick person to discover if he retains any symptoms of life. Not only human beings, but domestic animals, and even rats, are attacked by the pestilence. Its approach may often be known from the extraordinary movements of the rats, who leave their holes and crevices, and issue on to the floors without a trace of their accustomed timidity, springing continually upwards from their hind legs as if they were trying to jump out of something. The rats fall dead, and then comes the turn of the poultry; after the poultry have succumbed pigs, goats, ponies, and oxen successively die off. The plague is not improbably really a pestilential emanation slowly rising in an equable stratum from the ground, and as it increases in depth, all animals are as it were drowned in its poisonous flood; the smaller creatures being first engulfed, and man, the tallest of Yunnan animals, suffering last. The Christian converts suffer less than their pagan countrymen, from the superior cleanliness which, as we were informed, their faith inculcates.

Its effects are often attributed to the influence of demons, and a story is told of a certain magnate of South Western China, the head quarters of whose division during the Mahomedan rebellion were situated in a plague-stricken town; when the infection began to attack his troops, T'sen (such was his name) had all the gates closed, except that in the southern wall, and then sent in his soldiers with orders to slash and pierce the air in every corner that could possibly harbour a demon. After this preliminary slaughter the men were formed in line against the inside of the north wall, and gradually advanced upon the south gate, hemming in the invisible fiends, and ultimately driving them with a final rush through the gate, which was immediately closed, and a strong guard placed outside. But

somehow or other the goblins contrived to regain the interior of the city; by what means has not been ascertained, but it is surmised that they climbed over the wall. Despite the danger of this plague-stricken hollow, the walled town of Teng-Yueh (Momein) was reached in safety.

Bidding adieu to our travellers in this sleepy city, where all is listless and dull, it may not be out of place to summarise Mr. Baber's remarks in regard to two important topics, interesting possibly rather to specialists than to the general reader, viz, opium cultivation and the trade route from Yunnan to Momein:—

We were astounded at the extent of the poppy cultivation both in Sen-ch'uan and Yunnan. We first heard of it on the boundary line between Hu-pei and Sen-ch'uan in a cottage which appears in an illustration given in the work of Captain Blakiston, the highest cottage on the right of the sketch. A few miles south of this spot the most valuable variety of native opium is produced. In ascending the river wherever cultivation existed we found numerous fields of poppy. Even the sandy banks were often planted with it down to the water's edge; but it was not until we began our land journey in Yunnan that we fairly realised the enormous extent of its production. With some fear of being discredited, but at the same time with a consciousness that I am under-estimating the proportion, I estimate that the poppy fields constitute a third of the whole cultivation of Yunnan. We saw the gradual process of its growth from the appearance of the young spikelets above ground in January, or earlier, to the full luxuriance of the red, white, and purple flowers which were already falling in May. In that month the farmers were trying the juice, but we did not see the harvest gathered. We walked some hundreds of miles through poppies; we breakfasted among poppies; we shot wild ducks in the poppies. Even wretched little hovels in the mountains were generally attended by a poppy patch. The ducks, called locally opium ducks, which frequently supplied us with a meal, do really appear, as affirmed by the natives, to stupefy themselves by feeding on the narcotic vegetable. We could walk openly up to within twenty yards of them, and even then they rose very languidly. We are not, however, compelled to believe with the natives that the flesh of these birds is so impregnated with laudanum as to exercise a soporific influence on the consumer. I am not concerned here with the projects or prospects of the Society for the Abolition of Opium; if, however, they desire to give the strongest impetus to its growth in Yunnan, let them by all means discourage its production in India.

The trade route from Yunnan-fu to Teng-Yueh is the worst possible route with the least conceivable trade. It is actually dangerous to a cautious pedestrian, not on account of the steep ascents and descents which constantly confront him—time, patience, and a proper conservation of breath suffice to overcome these—nor from the precipices which await the unwary, but from the condition of the path itself. This is paved throughout the whole distance, except on some of the high downs and ridges; a proof, if any were wanting, of the former importance of the route. The paving is of the usual Chinese pattern; rough boulders and blocks of stone laid somewhat loosely together on the surface of the ground; "good for ten years and bad for ten thousand," as the Chinese proverb admits. On the level plains of China, in places where the population is sufficiently affluent to subscribe for occasional repairs, this system has much practical value. But in the Yunnan mountains the roads are never repaired; so far from it, the indigent natives extract the most convenient blocks to stop the holes in their hovel walls or to build a fence on the windward side of their poppy patches. The rain soon undermines the pavement, especially where it is laid on a steep incline; whole sections of it topple down the slope, leaving chasms a yard or more in depth; and isolated fragments balance themselves here and there with the notorious purpose of breaking a leg or spraining an ankle. The track often exhibits very much the appearance of a London road when "the streets are up," and one almost looks for the familiar gas-pipes. It is a joyous moment for the traveller when he reaches a sandy unpaved down, and can use his eyes for other purposes than that of selecting the stone which is least likely to break his neck. In some parts, however, of the unpaved route the ground splits vertically, and huge flakes of earth, carrying the path with them, peel away into a gully or precipice. This would probably not be dangerous to a pedestrian, if he were moderately cautious, and he would soon be rendered so by the sight of the body or bones of some unlucky mule which has accompanied the landslip.

By an improved system of paving and a better selection of gradients, the route might be made convenient enough for carriages by mules and coolies; but it seems hopeless to think of making it practicable for wheel carriages. The valleys, or rather abysses, of the Salween and Mekong must long remain insuperable difficulties, not to mention many other obstacles. I do not mean that it would be absolutely impossible to construct a railway. A high authority has informed me that if shareholders will provide money they will always find an engineer to spend it. By piercing half a dozen Mont Cenis tunnels and erecting a few Menai bridges the road from Burma to Yunnan-fu could, doubtless, be much improved.

It seems to have been assumed by the members of Colonel Sladen's mission that when Teng-yueh is reached, the obstacles to a highway into Yunnan have been surmounted. The fact is that the difficulties begin at Teng-yueh. A practicable road might be constructed without much difficulty, through the Kakhyen hills to Manwyne. From that village to Teng-yueh the route is direct and easy; but Teng-yueh draws whatever prosperity it possesses from the Ta-peng valley; the trader is still separated by many steep miles from Yung-ch'ang, and when he arrives at that city he will fail to find a market. He must struggle on to Tali; in the quarterly fair he may meet with a certain demand for peddlery, but for little else. It is not to be supposed that however energetic the British merchant is, or ought to be, he will attempt the wild route of Yunnan-fu; but in the event of his attaining that capital, he will suddenly be aware that foreign manufactures can be conveyed thither with ease and rapidity from Canton, and his intel-



lignance will at last open to the fact that Yunnan-fu is only 400 miles distant from the sea.

Loath as most Englishmen are to admit it, the simple and evident approach to Eastern Yunnan is from the Gulf of Tonquin. But it by no means follows that the same holds true of the western part of the province. The object should be to attain some town of importance south of Yung-ch'ang and Tali-fu, such as Shun-ning, from which both those cities could be reached by ascending the valleys instead of crossing all the mountain ranges, as must be done if the T'eng-yueh route is selected.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE NATIVE ARMY.

We think the Government was right in deprecating debate upon the constitution of the Indian Army, though it is to be hoped that silence on the subject may not be made the plea of its military excellence. The fact is that the Indian Army is in need of certain reforms, chiefly of detail—and a number of persons, more or less interested in change, desire to see that army reorganised, not amended. They want to make *corps de theatre* where only little measures are requisite, and some of them would abolish such a huge institution as the Staff Corps, in order to produce an extra wing subaltern for the one-hundredth Regiment of Native Infantry. There is a great deal of loose writing on the subject. The whole organisation of the Native Army is condemned, for instance, because there are too many field officers in a regiment, but it is not the organisation which ought to be blamed for that fact; it is the manner in which the organisation is worked. The organisation in itself is good. It is greatly to be doubted if any better could be devised for the Native Army. It is very superior in many respects to the old. It affords the intelligent native whose idiosyncracies lead him to adopt the sword rather than the pen, a fair chance of honourable and lucrative employment under the State, and it gives him as good a social status in the army as in the Civil Service. The native officers of the Native Army are, we believe, a very excellent body of men, despite all that has been written in their disfavour. True, they have had many disadvantages to encounter. Under the old organisation they had no authority, and no respect from their men. They were studiously kept in the back-ground. Their European officers contemned them, and they had no self-respect. They were worthless—intriguing. They fell into disfavour. But in common justice, it was the military system of those days which should have been condemned, not the native officers, because it is evident that a man cannot be held responsible, when all responsibility is taken from him. A better system prevails at present and it will improve as time passes, for it is only recently that system has obtained official recognition. The native officer is now the native captain. He has the centurion's authority. He is beginning to respect himself, and his sepoy is beginning to respect the man they formerly despised. His intelligence is being developed by the exigencies of command, and we have no doubt that the wretched absurdity so long prominent in the Madras Army of carrying out the Regimental economy on the British regimental model, with four or five European officers, mostly colonels, is steadily repudiated, the native officer will speedily fall into his proper place of company commander, and fulfil the duties of that post to every one's satisfaction. The real litch in native army organisation is the superfluity of field officers embraced by the service. Even the Duke of Cambridge, well disposed as he was to make the best of all he saw at Malta, was astonished at the spectacle of a Madras regiment with six field officers on its strength or parade state. That is preposterous. But it does not prove the organisation bad. It is simply a question of promotion and retirement with which organisation has nothing to do, and Government could easily regulate what certainly appears a scandal, by introducing better promotion and retirement rules for the Indian Army. It would seem, from all the information we can obtain on the subject, that Government is content to apply the pension and retiring rules of the year 1796 to the Native army of the present date, and of course so long as that continues officers cannot afford to leave the service.

The Duke of Cambridge only echoes the opinion of hundreds of officers of Indian experience in saying that the Native Army is in a very fairly efficient state, but it is none the less a fact beyond dispute that it would be very much the better for certain reforms that must be apparent to every one who sees it. These reforms of dress, promotion, retirement, leave, pension, &c., &c., have been so often discussed that we will not weary our readers by repeating them; it is sufficient to say that one and all would very easily be brought about without affecting the present organisation of the army, or the constitution of the staff corps in the smallest degree. To change the organisation of the Native army now, and when it is just beginning to be apprehended by the somewhat dull intelligence of the sepoys, would be a fatal mistake. No wonder if men such as Lords Napier of Magdala and Northbrook deprecate any such design. But a Parliamentary Commission, were one appointed, might find plenty of data on which to act with a view to the general ameliora-

tion of the service. There are many details it would be advisable to bring under the notice of such committee, and there are many abuses it would be well to abolish. Were all this done, the Native army could not be complained of on account of organisation, and the world would be relieved the tedium of further discussion on the subject.

Some of the abuses—as the number of field officers—are so patent that it is impossible they can escape public attention much longer. Even if by common consent the discussion of a delicate question is refused in Parliament, the abuse must remain until it is remedied. It is not improbable that though the Cabinet is indisposed to admit a debate on the subject, it will take the opportunity at a more convenient season to enter earnestly on the problem of Indian officers' retirements. That is the great scandal: Lord Cranbrook, the author of the Royal Warrant for the British army, can hardly fail to perceive the absurdity of the Indian practice of retirement and promotion, directly opposite as it is to his own, and we may expect from the Secretary of State before long such an adoption of the rules of his own Warrant to the Indian service as will relieve it of the extraordinary spectacle of six field officers to a regiment, the full complement of which is only eight. No army can well support such an extraordinary load of field officers as circumstances have saddled on the Indian army, but fortunately the burden is easily moved—a Warrant for the Indian service is all that is wanted.—*Madras Athenæum.*

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

RAWUL PINDEE, Aug. 1.—For some weeks past the river Indus had been steadily rising, and on the 27th and 28th ultimo the flood culminated; on the latter date the river at Attock was fifty-five-and-a-half feet above low water level—a height which, if not unprecedented, has certainly not been attained within the last ten years. Apprehensions of serious loss to life and property from the inundation of the surrounding country were entertained, which, however, according to the police reports received up to the present time, have not, happily, been fully realised. In the Peshawur district some property has been destroyed, the exact value of which cannot be exactly estimated just now; a few decrepid old people also lost their lives; luckily this is all. The confluence of the rivers Indus and Kabul is just above Attock, and had the Indus risen four feet higher we should have witnessed the strange phenomenon of the waters of a large river virtually dammed up and forced backwards, since the level of the Kabul would in that case have been lower than that of the Indus. Many years ago a disaster of this kind occurred, and the cantonments and city of Nowshera, as well as many smaller places along the banks of the Kabul, were submerged, and the loss of life and property is said to have been tremendous. On the 28th ultimo the Grand Trunk Road was under water for miles, and the good folk in Nowshera grew so greatly alarmed that they commenced turning out their worldly goods and chattels, intending to fly to the Cherat Hills if the water did not subside by evening; happily, for them, ere the glorious orb of day disappeared from their anxious view the flood had subsided. It is a pity that the rules of the public service do not more efficiently admit of retributive justice overtaking officers who develop wild projects, in the carrying out of which immense sums from the revenues of the country are wasted, for if such were the case, the man who devised the tunnel under the river Indus at Attock would have a terribly heavy score to pay, for the scheme proved a perfect failure, owing to the leakage from the bed of the river, which it was found impossible to stop; but even had this difficulty been got over, the tunnel would have proved much too short for use during the summer, for during the flood the other day the tunnel house on the opposite bank was entirely under water, the river extending fully 150 feet beyond it. Had the tunnel been in use when the flood came on, it is just probable that some terrible disaster would have occurred, and although it is sad to reflect that some fifteen lacs of rupees have been wasted through the work proving a failure, I think we have much reason to feel devoutly thankful that it did prove so. There are some large iron tubes and other pieces of machinery, &c., the remnants of the material got up for the tunnel, still lying at Attock, and most carefully preserved by the D.P.W., which it is to be hoped Government will be able to utilise whenever the P.N.S.R. is brought up as far as Attock.—Having referred to Attock just reminds me that there is one other matter in connection with this out-of-the-way place that might be profitably noticed, and that is, the utter uselessness of the fortifications here, which consist of a straggling wall with a few bastions running along the top of an irregularly shaped hill, and encompassing the barracks occupied by the troops. The wall is just sufficiently high to keep out the little fresh breeze which sometimes blows during the sultry, killing months of June, July and August. There certainly is a battery of guns, which commands the river and bridge of boats, but then the fort itself would be quite at the mercy of an enemy's batteries on the opposite bank, where there is a high hill

which overlooks the fort! An eminent engineer officer once remarked to me that as the fortifications were simply useless, the best thing that could be done would be to level the walls and use up the material in building a bridge across the river, and I don't think he was far wrong.

There has recently been very heavy falls of rain at Kohat and Peshawur, which has saved the khareef crops in those districts. Agricultural prospects in this and the southern districts continue excellent. There is a good deal of small-pox and fever still prevalent here.—*Times of India* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**CHITPORE HYDRAULIC-PRESSING COMPANY.**—At the ordinary general meeting of this company, held in Calcutta on August 3rd, a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. for the half-year, ending June 30, 1878, equal to 8 per cent. per annum, was declared, and the report and accounts were duly passed.

**RAILWAY EXTENSION.**—We understand that the Secretary of State has approved of the sanction given by the Government of India to the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from its present terminus in the cantonment at Benares to the bank of the Ganges at Rajghat, a distance of about three miles. The work is estimated to cost Rs. 293,993. A portion of the Grand Trunk-road is to be occupied by the extension.

**THE HON. L. DAMPIER, C.S.**—Owing to the failing health of the Honourable Henry E. Dampier, C.S., and a domestic affliction in his family, it is reported that on the expiration of his five months and twenty days' leave of absence he will apply to retire from the service, and Lord H. Ulick Brown, at present Officiating Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, will most likely be confirmed in the appointment.

**COLONEL WYNDHAM.**—The Political Agent at Mandalay has been authorised to remonstrate with the King of Burma on behalf of Colonel Wyndham, who is imprisoned for an assault on Mr. Andreino. Though an American by birth, Colonel Wyndham has been saved by the remonstrance of Mr. Shaw from undergoing the punishment of being paraded through the streets and beaten at every cross street, or in other words, to death.

**ACCIDENT ON THE INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.**—We regret to hear of a serious accident on the Indus Valley State Railway, which occurred near Nowshera, in the Bhawalpore State. The train ran off the line in consequence of part of the roadway having sunk from the effects of the late unusually heavy rains. Two native passengers were killed and eight or ten injured. The Traffic Superintendent has reduced the speed of the trains, as in many places the line has been shaken by the floods.—*Times of India*.

**DR. LEITNER, of the Punjab Educational Department, is, we believe, about to proceed to Florence.** The case stands thus:—The President of the International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in that city during next month, invited Dr. Leitner to be present. The invitation was forwarded through the Government of India, who have consented to allow him special leave of absence to enable him to avail himself of it, if so disposed; but on the understanding that Dr. Leitner is not in any way deputed as the delegate of any Government, in fact, that he simply represents himself.—*Times of India*.

**THE LATE CONFERENCE AT DARJEELING.**—As one result of the late conference at Darjeeling between the Chief Commissioner of Assam and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, a proposition has been sent up to the Government of India for improved communications in the province first-named. A railway is recommended from Rungpore to Teesta and Dhubree, about sixty-four miles, and a bi-weekly despatch steamer from Dhubree to Dibrugarh. Bengal offers considerable help in guaranteeing interest on expenditure, if India will find the capital. The matter is now before the Financial Department.

**FAMINE DUTY.**—The following are the names of the officers from Bengal whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on famine relief duty:—Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; Mr. J. Kennedy, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector; Mr. J. T. Babonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; Mr. R. W. Blair, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. G. M. Gregory, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. J. S. R. Innes, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; Mr. S. Wintle, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police; and Mr. H. S. Schurr, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

**AN ADULTERY AND DIVORCE CASE.**—We hear that Col. Marshall has been committed to the Court of Session at Tounghoo, on a charge of adultery with the wife of Mr. W. W. Robertson, Sub-Engineer in the Department of Public Works, whose avocations called him out into the districts for about three-fourths of every month. We do not know the result of the trial, but it is possible that the gallant Colonel may be committed to the Recorder's Court, under section 76 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We understand that Mr. Advocate Porter has been instructed by Mr. Robertson

to institute proceedings for divorce in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, making Colonel Marshall co-respondent, and to claim Rs. 10,000 as damages.—*Rangoon Times*.

**HIGH PRICES IN BENGAL.**—The *East* is raising a famine cry for Eastern Bengal. It says that the prices of food have risen abnormally high; as a matter of fact, higher than they were in 1866 and 1874, years of acknowledged scarcity. The *East* gives the following as a typical example:—We may on the average take a household consisting of five members—husband and wife and three children. In such a family two seers and a half of rice are daily consumed. Taking rice at five pice per seer, the price of the quantity of rice daily consumed comes to three annas half a pice. The husband earns on an average three annas a day, and from this it will at once be manifest that the daily earnings of a labourer does not even suffice to cover the price of the rice he and his family consume daily. These are hard times, but a very different thing from famine, and would certainly not justify the authorities in applying the balance of the Behar famine relief fund to allay such distress.—*Indian Daily News*.

**HEALTH OF CALCUTTA.**—According to the Municipal Report of the past year, the mortuary statistics of Calcutta yield a death-rate of only 22·2 per 1,000 among Europeans, though the rate is unfavourably affected by the fact of its including the deaths of sailors in the port, due to exposure and reckless excess, rather than to the ordinary effects of climate. While not a single death occurred among this class in the Presidency Jail during the year, the mortality among them in the shipping was at the rate of 51 per 1,000. Excluding the sea-going population, the death-rate obtained for European male residents of Calcutta is only 18 per 1,000. The writer of the report remarks, with reference to the favourable character of this result, that though it is true that the great bulk of the European population is composed of persons at the middle periods of life, and that from this it is sometimes argued that a favourable death-rate is to be expected, yet it is forgotten that the period between ten and twenty years, when the death-rate in England is lowest, is very little represented. As an illustration of the healthiness of young European children, the truly remarkable fact is stated that in the European Female Orphan Asylum, where the mean daily number maintained is sixty, there have been only three fatal cases of illness in nine years.—*Englishman*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 5. Str. Naworth Castle, Colombo; Arundel Castle, London; Alexandria, Liverpool.—6. Str. Commilla, Rangoon; str. Queen Victoria, Colombo; str. Mecca, Moulmein; Devonshire, Dundee; Alsace and Lorraine, Bourbon; Nipote, Mauritius.—7. Str. Duke of Lancaster, Colombo.—9. Str. Borrowdale, Jeddah.—9. Str. Galatia, Bombay; Amyone, Liverpool; Maximus, Bourbon.—10. Str. Amboto, Moulmein; str. Estepona, Negapatam; Talisman, Liverpool.—11. Str. City of London, Glasgow; str. Meinam, Galle.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 5. Sheila, Monmouthshire, Lassa, Queen of the Age and Zulu.—7. Strs. Bokhara, Virginia Schilizzi, Oryia and Reliance, Dumnottar Castle and Middlesex.—9. Brodick Castle, Chinsura and Sangor.—10. Strs. Socotra, Commilla and Euphrates.—11. Strs. City of Oxford and Cydonia; New Era and Tiverton.

## Commercial.

### Calcutta, Aug. 13, 1878. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 per Cent., 1873 ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 8 to 102 10
4 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 14 to 97 2
4 per Cent., 1873 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 14 to 97 3
5 per Cent., 1869-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	104 10 to 104 12

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
at 6 months' sight ...	... 1s. 8½d.	
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up, Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	727½ to 730
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1365 to —
Coal Company ...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	300	143 to 144
Comptoir D'Escompte of Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	50 to 51
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	225 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	177½ to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1350 to 1380
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	250	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	335 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	112 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simsa Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 56

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5 per Cent. 1864 ... (1864)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
5 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865)	...	...	...	...	111 4 to 111 8
5 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866)	...	...	...	...	111 8 to 112 0
5 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867)	...	...	...	...	112 0 to 112 8
5 per Cent. 1870 ... (1870)	...	...	...	...	114 0 to 114 8
5 per Cent. 1872 ... (1872)	...	...	...	...	114 0 to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1878)	...	...	...	...	102 12 to 103 8

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linseed	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 8 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## THE "MADRAS ATHENÆUM."

The issue of this paper of August 1 calls attention to the fact that from that date is the commencement of a new series. The old *Athenæum*, the oldest journal in the Presidency, has again changed hands, and proceeds to say:—"It is hardly necessary, perhaps, to make a profession of our political faith, but, as will appear upon occasion, we do not share the convictions which have prompted the recent attacks in this journal upon the present Premier. Like many, if not most, Englishmen nowadays, we find no party to which we are prepared to give a blind allegiance, but as a rule we shall be found to take a Conservative rather than a Liberal tone. Upon matters relating to religion we shall take what we believe to be the attitude of loyal sons of the Church of England, which, however, will not, we trust, be found to prevent our taking a liberal, intelligent, and sympathetic view of the position of those who do not agree with us. In what may be termed "local politics" we shall, as far as is consistent with the expression of our own independent opinions, endeavour to support the Government. We believe that it is one of the duties of the Press in this country to come between the Government and the people in two ways: on the one hand, to prevent the people from suffering from any remediable burden; and on the other, to do its best to prevent the measures and acts of the Government from being misunderstood. The former of these duties has, we believe, too often so engrossingly possessed the conductors of Anglo-Indian journals, as to cause them to lose sight of the second, and, as we think, the higher duty. We seek the co-operation of all our readers in every way, and shall be glad to receive suggestions by which we may be assisted to meet the wants of the public as fully as possible."

## Miscellaneous.

Owing to the improved reports from all parts of Madras, the Government will most probably remain at Ootacamund till October.

**CHANGE OF COSTUME.**—According to the Cochin paper the Zamorin of Calicut has made up his mind to appear in future before the public in European costume.

**TRUSTEES OF FORT ST. GEORGE CATHEDRAL.**—Surgeon Major Henry King, A.M., M.B., Leslie Charles Probyn (the Accountant General, Madras), and Colonel John Wood Rideout, have been appointed trustees of St. George's Cathedral.

**IRRIGATION.**—A committee, consisting of Major Scott Moncrieff, C.S.I., a Madras Civil Servant, and an Irrigation Engineer, has been appointed to report fully as to how irrigation can be made more useful in the Madras Presidency, and how the affairs of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company can be put on a better basis. The committee will extend its inquiries to and visit Orissa.

**MAJOR JOPP**, in charge of the Bellary-Hubli State Railway, reports the death at Bellary, on the 20th ultimo, from cholera, of Mr. G. Percy Rae, of the Bengal Police, who was attached to the Railway as a Famine Officer. Mr. Rae had come to Bellary in seemingly perfect health the day before to obtain money for the payment of coolies; was attacked at 1-30 on the morning of the 20th, and died about noon the same day. Major Jopp had already reported the death of Mr. Coombes, whose duties Mr. Rae took upon the 23rd May. The Railway has thus lost in less than a month two officers by death.

**COCHIN.**—The Administration Report of Cochin for 1876-77 states that there were 399 prisoners in the jails, showing a decrease in comparison with the year previous. The land revenue favourably rose, which was owing to waste land having been brought into cultivation and the rice crops grown in the Trichoor lake having been favourable. The customs and salt revenues also show a larger amount to have been realised than in the foregoing year. The sum of Rs. 302,243-10-4 was expended in Public Works; sixty-nine vessels entered the ports of Mallipooram and Narrakal, of an aggregate tonnage of 53,118-4; and the amount of port dues collected was Rs. 5,396-10-0. The total revenue of the year under review shows an increase as compared with the previous year of Rs. 8,825-12-5.

**COFFEE PLANTATIONS.**—The Reports on Tea and Coffee Planting in the Madras Presidency give the exact weight of coffee yielded by the various districts, apportioned as follows:—Madura, 988,036 lbs.; cost of cultivation, Rs. 105 per acre. In Tinnevely the cost is Rs. 31 per acre, against Rs. 130 to 150 in the Shevaroyis, where the crop of coffee is 1,716,000 lbs. Malabar, inclusive of Palghat, Walluvanaad, Kottayam, and certain parts of Wynnaad, yields 5,579,350 lbs. of coffee at a cost of cultivation of Rs. 246. In and about Coimbatore, however, many small coffee plantations cost only Rs. 60 per acre. The entire coffee crops of the Nilgiris is set down in weight at 3,281,824 lbs., giving a sum total of 12,512,546 lbs. for the Presidency of Madras. The number of plantations is set down at 15,947. The sum total of acres under coffee is 95,109½, against 107,247½ acres in 1876-77, giving an average crop of 13,225,329 lbs. As regards tea, the Nilgiris yielded 235,769 lbs. in 1876-77, against 220,070 lbs. in 1875-76.

**GRATUITOUS MEDICINE.**—An application from the Lady Superior of the Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund, to be allowed a gratuitous supply of medicines, as already sanctioned to several Orphan Asylums, has called forth a Government Resolution on the whole subject, as submitted by the Surgeon-General. On consideration of the papers his Grace the Governor in Council agrees with the Surgeon-General in considering that the practice of issuing a gratuitous supply of medicines to charitable institutions should no longer be continued; and further approves his proposal that medicines be issued only to authorised institutions annually (on indents passed by him) at cost price, the managers of the institutions arranging for the reception and carriage of the medicines. The Commissioner of the Nilgiris will communicate the purport of this decision to the Lady Superior of the Nazareth Convent, Ootacamund. The Surg.-General will also communicate the purport of the decision to the managers of the institutions named above, informing them that, after the current year the gratuitous supply of medicines will be discontinued, but that indents for medicines on payment of cost price will be passed by him.—*Madras Times*.

**RAJAH OF CALICUT.**—The *Madras Athenæum* inform us that the second Rajah of Calicut has had one of his family physicians trained at his cost for two years at the Manjeri Civil dispensary, and that the latter has now acquired a sufficient knowledge of medicine to be able to treat all cases of an ordinary nature on the European method. The Rajah proposed to establish a dispensary at Kottakel, a place half way between Malapuram and the railway station of Tirur, and expressed his willingness to bear the expense of finding the necessary accommodation and the up keep of the establishment, provided Government would, on its part, furnish the institution with the requisite stock of medicines. His Grace the Governor in Council gladly acknowledging the public spirit which dictated the offer made by the second Rajah of Calicut, has informed him that the Government will, on receiving a certificate of fitness of the "family physician" from the surgeon who trained him, supply the requisite medicines, &c., for the dispensary proposed to be established at Kottakel, for one year, when the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Division will visit the dispensary, and further arrangements in connection therewith will be then considered.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6. Union, Pooree.—7. Str. Clive, Rangoon; str. Busheer, Rangoon.—9. Str. Meinam, Pondicherry.—9. Str. Africa, Calcutta.—10. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta; str. Ava, Bombay; str. Manora, London.—11. Lugar, False Point.—12. Str. Oriental, Rangoon; str. Poona, Southampton.

## DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8. Str. Chyebassa, London; str. Meinam, Calcutta.—10. Str. Africa, Bombay.—11. Str. Ava, Calcutta; str. Bokhara, Southampton.—12. Prospero, Bourbon; str. Busheer, Rangoon.

## Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 14, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 11½d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ... 38 prem.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-16-

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	44 prem.
4½ per cent	...	...	...	1870	14 to 15 prem.
4½ per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	1879	25 prem.
4 per cent.	...	...	...	1832-33	2½ to 3 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	
Ditto	...	...	...	1844-55	
Ditto	...	...	...	1873	2½ to 3 dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, 22. 7s. 6d. to 22. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, 23. 10s.; Skins, 24.

## Bombay.

### POONA AMATEUR FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE 12th of August beheld the opening of the Poona Amateur Fine Arts Exhibition. The number of pictures exhibited was 111 water colours and 76 oil paintings, or fewer than in 1877. The Governor opened the Exhibition and said he thought the average of the pictures fairly good. He paid a tribute to the memory of Colonel Baigne, of the Bombay Army, of whose brush the last work was exhibited. The prizes were awarded as follows :—

H.E. the Governor's Prize.—For the best picture in oil or water colour by an amateur artist, No. 208.—Mrs. Gillespie.

H.E. Sir Charles Staveley's Prize.—For the best drawing by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier of artillery, cavalry, or infantry, serving with his regiment or battery, No. 92.—Private Murdoch, 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment.

Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee's Prize.—For the best drawing in oil or water colour, by a native of India (professional or amateur), No. 247.—Pestonjee Bomanjee (of the Bombay School of Art).

The Committee's Prize.—For the best flower painting, No. 76.—Capt. Temple.

#### THE SOCIETY'S PRIZES.

1. For the best landscape in oil (Indian subject), No. 204.—Major Tanner.

2. For the best landscape in water-colour (Indian subject), No. 83.—Colonel Hancock.

3. For the best figure painting in oil, No. 233.—R. Light, Esq.\*

4. For the best figure painting in water-colour, No. 63.—Capt. Fagan (figures).

5. For the best drawing in black and white, or sepia, No. 100.—R. Hawthorn, Esq.

6. For the best series of four sketches in water-colour, *bona fide* from nature, size not less than 5in. by 12in., Nos. 43, 45, 47, 52.—H. Maxwell, Esq.

7. For the best series of four sketches in oil, do., do., No. 226 to 229.—Lieut.-Col. Hogg.

8. For the best copy in oil, water-colours, or chalk, from a painting, engraving, or photograph, No. 210.—Miss Benson.

9. For the best landscape in oil or water-colours by a lady, No. 58.—Mrs. Ballard.

\* Mrs. Gillespie having obtained the prize for the best picture in oil, is debarred by Rule 2 from taking this prize with No. 208.

### THE G.I.P. RAILWAY COMPANY AND THEIR SERVANTS.

The following memorial to the directors of the G.I.P. Railway, signed by about 140 European servants of the Company employed in the locomotive department, was sent to England by the last mail :—

Bombay, August, 1878.

To the Board of Directors, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No. 3, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN,—We the undersigned servants of the Company, in the Locomotive Department, stationed as above and elsewhere, beg leave most respectfully to bring to your notice the unjust and oppressive conduct of the Locomotive Superintendent, Mr. Jackson. We beg to state that if you will cause inquiry to be made, you will find that a great number of old and very useful servants of the Company have been discharged for little or no cause, and on appealing to Mr. Jackson, insult is added to injury; there being no appeal against his arbitrary decisions. At the last half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Company, your Chairman stated that the servants that had worked the hardest would be "marked out for promotion" in place of which they are marked out for discharge by Mr. Jackson, who has caused such dissatisfaction among the men in the Locomotive Department, unequalled since the line has been open. As a proof of this, a large number of covenanted men have absconded and left the country, utterly disgusted with the treatment they have received at Mr. Jackson's hands, the shareholders and the Government being losers thereby. All covenanted men who were dissatisfied were invited by Mr. Jackson to attend his office and state their grievances, and on one man stating his plainly he was reverted to fireman, and the covenant under which these men came out to India stigmatised by Mr. Jackson as waste paper. This is one of the many instances of the highhanded manner in which things are carried on. A reference to the fine sheets will show for what frivolous things men are fined on the recommendation of foremen recently made, and who, during the time they were drivers, were found guilty of very serious offences, such as allowing native firemen to shunt their engine, and carrying on a liquor sale at outstations, thereby throwing temptations in the way of their fellow workmen. Gentlemen, you would confer a blessing on the whole of the Company's servants in the Locomotive Department of this line if you would remove Mr. Jackson and send a gentleman in his place, and cause an inquiry to be made into the working of the line by a thoroughly practical and scientific gentleman, and have the line thoroughly weeded, the same as it was in 1868. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed by) GEORGE BAYLEY, and one hundred and forty other European employes.

A similar memorial was sent by several hundred native fitters and other employes of the company.

## Miscellaneous.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—His Grace the Archbishop of Goa, who at present is acting as Portuguese Viceroy, has been raised to the Cardinalate and given a Red Hat by the Pope. Upon the arrival of the new Governor-General of Goa, the Cardinal proceeds to France and to Rome. The Roman Catholics of Bombay intend presenting him with a pastoral cross, studded with precious stones and valued at Rs. 5,000.

CHOLERA AT INDOR.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* reports that cholera of a virulent type has been carrying off hundreds daily in the city of Indor. A gutni in the service of H.H. the Maharajah Holkar endeavoured to combat the disease by affixing *Kubuj*, a paper with Cimbri incantations written on it, to every door. The Maharajah had issued an order that unless the disease abated the whole population would have to migrate to the suburban gardens.

WATER SUPPLY.—All anxiety regarding the safety of the Bombay water-supply, owing to the accident at Toolsee, is at an end. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, attended the meeting of the Town Council, and stated that the works were proceeding as favourably as could be expected with the incessant rainfall which still continued at Toolsee, and he considered that all danger was now past. Unless something extraordinary should happen there will be no delay in the delivery of the Toolsee water to Bombay.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—The large granaries of Chutteesghur, in the Central Provinces, will soon have a ready outlet, and afford a healthy impetus to the grain trade of this presidency. A light railway, connecting Raepoor with Nagpore is to be prosecuted vigorously this year, and, if possible, completed by next January. Sir R. Temple, when Chief Commissioner fifteen years ago, strongly advocated this important line, which has since been repeatedly pressed on the Government of India by Mr. Morris, but it is only now that the work has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government.—*Times of India*.

THE COCOANUT FESTIVAL.—On Monday, the 12th August, the Hindoo Cocanot festival, or to give its proper name, the *Shravani* or *Narali Purnima*, was celebrated in Bombay, and the customary offerings of cocoanuts to the sea took place, the ceremony being followed by a fair on the Esplanade. We read in the local Calendar that "on this day the stormy part of the season is considered to be at an end"—every one will wish that this may be true of the present unusually severe monsoon—"and cocoanuts are offered to the sea to gain its favour towards those who now trust themselves to its mercy." The religious ceremony and the subsequent fair, passed off without any disorder.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The Vihar Lake, the threatened destruction of which caused so much apprehension in Bombay, is thus described by a correspondent of the *Times of India*. It covers an area of about 1,400 acres of ground, and, exclusive of this space, has a gathering ground of about 2,550 acres. The water is secured by three dams, known as Nos. I., II., and III. The level of the top of the waste weir is 262.50 on Town Hall datum, and the water can be drawn off to a depth of fifty-nine feet or 203.50 on the same datum, and the quantity of water contained between these two points is estimated at 10,650,000,000 gallons, which on short allowance should last the tower three years. The three dams are made of earth, and have an exterior slope of 2½ to 1 and an interior slope of 3 to 1, the surfaces on the two sides and the top being "pitched" with stone. The Vihar Lake was commenced in 1856, but the water was not available till March, 1860. The works were estimated at twenty-five lakhs of rupees, but the total cost amounted to sixty-five lakhs.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9. Str. Calcutta, Bussorah; Lully Molville, Montmeir; Carlsburn, Liverpool; str. Bycula, Liverpool.—10. Str. Francis I.—; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool; Londale, Montmeir; Hugonmont, Montmeir.—12. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Ethiopia, Calcutta; W. O. Corsur, Liverpool.—13. Str. Venetia, Southampton; Ardvar, Dundee.—14. Str. Shildon, Shields; Gleanyon, Rangoon; Picalonan, Glasgow.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Venetia.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Hart Davis, Mr. Wright, Mr., Mrs., and Miss J. Batchelor, and Mr. H. Thayer. From BRINDISI.—Mr. J. Law, Mr. J. Griffith, Dr. R. A. Clark, Mr. Norcross, and Mr. O. B. Irvine. From VICEA.—Mr. B. Pomeroy. From GIBRALTAR.—Mahomed Khan Coaday.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9. Str. Calder, Persian Gulf; Morning Light, Callao; str. Australia, Southampton.—10. Wm. Douglas, Callao; Scottish Mistral, Callao; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Khundalla, Calcutta.—13. Coldstream, Bussorah.—14. Str. Calcutta, Persian Gulf.—15. Culzean, Calcutta; Howden, Chittagong; Dumphaile Castle, Tuticoria.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. N. S. Co.'s str. Australia.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Murray. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Claude Vincent, Col. Crutchley, Miss Bruce and infant, Mr. A. Penny, Mr. Tyndall, Major Grant and infant, and Major Portman. For VICEA.—Col. Heysham and Capt. Campbell.



Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—  
Mrs. Cruikshank and two infants, Major and Mrs. Thorold, Dr. Duke, Mr. Comer-  
ford and two infants, and Mr. W. Boardman. For BOMBAY.—Dr. and Mrs. Charles,  
Mr. J. B. Fuller, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. W. J. Galway, Mr. Ogilvie, Capt. H. S.  
Elton, and Major Walker, R.A. For VERNICE.—Capt. Cruikshank, R.E., Mr. Apoor,  
and Capt. Lemon. For ADEN.—Lieut. A. J. C. Nuthall, and Mr. Nuthall.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 16, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	Market Rate	117 Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	" —
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	" —
" " " 1842-43	...	" 97
" " " 1854-55	...	" —
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 97
New Four-and-a-half Loan 1878	...	" 102½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	" 104½
Gold Leaf	...	per Rupee 18-12-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	" 18-12-0
Ditto Pekin	...	" 18-7-0

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8 7-16d.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8 9-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	1s. 8 9-16d. Dts.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	141
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	Rs. 93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	815
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all)	...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 510
Coorla Spinning Company	...	Rs. 1020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1203
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	880 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	169
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1185
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	
(£20 paid up)	...	293
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	980
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	718½ xd.
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	480
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	775
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 775
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	each Rs. 11-13-6
Spanish Dollars	...	per 100 235
Mexican Dollars	...	do. 228
Five Franc Pieces	...	do. 217
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	107½
Sycee Silver	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

**THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.**—The accounts of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund for the year 1877 have just been published in the General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief. The receipts amounted to Rs. 121,144, of which 39,231 were received as subscriptions. The amounts disbursed to widows and families for their maintenance and journey home amounted to Rs. 39,608. The actual balance credit invested in Government securities amounts to Rs. 300,000. To this the investment of Rs. 10,000 more has been sanctioned by the committee at the late meeting. In addition to this there is a cash balance amounting to about Rs. 40,000. In the report made by the honorary secretary to the meeting he mentioned that opinions have been expressed that the cash balances kept in hand are too large, but pointed out that heavy awards may come in at any time, and that frequent buying and selling of securities would be likely to lead to more loss than gain. In answer to a suggestion that the awards should in all cases be proportionate to the amount of subscription, it was remarked that the fund was not altogether an insurance office, but was originally to a large extent a charity, on which grounds the Government grant is given and many bachelor officers subscribe. To give help to the widow and orphan at the moment when most urgently needed is a great consideration with the committee, and the recommendations of the local committees are at once accepted so far as they are consistent with the rules of the fund without further question, and assistance is sent with the least possible delay. In cases where money has to be remitted to England to widows who have proceeded home at once and at their own expense, the honorary secretary recommended, and the committee confirmed the decision, that all awards are payable in rupees, on the ground that the fund contemplates payment in rupees only. In 1877 the number of officers subscribing to the fund was 590. If a fair proportion of officers in each regiment and battery subscribed there would not then be the necessity for raising regimental subscriptions for charity in these cases. Such subscriptions also are generally late, and cannot but be humiliating to the recipient.



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 10.)

BAKER, C. J. S., asst. engr., 2nd grade, is transfd. from the office of suptg. engr., Northern dist., to office of engr. in chief.  
BROWNE, Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., v.c., director of army remount operations and comdg. the Lahor div., to be a temp. member of the Gov. gen. of India, and the said Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Browne, has assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.  
CROMMELIN, C. A. R., accountant, 4th grade, on prob., having been transfd. to the Subordinate Revenue Estab. of State Railways, ceases to belong to the estab. of Accountants with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.  
HATCH, H. F., 4th grade asst. supt., Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, having completed three years' service in charge of an estab., is prom. to the 3rd grade of asst. supt., with effect from June 14.  
HEENAN, R. H., exec. engr., 3rd grade, is posted to the Indus Valley Railway.  
HOGAN, J., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Military Works Branch P.W.D., is transfd. to the Central Provinces.  
McDONELL, W. F., v.c., Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.  
VIGORS, T. M., exec. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank) North-Eastern System of State Railways, is temp. transfd. to British Burmah, and app. to offic. as engr. in chief and ex-officio manager (open line) of the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. E. J. Martin.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers were relieved of their duties on the Indus Valley State Railway line on the date noted against their names:—  
Capt. T. Gracey, exec. engr., 4th grade, June 22.  
Mr. L. H. C. Armstrong, exec. engr., 4th grade, July 3.  
Mr. J. R. Scott, asst. engr., 1st grade, July 6.  
Mr. T. E. Curry, asst. engr., 2nd grade, June 22.  
Mr. J. A. Greenwood, asst. engr., 3rd grade, June 22.  
Mr. E. Johnston, exec. engr., 4th grade, June 22.  
Mr. R. H. Froude, exec. engr., 4th grade, July 7.  
Mr. W. C. Hennessey, exec. engr., 4th grade, July 24.  
Mr. M. S. Dooley, exec. engr., 4th grade, June 22.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. G. Wilson, R.N., offic. comdr. of the I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, to be comdr. of the I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, v. Comdr. the Hon. E. M. D. Browne, R.N., deceased.  
Mr. E. H. Fenn, offic. comdr. of the I.G.S. *May Frere*, to be offic. comdr. of the I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*, v. Lieut. Wilson.  
Mr. W. Guthrie, comdr. of the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, to be offic. supt. of the Govt. dockyard at Kidderpore, v. Mr. E. G. Wells, on leave.  
Mr. W. M. Edwards, offic. comdr. of the I.G.S. *Quangtung*, to be offic. comdr. of the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, v. Mr. Guthrie.  
Mr. R. McGaw, 3rd class engr. of the I. G. S. *Prince Albert*, is transfd. to the I. G. S. *Hugh Rose*.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 31.)

Mr. L. C. Abbot, offic. joint mag. and dep. col., Patna, is app. to act as mag. and coll. of that dist., during the absence, on duty, of Mr. G. Toynbee, or until further orders.  
Mr. R. H. Pawsey, offic. mag. and coll. of Mymensingh, is app. to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of mag. and coll., v. Mr. W. R. Larminie.  
Mr. J. Kelleher, offic. mag. and coll., Pubna, is app. to act as mag. and coll., Backergunge, until further orders.  
Mr. W. M. Clay, offic. mag. and coll., Backergunge, is app. to act as mag. and coll., Pubna, until further orders.  
Mr. J. C. Geddes, dist. and sess. judge, 2nd grade, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge, Tipperah, until further orders.  
Mr. L. D. Colledge is app. to act, until further orders, as a dep. mag. and dep. coll., and is posted to Sudder Station of the Nuddea dist.  
Mr. D. Norton, asst. mag. and coll., on leave, is transfd. to Pooree, and is app. to have charge of the Khoorda div. of that dist.  
Mr. G. E. Manisty, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Midnapore, is transfd. to Durbhunga, and is app. to have charge of the Tajpore div. of that dist.  
Mr. H. G. Sharp, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Gya, is transfd. to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong dist.  
Mr. J. C. Veasey is app. to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade

of joint mag. and dep. coll., and is posted to Midnapore, on being relieved of his present app. as offic. mag. and coll., Chittagong.

Mr. E. B. Harris, asst. mag. and coll., Bardwan, is transfd. to Monghyr, and is app. to have charge of the Begoo Serai div. of that dist.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Kurigaon, Rungpore, on leave, is transfd. to Jessore, and is app. to have charge of the Magoorah div. of that dist.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, joint mag. and dep. coll., Julpigoree, on leave, is transfd. to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore dist.

Major W. L. Samuells, asst. comr., is posted to Hazareebagh.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll., Dacca, is app. to act temp., as mag. and coll. of that dist., from 15th inst., till relieved by Mr. J. F. Bradbury.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, offic. under secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Gen. and Revenue Depts., is app. to offic. as under secy. in the Judicial and Political Depts. of this Govt., during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Nolan is app. to act as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in the 24 Pargunnahs, from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as offic. mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. W. F. Smith, asst. supt. of police, Patna, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. B. Birch, or until further orders.

Mr. P. A. Sandilands, offic. asst. supt. of police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, on leave, is transfd. to Mozufferpore, v. Mr. F. A. Dawson.

Mr. E. W. Payne is app. to offic., until further orders, as an asst. supt. of police, and is posted to Midnapore.

Surg. C. H. Joubert, offic. 2nd resident surg., Presidency General Hospital, is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as sanitary comr. for Bengal, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. major J. M. Coates, or until further orders.

Mr. A. W. Garrett, inspector of schools, Presidency Circle, is app. to act temp., in add. to his own duties, as Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, v. Mr. H. Blochmann, deceased, from 16th inst.

Capt. F. Laycock, River surveyor, is app. to act as asst. port officer, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. B. Yates, or until further orders. Capt. F. Laycock is also app. to act as Govt. prosecutor for the trial of pilots, under Sec. 4, Act XII. of 1859, during Mr. Yates's absence on leave.

Mr. S. Reed, asst. river surveyor, is app. to act as river surveyor, during the absence, on deputation, of Capt. F. Laycock, or until further orders.

Surg. J. Moorhead is app. to act as civil surg. of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. major J. C. Shaw, or until further orders.

Surg. E. Bovill, offic. civil surg. of Mymensingh, is app. to act as civil surg. of Durbhunga.

Surg. J. O. MacDonnell, civil surg. of Durbhunga, is app. to act as civil surg. of Malda.

Surg. D. W. D. Cernins, offic. civil surg. of Nuddea, is app. to act as civil surg. of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. major J. H. Thornton, or until further orders.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 3.)

Mr. J. Hornby, extra asst. comr., is transfd. from the Balaghat to the Nagpur dist.

Mr. G. S. Chatterton, offic. dist. supt. of police, transfd. to the Chindwara dist., reported his arrival, and received charge of the Chindwara District Police from Mr. J. Hirst, offic. dist. supt. of police, on the 27th ult.

Mr. J. E. L. Huddleston, sub asst. conserv. of forests, Central Provs., passed in Hindustani the Lower Standard on July 1.

Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, offic. dep. comr., Bhandara, returned from the three months' priv. leave granted to him.

The following temp. proms. among dep. comrs. are sanctioned from July 27, the date on which Lieut. col. C. L. R. Glasford received charge of the office of the Comr., Jabulpore div. —

Lieut. col. E. M. Playfair, dep. comr., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, and to continue to act as addl. comr., Jabulpore.

Major H. M. Repton, dep. comr., 3rd class, to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd class, v. Lieut. col. Playfair.

Capt. J. A. Temple, offic. dep. comr., 4th class, to offic. as dep. comr. 3rd class, v. Major Repton.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 10.)

BRIGHT, Major gen. R. O., C.B., has been app. to succeed Lieut. gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., in the command of a division of the Bengal army, the latter officer's period of service in that app. being about to expire.

BROWN-CONSTABLE, Major F. R. A., Bengal staff corps, is posted for gen. duty to Meerut, and directed to join.

GARNAULT, Capt. A. E., R.A., is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Benares, for duty with D baty. 4th brig.

GORDON, Brigdr. gen. W., C.B., is transfd. from the com. of the Rawal Pindi brig. to that of the Gwalior dist., during the abs. of Brigdr. gen. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. H. M'L., 1st batt., 14th foot, to be adjt. to administrative batt., Presy. Volunteers, and Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, v. Capt. Roberts, transfd. as adjt., Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

MUIR.—The services of Lieut. A. M. Muir, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer and adjt. 1st Punjab cav., Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temp. at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

NASH, Capt. E. W., R.A., is directed to proceed from Benares to Nowgong and rejoin D baty. 3rd brig. for duty.

REAY, Col. C., staff corps, on being relieved of his duties of offg. cant. mag., Roorkee, is reposted to Meerut for gen. duty.

WATSON, Col. J. T., 2nd in command of the 37th N.I., has been ordered to proceed to Cyprus and assume command of the 13th Shekawatee regt., in place of the late Col. H. King, deceased; Lieut. col. Hunter, of the 6th regt., replaces Col. Watson as 2nd in command of the 37th regt.

### INDIAN GRADATION LIST.

The names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List, as specified:—

Major (lieut. col. in Madras staff corps) N. Swanston is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of the prom. to major gen. of Col. J. W. Schneider, C.B., Bombay inf., on Oct. 1, 1877.

Major (lieut. col. in Madras staff corps) T. H. Way is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of prom. to major gen. of Col. J. S. Gell, Bombay inf., on Oct. 1, 1877.

Major (lieut. col. in Bombay staff corps) C. M. Ducat is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of the prom. to major gen. of Col. D. Brown, Madras inf., on Oct. 1 last.

Major gen. (lieut. col. in the Indian staff corps) W. B. Salmon, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut. gens.; and Major (lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps) W. W. Boddam is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of the death of Lieut. gen. L. Barrow, C.B., on Oct. 1 last.

Major (lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps) E. A. C. Lambert is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of the death of Major gen. E. E. Miller, Madras staff corps, on Oct. 10 last.

Col. and Maj.-gen. T. Thompson, Madras staff corps, is placed on the list of maj.-gens.; and Maj. and lieut.-col. in Bombay staff corps. A. Utterson is placed on the list of lieut.-cols., in consequence of the death of Maj.-gen. A. H. A. Hervy, Madras inf., on Oct. 27 last.

Lieut.-gen. C. T. Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, is placed on the list of gens.; Maj.-gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut.-gens.; and Col. and maj.-gen. S. J. K. Whitehill, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of maj.-gens., in consequence of the removal to the retired list of Gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal cav. Dec. 22 last.

Major and lieut. col. in Bengal staff corps E. P. Gurdon is placed on the list of lieut. cols., in consequence of the death of Major gen. E. C. Beale, Bombay inf., on Dec. 31, 1877.

Major gen. G. M. Hill, Bengal staff corps, is placed on the list of lieut. gens.; and Col. G. A. Lecki, Bombay staff corps, is placed on the list of major gens., in consequence of the death of Lieut. gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras staff corps, on Feb. 7, 1878.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Simla, July 29.)

BECHER.—Regtl. order confd., dated June 2, app. Capt. S. E. Becher, wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major H. P. P. Nash, consequent on return from furl. of Lieut. col. D. Macintyre, v.c.

BURN, Lieut. A. E. P., 68th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer to 33rd N.I., on prob., dated July 22.

CAMPBELL.—Regtl. order, dated July 15, app. Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell to offic. as interp. to 15th hussars, with effect from that date, during the absence of Lieut. J. H. Sewell, on gen. leave.

CHOLMONDELEY.—Cherat station order confd., dated July 16, app. Lieut. H. C. Cholmondeley, 4th batt. rifle brigade, to offic. as station staff officer, from that date, v. Capt. J. J. Preston. Lieut. Cholmondeley is app. adjt. 4th batt. rifle brigade, v. Preston, prom., dated May 1.

GARDNER, Sub Lieut. A. G., to be lieut. 22nd regt., dated July 26.

GIBBS, Lieut. M. I., wing officer 31st N.I., to be qrmr., v. Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, vacated on prom., dated May 1.

GORDON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 19, app. Lieut. R. Gordon, wing officer, to offic. as qrmr. 22nd N.I., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 17th inst., consequent on Capt. F. H. Hinde proceeding on gen. leave.

HAMILTON.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 11, app. Lieut. J. S. M. Hamilton to offic. as instr. of musketry 92nd foot, in addition to his other duties, with effect from May 3, v. Lieut. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, proceeded on gen. leave.

JAMIESON—HOGGE.—Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, wing officer and qrmr. 14th N.I., vice Capt. J. Cook, vacated on completion of five years' tenure, dated July 15; and Lieut. J. W. Hogge, wing officer, to be qrmr., v. Lieut. C. J. Jamieson, dated July 16.

LEGH, Sub Lieut. H. C., to be lieut. 60th royal rifles, dated Oct. 6.

NEDHAM, Lieut. E. M., wing officer 36th N.I. and offg. adjt., is confd. in the app. of adjt.

STEVENS.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 10, making the following app. consequent on the departure on furl. of Capt. W. Brydon:—Lieut. H. FitzG. Stevens, wing officer and offg. adjt. 42nd N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., v. Major A. D. Butler, on furl., and to continue to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, from May 31, there being no other officer available.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 3.)

CORSE-SCOTT, Capt. J., 37th N.I., to offic. as dep. judge advocate to a gen. court-martial ordered to assemble at Bareilly on Aug. 2.

FAIRBROTHER, Lieut. W. T., 2-11th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 38th N.I., on prob., dated July 25.

HIND.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 22, app. Lieut. J. W. Hind, asst. instr. of musketry 1-3rd foot, v. Howarth, promoted, with effect from July 17.

HUTCHISON.—Rohilchund dist. order confd., dated July 19, app. Capt. H. M'L. Hutchison, 1-14th foot, to offic. as dep. judge advocate to a gen. court-martial ordered to assemble at Ranikhet on July 26.

MONEY-SIMMONS—MARBETT—RAMSAY.—Regtl. order confd., dated July 19, making the following apps., consequent on Lieut. P. H.

Wallerstein being app. to office as cantonment mag., Jhansi: Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, wing officer 24th N.I., and qmr., to office as wing comdr., v. Capt. E. Stedman, there being no capt. available; Lieut. H. R. Marrett, wing officer, to office as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein; Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, offic. wing officer on prob., to office as qmr., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons.

**RICHARDSON—LEMON.**—Subject to the approval of H.R.R. the Field marshal C. in C., the undermentioned officers are perm. to exchange to the batts. specified:—Capt. R. W. Richardson, 1st batt., 14th foot, and Capt. R. S. Lemon, 2nd batt. Capt. Lemon is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd batt. of his regt.

**STEWART**—Lahor div. order confd., dated July 25, app. Lieut. N. R. Stewart, 68th foot, to office as A.D.C. to the lieut. gen. comdg. the div. from April 18.

**WOODRUFFE**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 22, app. Major C. L. Woodruffe, wing officer, 45th N.I., to office as wing comdr., in add. to his other duties, v. Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, on furl.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The following Brevet promotions are gazetted:—

Major T. C. Graham, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. A. Yates, Madras gen. list, cav., to be major, from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. A. C. Silver, Madras inf., prom. to major-gen.

Major J. L. Lech, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. F. M. Newbery, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be major, from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. J. P. Cooche, Madras inf., prom. to major-gen.

Capt. W. D. B. Ketchen, Madras gen. list, cav., to be major, from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. E. D. Watson, Bengal inf., prom. to major-gen.

Capt. E. G. Hastings, Bengal gen. list, cav., to be major, from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. J. W. Schneider, C.B. By. inf., prom. to major-gen.

Major G. S. Hooper, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. H. Y. Murray, Bengal cav., to be major, 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. D. Hamilton, Madras inf., prom. to major-gen.

Capt. R. M. Jennings, Bengal gen. list, cav., to be maj., from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. J. S. Gell, Bombay inf., prom. to maj. gen.

Capt. A. W. Graham, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be maj., from 1st Oct., 1877, v. Col. D. Brown, Madras inf., prom. to maj. gen.

Capt. G. T. Halliday, Bengal cav., to be maj., from 2nd Oct. 1877, v. Lieut. gen. L. Barrow, C.B., Madras staff corps, dec.

Capt. W. H. Beckett, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be maj., from 11th Oct., 1877, v. Maj. gen. E. E. Miller, Madras staff corps, dec.

Capt. T. J. Quin, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be maj., from 28th Oct., 1877, v. Maj. gen. A. H. A. Hervey, Madras inf., dec.

Major R. C. Stewart, Madras cav., to be lieut. col., and Capt. N. F. Parker, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be maj., from 22nd Dec. 1877, v. Gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal cav., removed to the retired list.

Capt. C. N. Hodgson, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be major, from Jan. 1, v. Maj. gen. E. C. Beale, inf., dec.

Maj. R. C. Low, Bengal cav., to be lieut.-col., and Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Bengal gen. list, inf. (since dec.), to be maj., from Feb. 8, v. Lieut.-gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B.C.S.I., Madras staff corps, dec.

The following alterations of rank are made:—

Bengal cav.—Lieut.-col. C. Martin, from Oct. 1, in room of Col. E. D. Watson, Bengal inf., prom. to maj.-gen.

Surg.-maj. K. McLeod, M.D., and J. Cleghorn, M.D., are brought on the estab. of surg.-maj. to fill existing vacancies.

Brig.-genl. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal staff corps, commdg. the Gwalior dist., to the divisional staff of the army, temp. v. Lieut.-genl. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., and during absence on furl. of Lieut.-genl. D. M. Stewart, C.B.

Col. J. Doran, C.B., Bengal staff corps, commdt. 27th N.I., to the brig. staff of the army, temp., with rank of Brig.-genl., during the period Brig.-genl. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., may be employed on the divisional staff of the army.

Capt. F. R. Begbie, wing officer, 1st Sikh infy., Punjab frontier force, who vacates the appt. of qr.-mr., on prom., to office as qr.-mr., there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment.

#### MEDICAL.

**LEWTAS.**—The services of J. Lewtas, M.B., offic. med. officer 29th Punjab N.I., are placed, temp., at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. R. T. Hobart, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, for fifteen months. Mr. W. H. Newnam, judge and sess. judge of Poona and agent for sirdars in the Deccan, for five months and twenty-two days, in extension. Mr. C. C. Stevens, mag. and coll., Nuddea, subsid. leave for thirty days, under Sec. 24 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, instead of twenty-one days, as previously notified. Mr. B. B. Yates, offic. asst. port officer, Calcutta, and prosecutor on the part of Govt. for the trial of pilots, for two months, under the rules in Chap. VII. of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he availed himself of it. Mr. G. E. Ward, offic. mag. and coll., Jaunpur, for eighty-three days, priv. leave, from Aug. 14. Mr. W. Tyrell, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Bareilly, priv. leave for one month, from June 24. Mr. A. E. C. Casey, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, Azimgarh, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. J. Smith, offic. mag. and coll., Etawah, priv. leave for three months, from July 25. Mr. J. Hopper, asst. comr. Gonda, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 5. Surg. major J. C. Whishaw, civil surg., Lucknow, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 20. The untaken portion, viz., eighteen days, of the priv. leave granted to Mr. F. L. Petre, asst. mag. and coll., Bijoor, by Notific. No. 656A, dated March 27, is hereby cancelled. Surg. E. Mulwany, civil

surg., Rae Bareilly, priv. leave for one month, from date on which he may avail himself thereof. Major M. Proctor, dist. supt. of police, Bara Banki, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 2, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. R. F. Gibbon, asst. comr., Bara Banki, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1. Mr. J. Macpherson, offic. joint mag., 2nd grade, Bareilly, priv. leave for three months, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. W. Hoey, asst. comr., Unao, for seven days, from Oct. 1, to enable him to attend the examination for high proficiency in Persian, to be held in Calcutta in Oct. Mr. A. B. Patterson, settlement officer, Fatehpur and Karwi, priv. leave for two months and eleven days, from July 22. Capt. J. E. Campbell, dep. consrvr. of forests, Kumaun div., priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 1, or subsequent date. Mr. A. Brereton, asst. engr., 1st grade, Jhelum div., for three months, to study the native languages.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, Bengal staff corps, wing comdr. and 2nd in com., 22nd Punjab N.I., on private affairs, for one year and 172 days. Surg. J. Duke, medical officer, 3rd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, on urgent private affairs, for six months. Capt. and brevet major D. C. S. L. Carnegie, late European L.C., on private affairs, for one year and thirteen days. Capt. H. H. Rankin, gen. list, inf., on private affairs, for one year. Lieut. E. Lloyd, Bengal staff corps, squad. officer, 4th Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, on private affairs, for two years. Lieut. A. R. Porter, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 28th Punjab N.I., on private affairs, for eighteen months. Lieut. B. Channer, Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 2nd Queen's Own N.I., on private affairs, for fifteen months. Lieut. E. C. Morris, 51st Foot, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. A. H. G. Anton, 89th Foot, from date of embarkation. Major R. Wheeler, 18th Bl. Cav., to Almora and Naini Tal, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 15, on private affairs. Colonel H. S. Obbard, 41st N.I., to Almora, from Aug. 11 to the Oct. 15, on private affairs. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bl. Inf., to Simla, from July 15, 1878, to Jan. 15, 1879. Capt. W. Wilcocks, Unattached List, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 31, on private affairs. Surg. Major J. M. Fiddes, M.B., to Naini Tal, from July 20 to Oct. 20. Surg.-Major W. H. Jameson, M.D., to Mussoorie, from July 18 to Oct. 17. Surg.-Major P. W. Sutherland, to Murree, from June 17 to Oct. 30, on private affairs. Vet. Surg. J. P. Adams, to Murree, from Oct. 25, 1878.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 6.)

**CANDY**, Surg. major J., A.M.D., from doing duty, 2-13th foot, Bellary, to med. charge depot, Ramandroog, expeditiously, at the public expense, v. Surg. Major Shaw, A.M.D., applied for sick leave.

**COLE**, P. A., 3rd class dep. coll., is prom. to the 2nd class, v. P. Seehagiri Rao, dismissed.

**FORBES**, L., dist. and sess. judge, Bellary, to act as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras during absence of Mr. Justice Kindersley, on leave.

**LE FANU**, W. J. H., to act as sub. coll. and joint mag., Salem, during the employment of Mr. Wilkinson, on other duty.

**MICHEL**, R. B., barrister-at-law, to act as chief mag. for the town of Madras, during the absence of Major T. Weldon on priv. leave.

**NICHOLSON**, F. A., to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Salem, during the employment of Mr. LeFanu on other duty.

**SARGEANT**, Major C. C., asst. supt., 2nd class, v. Major A. O. Clay, from the date of his departure on furl.

**TATE**, W. J., to act as head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., Godavery, from Feb. 18 last, during the absence of Mr. Roupell, on leave.

**WILKINSON**, F. H., to act as dist. and sessions judge, Bellary, during the employment of Mr. Forbes, on other duty.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers, &c., have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. D. Arbuthnott, 67th foot.

Sub lieut. G. W. Maxwell, 40th foot, offic. wing officer 26th N.I.

Sub lieut. R. O. Andrews, 33rd foot, offic. wing officer 14th N.I.

Lieut. E. E. Forbes, 43rd foot, offic. squad. officer 2nd L.C.

Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, 43rd foot.

Sub lieut. B. D. MacDonnell, 2-16th foot, offic. wing officer 17th N.I.

Sub lieut. C. F. Stevens, 1-21st foot, offic. wing officer 3rd L.I.

Sub lieut. H. E. Wilmot, 40th foot, offic. wing officer 40th N.I.

Lieut. T. W. J. M. Georges, 40th foot, offic. wing officer 30th N.I.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Major G. M. Cardew, 67th regt.

Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 67th regt.

Lieut. A. C. MacDonnell, R.E.

Second lieut. P. M. Carnegie, 67th regt.

Sub lieut. G. A. Keef, 1-21st regt.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 29.)

**CLARKE**, Lieut. J. S., 11th brig., has been prom. capt. in L. baty. 1st B.A., v. R. E. Mundy, placed upon the seconded list.

**HAYWARD**, Lieut. G. G. W., 2-13th foot, is detailed for duty with the depot at Poonamallee.

**LONGLEY**, Capt. A., 43rd foot, will proceed to Bellary for duty in the pay office 2-13th foot, reporting himself on arrival to the officer comdg. that corps.

**MEDICAL.**

**ROCHE**, Surg. E. A., A.M.D., from doing duty 14th hussars, Bangalore, to doing duty depot, Poonamallee, expeditiously.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major T. Weldon, chief presy. mag., priv. leave for two months. Col. R. M. Macdonald, director of Public Instruction, Madras, priv. leave for three months, from July 25. Capt. J. H. Newill, staff corps, polit. asst., 2nd class, for sixteen months, on private affairs. Surg. major J. S. Ridings, M.D., for eight months, from date of departure. Lieut. col. A. T. Searle, staff corps, supt. and agent for army clothing, priv. leave Aug. 10. Major J. P. James, wing officer 13th N.I., performing the duties of the app. on the responsibility of the former officer.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. A. D. Clay, staff corps, wing comdr., 3rd N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs for two years. Brigdr. gen. E. B. Burton, comdg. Malabar and Canara, forty days' privilege leave, from Aug. 10. Lieut. col. W. E. Brown, 2nd bat. 13th foot, from June 5 to Sept. 5, on private affairs. Lieut. col. J. Penton, 89th foot, from June 5 to Feb. 13 next. Capt. R. T. Chapman, wing officer, 32nd N.I., to Madras and Neilgherries, for four months, from Aug. 1, on private affairs. Col. A. D. Clay, wing comdr., 3rd N.I., and offg. comdt. 24th N.I., to Madras, from July 19. Lieut. S. E. Rolland, wing officer and adjt. 26th N.I., to Madras, from Aug. 15. Dep. surg. gen. C. D. Madden, sixty days' priv. leave, from Aug. 6.

**Bombay.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.**

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 8.)

**BOOTH—FIFE.**—G.G.O. No. 32 of 1878, notifying the apps. of Messrs. J. A. Booth and Fife as 3rd class engr. in the Indian Marine, is hereby cancelled.

**CARDEW**, C. E., asst. locomotive supt., is app. to offic. in class 3 of the revenue estab., as dep. locomotive supt., Rajputana State Railway.

**COPELAND—PORTER.**—COLLINS.—The undermentioned persons are app. to the P.W.D. as accountants, 4th grade, on probation, with tempy. rank of accountants, 3rd grade, and posted to the State Railways noted:—Mr. G. A. Copeland and Mr. W. T. Porter to the Western Rajputana Railway. Mr. J. L. Collins to the Tirhoot State Railway.

**COWIE**, H. G., to be dep. accountant gen., Central Provinces, and dep. comr. of paper currency, Nagpur Circle.

**CUNNINGHAM.**—The services of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., 1st asst. principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, are placed tempy. at the disposal of the consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for State railways.

**KIERLANDER**, C. R. C., to be insp. of local offices of account, but to continue to offic. as accountant gen., Bengal, during Mr. Westland's deputation to offic. as comptroller gen.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 15.)

**GELL**, H. G., is app. to act as supt. of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Police during the absence of Capt. Portman on leave.

**HORSLEY**—H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Horsley, C.S., to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay other than the presidency town of Bombay.

**JONES**, F. C., is app. to act again as asst. dist. supt. of police in the Panch Mahals dist.

**KENNEDY**, Lieut. W. P., 2nd asst. political resident at Aden, has passed an examination in the Arabic language.

**POLLEN**, A. D., to be joint sess. judge at Surat for the purpose of trying the cases of the Empress v. Gulabeas Bhaidas, and others, and of the Empress v. Ganpatram Ambaram and another.

**SALMON**, Capt. W. A., acting 2nd asst. political agent, Kattywar, to be asst. political agent in charge of Janjira, v. Laroom, deceased. Capt. Salmon will continue to act as 2nd asst. political agent, Kattywar.

**MILITARY.**

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 15.)

**BECHER.**—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay army is perm. to retire from the service:—Col. A. Becher, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., annuity £529. 14s., from Aug. 7, to be paid in England.

**FOX.**—Consequent on the return to duty of Condr. Fox, of the corps of sappers and miners, Acting Condr. R. Dickie will revert to the rank of sergt. major from May 30.

**GRIFFITH—WALSLEY.**—The undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers have been perm. by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut. col. C. M. Griffiths, staff corps, and Sub Condr. G. Walsley.

**KENNEDY**, Sub Condr. D., Ordnance Dept., is perm. to retire on the pension of his rank, viz., £60 per annum, payable in Canada.

**WALSHE.**—The following temp. proms. in the Barrack Dept. are made:

—Sub Condr. G. Walshe to be acting condr. from Aug. 6, in succession to Acting Condr. F. Stanwell, proceeded on furl. WORGAN.—The services of Major gen. J. Worgan, R.A., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH.**—Capt. A. B. Portman, supt. of police, Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway, is allowed priv. leave of absence for three months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major H. J. Stock, staff corps, brig. major, Nusseerabad, for one year, from date of departure in Oct. next. Major R. G. Thorold, R.E., Bengal, in anticipation. Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., P.W.D., for one year. Surg. J. Duke, 3rd regt. Punjab cav., in anticipation.

**Births, Marriages, and Deaths.****BIRTHS.**

**ALLEN**—At Simla, Aug. 8, Mrs. Allen, daughter.

**BROCK**—At Murree, Aug. 1, wife of M. W. Brock, 17th regt., son.

**CLARKE**—At Shillong, July 30, wife of Lieut. col. Willoughby S. Clarke, son.

**CLERK**—At Bangalore, Aug. 9, wife of L. S. Clerk, daughter.

**GEORGE**—At Singapore, July 20, wife of John C. F. George (Oriental Bank Corporation), daughter.

**JEFFERY**—At Furreedpore, July 27, wife of John E. B. Jeffery, B.C.S., daughter.

**KETCHEN**—At Mussoorie, Aug. 6, wife of I. Ketchen, major R.H.A. daughter.

**KING**—At Meerut, July 17, wife of Robert M. King, B.C.S., son.

**LAMB**—At Gwalior, Aug. 1, wife of 1st Class Asst. Apoth. J. Lamb, daughter.

**LEISHMAN**—At Rangoon, Aug. 1, wife of James M. Leishman, son.

**LIPSON-INMAN**—At Lucknow, Aug. 8, wife of Lieut. E. M. Lipson-Inman, 3rd Bengal cav., son.

**MACKENZIE**—At Lucknow, Aug. 2, wife of G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., surg. 3rd Bengal cav., daughter.

**MARSDEN**—At Naini Tal, Aug. 7, wife of A. E. Marsden, son.

**PARTRIDGE**—At Jalpaigori, Aug. 2, wife of E. T. Partridge, son.

**PASSY**—At Madras, Aug. 6, wife of Lieut. De L. D. Passy, 4th regt. M.N.I., twin boys (one still-born).

**REED**—At Calcutta, Aug. 5, wife of S. Reed, son (still-born).

**ROBERTSON**—At Chandernagore, Aug. 5, wife of James A. Robertson, daughter.

**SETON**—At Asirgarh, Aug. 10, wife of Major W. S. Seton, 4th rifles, son.

**SMITH**—At Kurnool, July 30, wife of R. P. Smith, telegraph master, daughter.

**STANES**—At Coimbatore, Aug. 4, wife of R. Stanes, daughter.

**TREMEARNE**—At Serampore, Aug. 7, wife of S. Tremearne, son.

**TROTMAN**—At Coonoor, Aug. 7, wife of Rev. W. S. Trotman, chaplain Madras Estab., son.

**UNGER**—Aug. 4, wife of A. Unger, Permanent Way insp., Punjab Northern State Railway, Gujranwala Station, daughter.

**WADE**—At Rohtak, Aug. 2, wife of W. E. Wade, Punjab Educational Dept., son.

**MARRIAGES.**

**BLIGH—STEWART.**—At Toondla, Aug. 10, W. E. Bligh, exec. engr., Irrigation Works, to Ellen F. L., daughter of Lieut. col. A. McL. Stewart, B.S.C., Agra.

**POGOSE—BAGRAM.**—At Calcutta, Aug. 7, Joakim N. Pogose to Constance, daughter of the late J. G. Bagram.

**RUSSELL—SMITH.**—At Assam, Aug. 5, A. W. Russell to Miss Florence M. Smith.

**TRELFER—CONWAY.**—At Mettapolim, Aug. 7, Henry V. Telfer, son of H. Telfer, capt. of Allahabad, to Miss A. Conway.

**DEATHS.**

**BARNES**—At Mazagon, Aug. 9, Henry Barnes, suptg. engr. P. and O. Company, aged 57 years and 6 months.

**FLETCHER**—At Malabar Hill, Bombay, Aug. 5, Gertrude I., wife of L. Fletcher, aged 31.

**FORBES**—Aug. 1, William Digby, infant son of Mr. W. A. B. Forbes.

**INGLIS**—At Fyzabad, Aug. 3, J. K. Inglis, U.S., Oudh Educational Service, aged 29.

**LALOR**—At Nellore, Aug. 5, Robert J., son of J. Lalor, aged 6 years.

**LAWRIE**—At Tezpur, Aug. 5, E. Cunningham, daughter of W. M. Lawrie, of Jhansie, Jorehat, Assam, aged ten months.

**MACONOCHE**—At Sultanpur, Oudh, Aug. 2, G. B. Maconochie, depty. comr., aged 45.

**MAYNE**—At Allahabad, Aug. 5, C. J. Otway, eldest son of the Rev. F. O. Mayne, Vicar of Bearsted, Kent.

**ONSLAW**—In Australia, June, Guildford M., son of the F. P. Omslow, late of the U.C.S., aged 43.

**PROCTOR-SIMS**—At Bhowanuggur, Aug. 7, Mary A., child of R. Proctor-Sims, C.E., exec. engr., Bhowanuggur, aged three years and nine months.

**SAUNDERS**—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, wife of W. Saunders, assistant harbour master.

**WARDE-JONES**—At Bankipore, Aug. 1, Florence A., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Warde-Jones.

**WHITE**—At Calcutta, Aug. 6, J. N. White, apothecary, S.M.D.



## Official Papers.

### RELIEF WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine), No. 1,381, dated July 22, 1878.

In August, 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh reported that, by reason of the shortness of the early rains, the autumn crops had failed over nearly all the territories subject to his control. During the month of September, 1877, local relief works were opened in several districts; and it was arranged that, in case the later rains should also fail, a sufficient number of useful works in all parts of the provinces should be prepared for execution by relief labourers under engineering supervision. In October a scheme of such works was submitted to the Government of India. But happily a bountiful rainfall at the end of the rainy season secured a good spring crop all over the country; the cheap autumn grains, which form the staple food of the poorer classes, were, indeed, dear and scarce; but the cheap spring grains were obtainable at prices ranging from 16 to 22 seers a rupee; and the scarcity and distress did not deepen into famine. From time to time, local relief works were opened in several districts; and, in some places, relief works have been kept open throughout the past nine months.

2. The pressure caused by the loss of the autumn crop of 1877 had severely tried the people of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The grain stocks of the country, greatly depleted by the demand for South India during 1876 and 1877, had not been replenished during the season of 1877-78; and it was felt that, if the autumn crop of 1878 should unhappily fail, prices might become very high, distress be wide-spread, and relief operations needed on a large scale. With a view to being prepared for any emergency, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh appointed a Committee of Engineer officers, whose duty was to prepare, under the general supervision of the Chief Engineer, Colonel A. Fraser, C.B., a complete scheme of useful relief works for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This Committee finished their work by the end of June; their programme has been accepted by the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor; Colonel Fraser and Mr. W. Furnivall, the President of the Committee, have visited the headquarters of the Government of India, and have laid their scheme of relief works in all its details before the Governor-General in Council. The scheme has been examined in the Public Works Department, and also in the Financial Department, and has now been considered by his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

3. The problem before the local Government was to provide, in each locality, a sufficient number of useful works, for which complete plans and estimates were ready, or could shortly be prepared. The population of the provinces exceeds 42 millions. The Committee considered that the maximum time for which relief-works need be contemplated was about 200 days; for, although, in case of serious failure of the rains, it might be necessary to continue relief operations beyond seven months, yet the number of relief-labourers, at the beginning and at the end of the period, would be comparatively small. The Committee estimated that, when sufficient allowance is made for extra establishments, inefficient gangs, hospitals and gratuitous relief to infirm and infant members of families, and for the miscellaneous requirements of a large relief system, the work done by relief-labourers may cost as much as three times the estimated cost of such work in ordinary times. On this basis they have prepared four schedules of relief-works for varying degrees of intensity of distress.

4. The first, or lightest schedule, provides work for 1,770,795 people on road-works, railway-works, irrigation and drainage-works, costing at ordinary rates, Rs. 92,34,084, and at famine rates, Rs. 2,77,02,253. 4·21 per cent. of the total population could be employed on these works for 200 days; the percentage of the population for which work is thus provided ranges from 1·68 in the Benares division to 7·53 in the Agra, 8·22 in the Seetapore, and 17·49 in the Jhansi division.

Detailed plans and estimates for all the works in this schedule have been prepared, and have, save in the case of the Sarda Canal and the railway projects, been sanctioned by competent authority. The Sarda Canal stands for 2½ lakhs out of the 43 lakhs of estimated irrigation works. The railway projects comprise the Cawnpore and Furrukabad, Muttra and Achneyra, Banda and Manikpore, Cawnpore and Mowrampore, Dildarnugger branch, Lucknow and Rai Bareilly, and Bareilly and Philibet lines, or from 400 to 450 miles in all. The estimated cost of the work available for famine labour on these lines, at ordinary rates, is about 17 lakhs. The cost of these narrow-gauge lines, according to the (as yet unsanctioned) estimates, would under ordinary circumstances, be from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 per mile, inclusive of rolling-stock. The local Government is to be responsible for finding the interest on the normal cost of these lines from provincial resources.

5. The second schedule comprises, in addition to the works shown in the first schedule, an estimated expenditure on the Sarda Canal of Rs. 70,13,107; on the Eastern Kallee Nuddee drainage project of Rs. 13,95,664; and on minor projects, Rs. 73,751; or, at famine rates of expenditure, Rs. 2,54,47,566. The works in the first and second schedules will, it is estimated, employ at one time 2,388,939 persons, or 5·77 of the total population. The proportion of the population that can be employed at one time does not rise in proportion to the cost of the works, because on such a work as the Sarda Canal a limited number of people only can be usefully employed at one time; and, therefore, the whole of the work shown in this schedule could not be completed in 200 days. Plans and estimates for works in the schedule are prepared, but have not been sanctioned.

6. The third schedule comprises, in addition to the works in the two previously mentioned schedules, the Cawnpore and Allahabad Navigation Canal, the Ken Canal, the Betwa Canal, and minor irrigation and drainage works, at an estimated cost of Rs. 28,26,642, or, at famine rates,

Rs. 84,79,926. The works in the three schedules will employ at one time 2,761,667 people, or 6·57 of the total population. Plans and estimates for these works are mostly ready, but have not been sanctioned.

7. The fourth schedule comprises the following additional works, namely:—The Sarda Canal, the Banbassa Canal, the Philibet Canal, the West Ramganga Canal, the Deepening Jheels and minor projects at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,19,42,170, or, at famine rates Rs. 3,58,26,510. The totals of all four schedules provide for an estimated expenditure at ordinary rates of Rs. 3,24,85,418, or 3½ millions sterling; an estimated expenditure at famine rates of Rs. 9,74,56,254, or 9½; employing for 200 days not less than 3,879,741 people, or 9·23 per cent. of the total population. The percentage of the population for whom work is provided in the different divisions ranges from 1·92 in Kumaon and 2·65 in Benares to 13·55 in Agra, 22·12 in Seetapore, and 26·77 in Jhansi.

8. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the whole scheme has been prepared with much judgment and foresight, and that it has been worked out with a completeness and skill which do the greatest credit to the local Government, and to its officers, Colonel Fraser and Mr. Furnivall.

If wide-spread famine should unhappily occur in the North-Western Provinces, a beginning might properly be made on some such scheme of works. The method suggested for arranging the distribution of relief-works, and for keeping them in check, seems very judicious; and the Government of India confidently hope that, with such arrangements and supervision, the expenditure on relief-works would, under any circumstances, be kept far within the Committee's estimate of thrice the ordinary cost. At present, however, the Governor-General in Council does not anticipate the necessity for any such expenditure as even the first, or lightest schedule, would involve. Up to the middle of July the prospects of the autumn crop were reported to be "good" all over the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and a brief cessation of the rains was required by the farmers. That cessation has come; and the numbers on the relief-works, 146,000 at the highest, have already considerably diminished. Unless rain is withheld during the remainder of July and during the first half of August, there can be little risk of a general failure of the autumn crops; and in any case the Government would have some weeks of warning before great crowds come to the relief-works.

9. It will be understood that, if famine should come, the works in the first, or lightest schedule, are those to be first taken up. But large works, which, under ordinary circumstances, require the sanction of the Government of India or of her Majesty's Secretary of State, should not be begun without such sanction. It can hardly be possible that any such sudden emergency could arise as to render it necessary to begin works of these classes without previous sanction; and, in the event of continued and increasing pressure, needful attention should be given to the preliminary steps for obtaining it.

It will manifestly be desirable to take up the relief-works as much as possible in the order of their probable utility, subject to their giving the needful occupation to the population of the tracts where distress might actually arise.

### LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE TO OFFICERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

*Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, 22nd July.*—The following rules, detailing the procedure to be adopted, when a change of climate is deemed necessary for an officer of the British Army (not in staff employment), having received the sanction of Government (Military Department, letter 299a, dated 8th July, 1878), are promulgated for guidance in supersession of all previous orders on the same subject, and will be inserted between pages 212 and 213, Bengal Army Regulations:—

1. Medical boards on officers of the British service, not employed on the staff of the army, will, when practicable, be composed of officers of the Army Medical Department.

2. At the principal military stations (headquarters of divisions and districts), where the administrative medical officer of the circle, or in his absence the senior medical officer of the station, can sit as president, a standing medical board, composed of three medical officers, will be formed, and assemble, as occasions may require under the orders of the president. If it can be avoided, the medical attendant on a case should not be a member of the board which considers it, and under no circumstances can he sit as president. He should, however, be required to attend the board to furnish any information whenever his presence is considered necessary.

3. The ordering of other and special medical board rests with general officers commanding divisions and districts, on the recommendation of the administrative medical officer of the circle.

4. The proceedings of a medical board ordered to assemble, with a view to recommend an officer leave of medical certificate, will, except in the case of British officers employed on the staff of the army, invariably be prepared on Army Medical Department Form No. 27, and disposed of direct by the president in the following manner:—

For Surgeon-General's office, British Forces, to be forwarded through the administrative medical officer of the circle, British Forces	1 copy
To be given to the officer to attach to his application for leave	1 copy
For officer's own use	1 copy

5. Under no circumstances will an officer be permitted to apply for leave on medical certificate, in or out of India until such time as the recommendation of the medical board has received the approval—by telegram if necessary—which should be stated in the proceedings of the administrative medical officer of the circle.

6. Whenever a medical officer considers an officer of the British service under his charge to be in such a state of health as to render a change of climate necessary he will, with the cognisance of the commanding officer, report the fact to the administrative medical officer of the circle, who will take the necessary steps to convene the standing, or special, medical board, at such time and place as the circumstance of the case may warrant.

7. Whenever an officer of the British service at an out-station is in such a state of health as to necessitate an immediate change, and time will not admit of reference to the divisional or district military and medical authorities, the officer commanding the station is empowered, on the recommendation of the senior medical officer of the station, to convene a special medical board, with a view to enable the sick officer to proceed on leave. A report, however, together with a copy of the proceedings, should be forwarded for the information of the administrative medical officer of the circle.

8. The board, after a careful examination of the officer, and consideration of the medical attendant's statement of the case, will state in the proceedings their opinion, and add such recommendation as to change of climate and (in India,) as to the period of absence as they may consider necessary for the recovery of the officer's health.

9. In urgent cases when leave in India is desirable, the medical board may recommend, in addition, that permission be granted for the sick officer to proceed at once, in anticipation of sanction in general orders. But the concurrence of the administrative medical officer of the circle is necessary in every such recommendation.

10. Medical boards, when they find it requisite to express an opinion as to the necessity of a change of climate beyond Indian limits, will not specify the period of leave, but recommend for permission to proceed to Europe to appear before the medical board in London.

11. In the case of an officer of the British service recommended for sick leave to Europe, the medical board will, when necessary, specify the particular route by which, in their opinion the sick officer should travel, due regard being given to the seasons of the year, the interests of the service and the health of an officer. The board will also state in their proceedings whether the officer is fit, or otherwise, to do duty with troops during the homeward journey and voyage.

12. All officers of the British service requiring sick leave to Europe, who are entitled to travel at the public expense, should be invalidated during the trooping season, unless, in cases of such urgent necessity that the chief military and medical authorities of the division or district can approve of a deviation from the rule.

13. When an officer of the British Service is recommended by a medical board during the trooping season to proceed to Europe with a view to obtaining sick leave, a report to that effect will be made by the local military authorities to the Quartermaster-general at Bombay.

14. The case of an insane officer of the British service recommended to be sent to Europe, or to an asylum in India, will be specially considered by the medical officer drawing up to the medical history, and by the medical board, with a view to distinct recommendations being inserted by both as to the necessity for a soldier, servant, or other escort, or any special accommodation being provided for him en-route.

15. When an officer of the British service, on account of mental derangement, is sent to Bombay or Calcutta for embarkation to Europe, the officer commanding the station will forward a timely report of his departure, together with one copy of the proceedings of the medical board, to which will be attached a copy of the case [Army Medical Department Form No. 41 A.] to the deputy assistant adjutant general at Bombay or Calcutta.

16. Medical Boards in recommending sick officers of the British service for leave to proceed to Kashmir, for the recovery of their health, will also recommend some alternative place to which the officer should proceed if he fails to obtain a pass to visit Kashmir.

17. The medical officer who draws up the report of the case of a sick officer, and the medical board in their proceedings, will invariably state whether the disability has been or has not been, or how far it has been, the result of climate and caused in and by the service.

18. When it is not practicable to assemble a board at an out station, provisional leave of absence may be granted in an emergency to a sick officer on the certificate of the regimental medical officer; but on arrival of the sick officer at a station where a medical board can be formed he will at once report the circumstances to the station staff officer, with a view to appearing before a board without delay.

19. In such cases the decision of the medical board will be forwarded, after receiving the approval of the administrative medical officer of the circle, to the general officer commanding the division or district, who is empowered to require officers to alter their routes should the board consider the destination assigned by the regimental medical officer objectionable; or to remand them to their corps, if it appears that leave has been granted on insufficient grounds. A report of the course adopted in the latter case will be made to army headquarters, accompanied by a copy of the proceedings of the board.

20. A medical officer who may be called upon to grant a certificate to an officer when absent from his corps or appointment, will—except in cases of emergency—require the officer to obtain a statement of his previous medical history from the officer in medical charge of his corps. When, under similar circumstances, an extension of sick leave is required, the medical officer in attendance will request the sick officers to procure a copy of the medical statement on which the original leave was granted.

21. A medical certificate recommending leave to an officer of the British service will be invalid, unless the officer to whom it is granted avails himself of it at once; consequently an officer cannot proceed on privilege leave with the intention of obtaining an extension under a medical certificate granted to him before he left his post.

22. Medical officers on leave at hill stations are available as members of boards at such stations, and will attend to any requisition to that effect.

23. Medical officers on leave at hill stations are prohibited from granting certificates, to officers of the British service residing there, to enable them to appear before a medical board. Such certificates will only be granted by the regularly appointed local medical officers.

24. Under these rules the final medical boards at the port of embarkation are abolished, so far as officers of the British service are concerned.

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

*Simla, July 31.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of "the Salt Act, 1877," and in supersession of Notification No. 254, dated the 28th December, 1877, the Governor-General in Council directs that, on and from the first day of August, 1878, the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under Bengal Act VII. of 1864, Section 7, shall be as follows for each maund of 82 2-7 lbs. avoirdupois weight:—When such salt is manufactured—(a) At any place in the Pooree or Cuttack districts, Rs. 2-8; (b) At any place between the Northern boundary of the Cuttack district and the Kanabans river, Rs. 2-10; (c) At any place between the Kanabans river and the Northern boundary of the Balasore district Rs. 2-12.

In exercise of the powers conferred by, "the Inland Customs Act, 1875," the Governor-General in Council directs that, on and from the first day of August, 1878, the following modifications shall be made in the rules published in Notification No. 156, dated the 30th June, 1876, as amended by Notifications No. 255, dated the 28th December, 1877, and No. 21, dated the 17th January, 1878, that is to say:—

(a) For the first paragraph of Rule 4, the following shall be substituted: "On all salt imported, a duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund of 3,200 tolas, that is, of 82 2-7 lbs. avoirdupois, shall be levied."

(c) In Rules 50, 54 and 74, and in Schedules C, E, and F, for the words "twelve annas" the words "eight annas" shall be substituted.

(d) In Schedule C the words "eight annas" shall be omitted.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of "the Sea Customs Act, 1878," the Governor-General in Council directs that, on and after the first day of August, 1878, the duty on salt imported into Bengal, fixed by Schedule A, No. 49 of "the Indian Tariff Act, 1875," at Rs. 3-4, and reduced by Notification No. 172, dated the 28th of December, 1877, to Rs. 3-2, shall be further reduced to Rs. 2-14 per maund of 82 2-7 lbs. avoirdupois.

### OBSERVATIONS.

For many years past the Government of India have been anxious to equalise the burthen of salt taxation throughout the country. The rate of duty on salt has always been higher, and, until the beginning of this year, very much higher in the Bengal Presidency than in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In April, 1861 the duty in the Lower Provinces of Bengal stood at Rs. 3-4 per maund, and in the Upper Provinces at Rs. 3 per maund, while in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay it was only Rs. 1-4 per maund.

2. In the Northern Provinces of India, moreover, the cost of salt was further relatively enhanced by the greater distances from the sources of supply, and the prices of the article to the consumer were consequently, on the whole, much higher than elsewhere.

3. The financial exigencies of the State did not admit of the loss of any part of the revenue derived from the salt-duties; and it became obvious that the only practicable way of reducing the excessive prices in Northern India was to equalise the duties throughout the whole country, for the great differences of which in the several Provinces there was no justification in principle.

4. In the five years ending 1877-78 the average annual quantity of salt taxed in British India was about 240 lakhs of maunds, and the average annual duty was about six crores of rupees, giving an average rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund. As the object of the Government was not to increase the total revenue from the salt-duty, but only to maintain the amount which had been previously realised, a rate of Rs. 2-8 per maund was taken for general adoption.

5. The duties in Madras and Bombay have accordingly been gradually raised, until, in December last, they were fixed at Rs. 2-8 per maund. At the same time, the duty in Bengal was reduced in the Lower Provinces to Rs. 3-2, and in the Upper Provinces to Rs. 2-12 per maund.

6. As announced in the Financial Statement of the present year, the Government of India has been in negotiation with the Native States of Rajputana and Central India, with a view to the adoption of measures which should admit of the abolition of the Inland Customs Line, the maintenance of which had been necessary to prevent the salt produced in those States from passing untaxed into Northern India, and to secure the full rate of duty on the importation of the less highly-taxed salt of the South, as well as the export duty on British sugar.

7. These negotiations have now been brought to a close, and the arrangements which will ensue will permit of the early removal of the Customs Line. The sugar-duties have already been abrogated, and the Government now finds itself in a position in which another important step may be taken towards the fulfilment of its policy of equalising the duties, by making a further reduction of 4 annas per maund in the Presidency. Thus, throughout the greater part of British India a uniform duty of Rs. 2-8 per maund has now been arrived at.

8. The Government of India is sensible that the changes in the rates of duty which have been necessary in carrying out its policy could not be made without causing some disturbance in the salt-trade; and it takes the occasion of the present reduction of duty to announce that, so far as those provinces are concerned in which the duty has now been fixed at Rs. 2-8 per maund, the measure of equalisation may be regarded as complete and final, and that no further alteration is contemplated; the financial position of British India not admitting of the hope of a lower general rate than Rs. 2-8 per maund being adopted within any period that can now be foreseen.

9. The Governor-General in Council thinks that this statement is desirable in the interests of the salt-trade, so that any uncertainty as to the future rate of duty on salt may be removed.

10. The North-West Famine Code, which has been approved by the Government of India, shows that the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor is fully alive to the paramount necessity of limiting relief operations to the bare wants of the people; and that he appreciates the need for applying such tests as the exaction of full work, the location of works at a sufficient distance from centres of population, and the restriction of the relief wages to an average subsistence rate.

## Home.

**ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST.**—Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on the 25th and 26th inst., and on the 16th and 17th of October.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £350,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £326,900, and to Bombay, £23,100. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7 11-16d. will receive about 19 per cent., above in full. These terms are fully  $\frac{1}{2}$  lower than last week. The Council, however, propose to draw next week £350,000, of which not more than £100,000 will be on Bombay.

**ON THE PARISH.**—In the case of Major-General S. C. Milford, whose wife has become chargeable to the West Ham Union, and is receiving out-door relief, the Stratford bench on Wednesday made an order directing that one moiety of the next payment of a pension of £300 a year to which the major-general is entitled from the Bombay Staff Corps shall be paid by the Paymaster-General to the guardians of the union, in order that they may indemnify themselves for the relief they have advanced.

**CAPTAIN FITZROY MACPHERSON**, of the 93rd Highlanders, adjutant of the 1st Administrative Battalion Inverness Rifle Volunteers, died on Monday last, at Inverness, after a short illness. He had completed over twenty-three years' service in the 93rd Highlanders, with which he took part in the Indian mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow, battle of Bareilly, defeat of the Gwalior contingent, and siege and capture of Lucknow. He was also adjutant of his regiment in the Umbeyla campaign, and had received two medals and clasps for his services.

**DEATH OF THE HON. W. POWELL-RODNEY.**—The death is announced, at his residence, Llanvihangel Court, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, of the Hon. William Powell-Rodney, at the age of eighty-four. The deceased gentleman was the son of George, second Lord Rodney, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, a son of Edward, the third Earl of Oxford and Mortimer. He was born in 1794, and was educated at Eton. He was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service, and was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Monmouth, (of which county he was High Sheriff in 1860), and a magistrate for the county of Hereford. Mr. Rodney married, in 1824, Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, member of the Supreme Council in India, and had, with other issue, an only son, William Powell-Rodney, who was born in 1829, and was a magistrate for the county of Monmouth. He married, in 1856, Diana Hotham, second daughter of the late Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and died in 1868, leaving, with other issue, a son, Harley, born in 1858, who succeeds to the estates of his grandfather.

**DEATH OF CAPT. F. K. HAWKINS.**—The death is announced of Captain Francis Kellett Hawkins, a son of the late Major-General Hawkins, C.B., of the Bengal Army, at the age of forty-five. The deceased officer, though comparatively so young at the time of his death, has seen much service, having served during the Sonthal campaign of 1855, and also in the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, being present at Benares on July 7, 1857, in the attack on Dhobys; he also served with the column under Havelock; commanded a detachment at Sydadabad, near Allahabad, on July 19, to protect the Grand Trunk-road, and captured a mud fort held by the rebel Joorie Singh on August 18. Captain Hawkins was also present at the defence of Cawnpore, under General Wyndham, in November, and at the defeat there of the Gwalior contingent on December 6, 1857. Afterwards he took part in the capture of Futteghur, in the action of Shumshabad, in the siege and capture of Lucknow, in the attack on the fort of Rooya, in the action of Allygunge, and in the occupation of Bareilly. During a severe engagement in the City of Lucknow he succeeded to the temporary command of the 4th Punjaub Rifles, which he brought out of action. His services were mentioned in despatches, and he received the Indian Mutiny medal with clasp. His commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, December 20, 1854, Lieutenant, June 21, 1857, and Captain, December 20, 1866.

**VENTILATION OF BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS IN INDIA.**—A very interesting paper was read by the Hon. R. C. Parsons before the British Association on the above subject. It would appear that, notwithstanding every attempt to supersede the coolies in pulling punkahs over the soldiers in barracks and hospitals in India the human labourer still keeps his post. The cost of these men to the Government every hot season is nearly £50,000 a-year for simply fanning the soldiers! This sounds absurd; but, in fact, no European could live without it, and the difficulty of superseding the human labour lay with the human arm and its action. In pulling the punkah the human arm gives a jerk, and consequently the punkah gives a flap. It is this flap which is so dear to the British soldier, and leads him to roar "kenchaw" (pull) when the unfortunate coolie is overcome with sleep. No only do these coolies go to sleep, but they bring disease into barracks, and, moreover, the women of the bazaars dress up as men, and come at night to pull

punkahs. Hence an ever-increasing desire on the part of the authorities to get rid of the punkah coolie; but no machine could imitate the jerk of his arm up to the time that Mr. Parsons and Captain Palliser took it in hand. Their motive power is compressed air, by which punkahs can be worked in any position with a much better effect than that given by coolies, because they can only give a jerk in pulling; but the compressed air gives the jerk in pulling, and also in pushing the back stroke. A beautiful little machine, working a punkah, was exhibited by Mr. Parsons at work, and attracted much attention. Not the least interesting part of the exhibition was a perfectly new ventilator, or air pump, designed by the Hon. Chas. Parsons, for pumping foul air out of barrack and hospital rooms. This ventilator is placed in the ceiling of the room, and when the compressed air which works the punkahs is admitted to it the effect is magical, the air of the room is simply pumped out, and yet no draught is created. The authorities in England have strongly recommended these most useful inventions to the Government of India. Not only would there be a great saving in the adoption of these inventions, but the existence of our countrymen in the East would be rendered more tolerable, and the effect of pure air in the barracks and hospitals would prolong life. Let us hear no more of foul air and noisome atmosphere in law courts and other places of public resort. The remedy is simple, cheap, and has now been fully proved before a distinguished and highly scientific audience.—*Dublin Daily Express*.

**THE INDIAN RELIEFS.**—The following movements in relief of the British troops in India have been ordered for the season 1871-78, and will be carried out under detailed instructions from the Quartermaster-General:—Besides time-expired men and invalids, the 1st Battalion of the 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regiment, now at Puna, which left England in July, 1866, will return home, as will also the 1st Battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment, now at Aden, which left England March 9, 1866. The troops for India will leave England at the dates undermentioned, the troopships making twelve voyages out:—September 17, various drafts, arriving at Bombay October 22; September 26, the 2nd Battalion of the 6th (Royal 1st Warwickshire) Regiment, arriving October 26; October 1, 2nd Battalion 14th (the Buckinghamshire) Regiment, arriving November 8; October 15, five batteries Royal Artillery arriving Nov. 22; October 29, drafts for various regiments, arriving December 6; December 13, three batteries Royal Artillery, arriving January 12, 1879; December 17, the 8th (the King's Royal Irish) Hussars, arriving January 16; January 16, drafts for various regiments, arriving February 18; January 30, the 2nd Battalion 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) Regiment, arriving March 4; February 13, drafts for various regiments, arriving March 18; March 6, the 30th (The Cambridgeshire) Regiment, arriving April 5; and March 9, drafts from various regiments, arriving April 8. The troopships will leave Bombay for England on the undermentioned dates:—October 30, November 3, November 22, December 6, December 20, January 21, January 24, March 5, March 19, April 2, April 13, and April 16. No station has yet been fixed on for the 30th Regiment on their arrival in India, but the other troops going out will be stationed at Poona, Mhow, and Indor. In India the British troops will make the following changes of stations:—Garrison Artillery, 8th Brigade, No. 10 Battery, from Rangoon to Aden; No. 13 Battery, from Cannanore to Aden; No. 15 Battery, from Aden to Allahabad; No. 16 Battery, from Bombay to Gwalior; No. 18 Battery, from Aden to Lucknow; 9th Brigade, No. 1 Battery, from Aden to Ferozepore; No. 10 Battery, from Govindgurh to Bombay; No. 14 Battery, from Ferozepore to Aden; 11th Brigade, No. 8 Battery, from Lucknow to Bombay. British Infantry—2nd Battalion 7th (Royal Fusiliers) Regiment, from Belgaum to Colaba, Ahmednugger, and Sattara; 2nd Battalion 11th (North Devonshire) Regiment, from Puna to Kurrachee and Hyderabad; the 1st Battalion 14th (the Buckinghamshire) Regiment, from Ranikhet to Aden; 1st detachment 2nd Battalion 17th (The Leicestershire) Regiment, from Mhow to Nusseerabad; 2nd detachment, from Indor to Neemuch; the 66th (The Berkshire) Regiment, from Colaba, Ahmednugger, and Sattara, to Puna; the 68th (The Durham), from Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Meean Meer; and the 83rd (The County Dublin), from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to Belgaum.

## India Office.

Sept. 5, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. B. Blaikie (Uncov.), A. Smeddon (Uncov.), and E. S. Stevens (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—A. E. Wild (Uncov.).

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. G. B. Stevens, Staff Corps; Capt. W. M. Meacham, Staff Corps; and Capt. H. O. Greenaway, Inf.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. Harvey (Uncov.), 2 mos., furl.; W. O. Midwinter (Uncov.), 3 mos., furl.; E. F. Jacob (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; J. Dyson (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; G. C. Caldecourt (Uncov.), 4 mos.

s.c.; P. Dease (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.; W. C. Atkinson, 6 mos., s.c.; and Comdr. G. I. Robinson, late I.N., 3 mos., s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—W. McQuhae, 2 mos., s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. J. H. Lyons (Uncov.), A. H. Haggard, J. R. Wells (Pilot), D. T. Roberts, G. W. Vyse (Uncov.), Dr. W. Forsyth (Uncov.), M. J. Ogle (Uncov.), A. W. Chennell (Uncov.), and W. B. Martin (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—Messrs. J. L. Johnston, H. W. Lewis (Uncov.).

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. major A. Sanderson, Major J. W. C. Henderson, Staff Corps; and Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Cav.

#### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major J. H. Blanchards, Invalids, from June 30.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

#### BIRTHS

**FRASER**—The wife of Colonel G. W. Fraser, B.S.C., of a son, at Teignmouth, South Devon, Sept. 2.

**KEMP**—The wife of the Rev. John Kemp, Chaplain of Cachar, India, of a son, at Leeds, Aug. 25.

**RICHARDSON**—The wife of M. P. Richardson, A.I.C.E., and Executive Engineer, Indian P.W.D., of a son, at Bognor, Essex, July 29.

#### MARRIAGES.

**BALDWIN**—IREMONGER.—Rev. F. Baldwin, B.A., to Grace Sidney, daughter of Colonel H. E. Iremonger, B.S.C. (Retired), at Reading, Aug. 27.

**COOPER**—COLEBROOK.—Alex. S. Cooper, F.C.O., to Charlotte D., daughter of the late John James Colebrook, H.E.I.C.S., at Haverstock-hill, Sept. 4.

**WALLER**—SHAKESPEAR.—Rev. Percy Waller, to Emily, daughter of the late Sir Richard C. Shakespear, C.B., Colonel B.R.A., at Horsley, Gloucestershire, Aug. 29.

#### DEATHS.

**CAMPBELL**—Isabella Henderson Scott, wife of Charles M. Campbell, M.D., and daughter of the late George S. Scott, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., at Torquay, Aug. 28.

**HAWKINS**—Captain Francis Kellett, son of the late Major Gen. Hawkins, C.B., B.A., London, Aug. 25, aged 45.

**INGRAM**—Charles Ingram, late H.E.I.C.S., at Red Hill, Sept. 1, aged 78.

**JONES**—Capt. Felix Jones, R.I.N., formerly Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, at Upper Norwood, Sept. 3, aged 66.

**LAMBARDE**—Thomas Murray Lambarde, late I.A., at Sevenoaks, Aug. 30, aged 72.

## Shipping.

#### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; str. Meikara, Madras.—Sept. 2. H.M.S. Bulfinch, East Indies.—3. Devaneti Dubrovacki, Calcutta; Willie Reed, Calcutta.—4. Str. India, Bombay; Border Maid, Bombay.

#### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 29. Bertha, Bombay.—31. Str. City of Edinburgh, Calcutta; str. Columbia, Bombay; Helen Scott, Calcutta; Lincelles, Kurrachee.—Sept. 1. Pandora, Calcutta.—2. Martin Scott, Calcutta; Padishah, Calcutta.—4. Str. Navarino, Colombo; Favorite, Bombay; Glenroy, Mauritius; British Peer, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

##### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Sept. 5.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Hathornthwaite, Major Graham, Mrs. Peterson's two children, Mr. Wilmot, Col. Erskine Hall, Lieut. Brown, and Mr. E. Ward. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tetheridge, Mr. Seymour, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Wills, Miss M. de Gray, Miss Santon, two Misses Hodgkinson, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. Lea, Mrs. M. J. Arnott, Mr. Gordon Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bridge, Miss Wills, Mr. McCarthy, and D. Laing. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. W. Forbes. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Sconce. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Skinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall. For PENANG.—Mr. Presgrave. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. French. For HONG KONG.—Rev. and Mrs. Kidd and two children, Mr. A. H. Miller, and Lieut. Murphy. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. E. Hawes. For MALTA.—Mr. Mitten, Com. and Mrs. Wetherall.

Per str. —, Sept. 5.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Major Graham, Mr. C. B. Acton, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. Ammann, Col. Haig, Mr. E. Murray, and Mr. Hutchinson. For MADRAS.—Mr. King.

Per str. —, Sept. 5.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Mathias, Mr. Pollen, Mrs. Burne, and Rev. W. H. Tribe. For BARRAH.—Rev. W. F. Gore.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Churchstowe, from Singapore, Aug. 13, 16 S., 6 W.  
 James Aikin, for Madras, Aug. 24, 30 N., 19 W.  
 Almira Robinson, from Rangoon, July 5, 34 S., 22 E.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The Border Maid, from Bombay, with wine, has arrived at Leith, with bulwarks and one of her boats damaged through heavy weather.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

##### SEPTEMBER 12.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Miss Davies, Gen. and Mrs. Warre, Mr. A. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Major Mackenzie, Mr. A. Leslie, and Surg. major and Mrs. Sheppard.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Miss Whist, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Ewing, Capt. Spencer, Capt. Marshall, and Mr. Blathwayt.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Gritterslot, Mr. A. A. Bortadalle, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Fanshawe, Mr. F. R. Mallet, and Mr. F. Woodroffe.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children, Surg. Major Webb, Messrs. Shorter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, and Mr. Maude.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUZ.—Mr. Tanner.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ZANZIBAR.—Surg. W. B. Fletcher.

##### SEPTEMBER 19.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mr. F. W. Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. O'Kinoaly and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. W. A. MacDougall, D. Butthick, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. Prinsep.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, and Mr. Bickwyne.

GIBRALTAR TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mosley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Smith and two Misses Smith, Miss Jackson, and Mr. F. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GLENWEG.—Mr. Greenlees, and Mr. Malcolm.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor, Mr. Green, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Edgchill.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton, and Mr. J. Mosley.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Jas. Lawson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. M. R. Chase, and Mr. and Mrs. Grace.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Gen. and Miss Nicholls, Mr. Driessen, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob and two children, Mr. Fox, Col. Downing, and Mr. Langley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Oxley, and Miss Smith.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Blackley, and Miss Blackley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Twopenny, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. W. Millar, and Mr. Greenwood.

VENICE TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. Deavilles.

SUEZ TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. A. S. Hamilton.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Finney.

##### SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Miss Handley, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Miss Lane, Mrs. Raunell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Davies, Rev. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Champion, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish and children, Gen. and Mrs. Bright and family, and Mr. E. L. Cappel.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Caird, C.B., Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M'Rae, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Llewellyn and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. A. Blair, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Medley, Rev. — Goethals, Mr. Van Luyke, Major Wodehouse, and Mr. Porter.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porier, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. E. Hallett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Haslett, Capt. Carr, and Mr. A. Wrench.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Y. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family.

##### OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Surg. Major Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Prinsep, Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Turner.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major Lech, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala and family, Major and Mrs. Gilbard, and Miss Gilbard.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. F. Somersol.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Ransell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Mr. J. C. Walker, and Miss Lamb.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Morra, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spaukie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Rev. — Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, and Mr. A. Ker.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mongous, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Jigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Sayer, and Miss Willis.

VENICE TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McIver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flag Lieut. Urwick.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wrench.

##### OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Mrs. E. S. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyno, Rev. C. H. Budham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Macgeorge.

MALTA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, Miss Vere, and Mrs. Moffitt.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Mr. Maulo.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Sirard and family.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

##### OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. McMickena, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson.

BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside.

GALLE TO MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, and Mr. E. Mort.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, and Mr. Shakespear.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. O. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Finkie.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Miss Nicol, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Miss Katherine, Mr. and Mrs. Lepper Cappel and family, Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Matchison, Mrs. M. Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mr. C. Hudson, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Waigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, and Misses Wilson.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Partman, and Mr. Bois and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Ellis, and Major and Mrs. Lidderdale.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wisdon.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Crosswell and two daughters.

##### OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Deedes, Mrs. Egerton and party, and Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children.

##### OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson.



## THE BANKS OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

The financial year of the Indian Presidency Banks ends on the 30th June, and the accounts of these banks have just been published for the past year, previous to their annual meetings, which shortly take place. The following figures show the results of the working of such banks for the past year, and may be considered very satisfactory:—

## STATEMENT OF THE PROFITS OF THE THREE PRESIDENCY BANKS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1878.

Banks.	Capital. Rs.	Net Profits for the year. Rs.	Dividends Paid. Rate.	Amount. Rs.	Transfer forward to Reserve Fund. Rs.	Carried forward to next year. Rs.
Bengal...	2,00,00,000	19,67,545	9 per cent.	18,00,000	2,50,990	47,318
Bombay...	1,00,00,000	19,51,407	8½ per cent.	8,50,000	1,00,000	29,140
Madras...	50,00,000	6,56,974	10 per cent.	5,00,000	50,000	41,833

The respective capitals of the three Banks convey a fairly accurate idea of the relative importance of the three great divisions of India. The Bank of Bengal, representing the Bengal Presidency, comes first with a capital of two millions. The Bank of Bombay, representing the Bombay Presidency, comes next with half the capital of the Bank of Bengal, and the Bank of Madras, representing the Madras Presidency, comes last, with a capital of fifty lakhs, or a fourth of the capital of the Bank of Bengal. The profits earned by each Bank are pretty much in the same proportion. The total net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past year were Rs. 20,91,308, more than double those of the Bank of Bombay, which were Rs. 9,79,140. As regards reserve funds, the Bank of Bombay stands highest with Rs. 22,000,000, as against Rs. 20,28,377 for the Bank of Bengal, while the Bank of Madras has a reserve fund of Rs. 6,25,000. It has apparently been the policy of the Bank of Bombay to pay low dividends since it was established, and to make large additions to its reserve funds, and there can be no doubt that this has been a wise course. A study of the above figures would appear to show that Bombay will have to make much further strides in the path of progress before it can lay claim to being considered the capital of the Empire on the score of wealth or commercial importance. The banking figures now given indicate that in these respects Bengal is far ahead of the other Presidencies, and this is further confirmed by the figures of the Paper Currency circulation, which, according to the latest returns, are as follows:—Calcutta Circle, Rs. 7,00,55,775; Bombay, Rs. 3,05,11,510; Madras Rs. 1,61,27,595. Presidency Bank shares, at present prices, yield the investor, according to the average dividends paid for some years, a return of from 6 to 6½ per cent. per annum, and there would appear to be a probability of the shares of all the Banks rising in value as the trade of the country extends.—*Statesman*.

\* After setting aside Rs. 83,377 for depreciation in investments, and Rs. 33,644 for wear and tear of Bank premises and furniture.

† After setting aside Rs. 20,000 in reduction of cost of premises, and Rs. 10,000 as provision for bad debts.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 12.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 13.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

## LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 8d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

## BOOKS, PATTERNS, &amp;c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 3d. | every additional oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sioca) ...	85	85½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29 ...	85	85½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33 ...	85	85½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	80	80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	80	80½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	80	80½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	80	80½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	81	81½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	80½	81½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	84½	85

## India Exchanges.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
2	India Stock, 1890 ...	103	to —
	India 4 per cent. ...	104½	to —
	India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1894 ...	104½	rd.
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	2s. to 23s. pm.	
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	20s. to 23s. pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	116 to 118
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	123 to 132
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	123 to 129
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	124 to 126
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	105 to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	113 to 115
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	107 to 109
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilcund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	116 to 118
	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	99	to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100	113 to 115
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114 to 116
20	Ditto ...	22. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	104	to 106
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	13 to 13½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22½ to —
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ...	all	100 to 102
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	40 to —
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9½ to 10½
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to 16½ rd.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26. 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	3 to 3½
30	Assam Tea Company ...	20	61½ to —
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	½ to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	105 to 107
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 42
25	Ditto New, 1867 ...	20	6 to 8 dis.
25	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	61 to 63
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	88 to 87
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
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with the subject, and who is uttering no random no-  
tions. . . . We strongly recommend 'Notes on Mu-  
hammadanism.' Our Clergy especially, even though  
they are not Missionaries, and have no intention of  
labouring amongst Muhammadans, or consorting with  
them, ought to have at least as much knowledge of the  
system as can be most readily acquired, with a very  
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, August 23rd; Allahabad and Madras, August 21st; Calcutta, August 20th.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of the *Times* of the 8th inst., the reports from Madras are good. Prices show a tendency to fall. The total number on the work is 115,590; receiving gratuitous relief, 70,146. The prospects are favourable in the North-West and in Oudh. At Calcutta business is still stagnant; sixty-five ships, carrying 84,012 tons, are unfreighted. The rate of exchange overland on money orders is reduced to 1s. 7½d. per rupee. The actual loss on Secretary of State's bills on India, up to the end of August, in rupees, is 12,995,490, which is 288,819 in excess of the estimated loss.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 13 state that rain has fallen in all districts of Madras; prospects are generally fair, but excessive rains is reported to have done some damage in Kistna and parts of Godavery and Kurnool, while in parts of Tanjore, Coimbatore, and Trichinopoly want of rain is complained of. The total number on relief works is 125,000, and gratuitously relieved 73,456, more by 940 and less by 2,290 than last week. Good rain is reported throughout Mysor; sowings are in progress, and prices falling in some districts; the total number on works for the week ending the 3rd inst. was 32,315, and gratuitously relieved 13,980, more by 1,251 and 1,337 than in the previous week. General heavy rain is reported from all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including In Sindh floods have done considerable damage, and in Guzerat the crops are suffering much from excessive rain; a break is also required in Khandesh, Nasik, Kattywar, and Puna; elsewhere prospects are good. General and copious rain has fallen throughout the Central Provinces, and a break would be beneficial; prospects are generally good. In Berar also a break is desired. In Central India there has been copious rain in Malwa and Bhopal, where a break is now needed; good rain has also fallen in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, and prospects are hopeful. In Rajputana there has been good and general rain, and prospects are good. Rain has fallen throughout

Bengal, and prospects are generally favourable; the inundation continues in Dacca; in Jessore and parts of Nuddea the outturn of the early rice is deficient owing to insufficient rain; and in Hazaribagh, Sarun, Gya and the Chittagong Hill tracts transplantation is retarded by want of heavy rain. In Burma good rain is now reported from all districts except those of the Tenasserim Division, from which no report has been received; prospects are favourable. In Assam prospects are good; the damage to the *asu* or early rice from inundation is said to be about three-eighths. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh good rain has fallen in Benares, Jhansi, Bareilly and Partabgarh; in Meerut, Agra, Lucknow, Sitapur, Fyzabad and Allahabad the fall is reported scanty, but later information announces a fall of 1·79 inch at Agra on the 14th; more rain is generally needed. In the Punjab there has been general rain, except in the Hissar Division; in all other parts of the province prospects are good. The results of the tabulated rainfall for the week ending Aug. 15 state that the only reporting stations which had no rain during the week were Mooltan and Delhi. The rainfall was generally in excess in Western India, the Deccan, Madras, and the Punjab. It varied slightly from the normal amount at the Burma and Southern Bengal stations, in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and the Central Provinces. The districts where the rainfall was markedly defective were Assam, Northern Bengal, Behar, over which area the rainfall was barely 50 per cent. of its normal amount. Also in the North-Western Provinces, the fall was below the average at all the reporting stations except Benares, Agra, and Aligarh. The monsoon rainfall up to date is very considerably in defect over the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (excepting the Rohilkhand Division), and in Bundelkhand. Telegrams of Aug. 20 however, reported very heavy rainfall in the Central and Western districts of North-Western Provinces. The *Pioneer* reports that except an occasional sporadic case cholera appears to have ceased everywhere. Such is the satisfactory state of affairs as reported from army head-quarters at Rangoon; however, cholera is still destructive, and H.M.'s 89th Regiment has lost several men. In Dhulia nearly 400 cases, of which 209 were fatal, occurred, during the week. In Ahmednagar 106 deaths, 68 in Sholapur, 88 in Satara; in Kattywar and Baroda cholera continued. In Bengal cholera was prevalent in many districts, but diminishing, and fever was reported from Malda, Burdwan, Sarun, Singbhoon, and about Jessore Sudder station. The cattle disease was very bad in some parts. In the Central Provinces cholera was very prevalent, 246 deaths being reported from Raipur, 110 from Bilaspur, but reported as declining. In Arakan, Prome, and Rangoon cholera still continues, but the railway was reported free. The disease has again appeared in several parts of Central India.

It appears from official reports sent to the Government that about five miles and the girders of eight bridges on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway have been destroyed by the late floods. In the Ferozepore district the rise of the Sutlej River has again broken down the chief works of the inundation canals. Over 100 square miles are under water. The Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphed (Aug. 22nd), that the Punjab rivers are in heavy flood. Dera Ghazee Khan is inundated. The Government offices are closed. The abandonment of the station is probable. Jacobabad is also

in danger. The country between Jullunder and Phillour is under water. The Sutlej and Beas bridges are shaky. The Lahor mails are two days late now, being conveyed by a detour to Ferozepore and Ludhiana. Incessant heavy rain here. A break is much wanted. A few landslips have taken place.

THE last recorded visitation of famine in Kashmir dates more than a hundred years ago. It is hoped that the terrible pressure of the present calamity, according to a recent telegram, will soon be somewhat mitigated by the ripening of the maize crop. But it is feared hands will be wanting to reap the rain crop. The beautiful Lolab valley is depopulated, whilst the never well-peopled country between Bandipore, Gurais, and Astor is a desert. Many tourists will remember a pretty little village of some thirty houses, which nestled in a grove at the foot of Galmurg. The skeletons of all its inhabitants have lately been discovered in a gorge above, whither they had retreated in their endeavour to escape the Maharajah's chuprasias, whose business it was to prevent emigration.

THE following circular has been issued, signed by Mr. C. Bernard, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India; "There seems fair ground for anticipating that the famine which has afflicted Southern India during the past two years, and the effects of which have been felt in other provinces, may cease during the coming autumn. In case these anticipations should be fulfilled, I am directed to suggest that attention be invited to the considerable number of prisoners who in some of the more distressed districts have taken to crime, and so have been sent to jail, partly in consequence of the high price of food. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that when prices return nearly to the ordinary level it would be a justifiable act of mercy towards a special class of offenders if the Executive Government were to release, or remit the sentences of, a certain number of prisoners who may have been, in part at least, driven by want to commit crime. Such revisions of sentence or release would be within the discretion of the local Government, as by law (Act X. of 1872, Section 322) provided. But some preliminary inquiry and consultation with the magistrates or judges who passed sentence would be requisite in each case where remission of sentence was proposed. And I am directed to suggest that attention be now given to the matter.

BENGAL is suffering from a true dearth, or extremely high rate of prices for food; according to the *Friend of India* prices appearing to be at present higher than they were in 1873-74. The cause is alleged to be the export demand acting upon the low value of the rupee. The remedy suggested is a prohibition of the export of rice from Bengal, except for the Coromandel and Malabar coasts. Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the West Indies should be cast upon the Burmah supply. This suspension of the exports is recommended for a period of six months, until the great *amun* or *aghani* rice crop comes into the market in January.

THE prevalent belief that the poverty of India is shown by the fact that the cultivators send their wheat to market, and subsist on *jowari*, or the coarse cheap millets, seems to be hardly borne out by the fact that for weeks past the coarse grains *bajra* and *jowar* have been quoted at Agra and Allahabad at from eight to nine and-a-half seers the rupee, while wheat is at thirteen to fourteen seers. This seems to indicate an unconquerable preference for the coarser grains, arising out of custom, such as Walter Scott attributes to his countrymen for the "curney aitmeal." The possibility that the demand for wheat may have caused a disproportionately larger breadth of land to be devoted to wheat is suggested as a topic of inquiry by the *Friend of India*, which says that the failure of the *khurreef* cannot account for these comparative prices, if the theory above quoted be true. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* quotes an explanation furnished by a native, which seems hardly sufficient, viz., that the people cannot possibly digest wheat without the addition of a little ghee, which they are too poor to purchase.

It has been announced that the Porte intends shortly to dispatch an embassy to the Amir of Kabul, which, if true, seems, says the *Daily News*, to point to a realisation of the project of uniting the Mohammedan Powers in an alliance against Russia.

THE latest news in reference to the Mission states that Major St. John had gone in advance to Peshawur to make final arrangements for the journey. Sir N. Chamberlain and his staff left Simla on the 8th inst. Peshawur. The Mission will be formed there. Gholam Hussein Khan, the Viceroy's messenger to Kabul, is expected to return about the 17th, and the Mission is to start immediately. He has met with courteous treatment *en route*. Applications from Indian nobles of high rank, offering their services for the Mission, have been received by the Government. The Viceroy has selected Maharajah Pertaub Sing, of Jodhpore, brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpore, and Sirdar Abdullah Khan, of Tonk, uncle of the present Nawab, as being representatives of Hindu and Mohammedan families of the highest rank, to accompany the Mission. This is a wise act of policy, in so far that it will enlist the sympathies and the interests of the Hindus and Mohammedans in the success of the Mission. The Indian papers agree that the tribes on our North-West Frontier, though naturally manifesting a keen interest in the events attendant upon the arrival of a Russian Embassy at Kabul, are altogether friendly and orderly in their demeanour. To this may be added that the Khyberrees seem indisposed to place any difficulties in the way of the passage of Sir Neville Chamberlain's party through their Pass. The *Bombay Gazette* remarks that it is to be regretted that a sentimental regard for Shere Ali's feelings has induced the Government of India to delay despatching the Mission, as every day wasted in not representing the Imperial interests of England in Kabul allows a pro-Russian feeling to be consolidated throughout Afghanistan.

THE necessity for active measures to check the Russian advance into Afghanistan is argued by the *Times* Correspondent on the ground that the Russian-English Frontiers must soon become conterminous. At the beginning of last century the Russian advanced forts were 2,500 miles distant from those of the English. At the close of the century the distance was lessened to 2,000, which during the progress of the present century was gradually reduced to 1,000 miles. Since the end of the Crimean War that distance has been further reduced to 400 miles. Our present frontier line extending over 1,000 miles, and penetrable by numerous passes in the possession of hostile tribes is stated by military authorities to be indefensible. It is necessary to provide for a strong strategic defensive position to guard against eventualities. From this point of view it is indispensable that we should possess a commanding influence over the triangle of territory formed on the map by Kabul, Ghuznee, and Jellalabad, together with power over the Hindu Koosh. This would command the central routes of approach to India, indirectly cover the eastern and western routes, and at the same time enable us to threaten if necessary the whole line of Russian frontier. The strongest frontier line which could be adopted would be along the Hindu Koosh, from Pamir to Bamian, thence to the south by the Helmund, Girishk, and Kandahar to the Arabian Sea. This is to be attained either by diplomatic arrangement with Russia, or a protective alliance with the Amir, whose independence we must preserve subject to specific conditions, which shall guarantee our immunity from future Russian interference.

THERE is little or no doubt that the late Sirdar Sherdi Khan Shagassi, the Afghan Governor of Balkh, fell a victim to poison. He had always been regarded as a staunch friend and trusty servant of the Amir, but that failed to save him, the moment he fell under a shadow of suspicion of intriguing with the Russians. Of course his property was confiscated by the State. Trustworthy accounts represent the Amir as becoming more and more the slave of a savage and ungovernable temper, and liable, whilst under its influence, to sacrifice the lives of his subjects on the faintest pretext.

THE Russian Envoy to Kabul, General Abramoff, is described as an officer of no mean reputation. He fought his way up under Tcherniaeff; first distinguishing himself at the siege of Tashkend. He has already led several expeditions, and as Governor of Samark and is highly spoken of by Schuyler, who writes enthusiastically of the General's dash, bravery, and good government.

Two rumours as to appointments have been telegraphed during the week, which we give, subject to confirmation.

The first is from the *Times* correspondent, that the Duke of Buckingham succeeds Sir George Bowen as Governor of Victoria. The second, a current report mentioned in a Central News telegram—Should Sir John Strachey's eyesight not permit his returning to Calcutta he will be permanently succeeded on the Council of the Governor-General by his brother, Lieutenant-General R. Strachey, who is now in India engaged on a special mission for the India Office.

THE Act for the assimilation of Powers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contains modifications of the Oudh Civil Courts Act. In the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1871, the Committee had made certain modifications, the effect of which would be to render the powers of the Chief Commissioner as regards the Courts in Oudh as nearly as possible similar to those of the Lieutenant-Governor as regards the Courts in the North-Western Provinces. For instance, the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Civil Judge of Lucknow and Assistant Commissioners would henceforward be appointed by the Chief Commissioner instead of, as hitherto, by the Governor-General in Council. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh would continue to be appointed by the Government of India.

THE repeated statements as to the annexation of Socotra are, the *Pioneer* is assured, founded on a misconception; matters remain as they were in 1876, when General Schneider arranged a small annual payment to the Sultan, in return for a promise not to cede the island to any other Power. The reports of annexation have possibly arisen from the annual visit paid by an officer from Aden to maintain this *entente cordiale*.

THE annual report on the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations for 1877-78 shows that during the year two examinations were held—the Special Test Examinations in August, 1877, and the General Test Examinations in February, 1878. At the latter were also examined candidates who had failed in some of the subjects in the General Test on a previous occasion, and Matriculated Students in spelling and handwriting. Besides these, three other examinations were held of candidates for the Subordinate Medical Department. The number of candidates registered for the several *Special Test* Examinations during 1877 was 4,006, the number examined 3,626, and the number passed 923, or 121 less than in 1876. The percentage of successful candidates shows that in 1877, as compared with 1876, there was an increase under "Judicial, Civil, Higher," "Criminal, Higher," "Civil Lower," and "Translation Test, Lower," and a decrease under "Judicial, Criminal Lower," "Revenue, General, Higher" and "Lower," and "Precis-writing, Higher" and "Lower." In the Pleaders' Test the percentages were the same. The languages in which the candidates passed were, with some exceptions (chiefly in "Translation Lower"), all in English. For the Police Test sixty-seven candidates presented themselves, but only four passed against ten in 1876. For the *General Test* 4,531 candidates came up. Of these 4,198 were examined, and 567 passed, against 581 in 1876, viz., in the Anglo-Vernacular Branch ninety-six, English Branch 234, Vernacular Branch 237. Of this number twenty-five were Europeans and East Indians, five Mahomedans and 537 Hindus. The number of candidates who came up for the General Test in the subjects they had failed in before was twenty-four. Twenty-three of these were examined, five passed, and four others failed in one subject only. Five hundred and twenty Matriculated Candidates applied to be examined in writing and spelling, 481 presented themselves for examination, and only 213 passed successfully. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction will be drawn to this unsatisfactory result. The receipts from fees realised from all examinations amounted to Rs. 49,315, or Rs. 555 in excess of 1876. The charges amounted to Rs. 41,459, or Rs. 2,696 less than in 1876. The balance was Rs. 7,856, against Rs. 4,605 in 1876.

REFERRING to the announcements which have been made as to a change in the proprietorship, which named the price paid, as well as the purchaser, the *Pioneer* of 14th ult. contains the following statement:—"It will suffice to assure the readers of the *Pioneer* that no change has either been made, or is in contemplation, which will be in the very least degree apparent to any one, and that those who have been long connected with the paper—whether as proprietor, editors, managers, or con-

tributors—will continue to devote themselves as earnestly as ever to maintain it in that enviable position among Indian journals which it has always had the good fortune to enjoy."

A RESOLUTION of the Government of India in the Public Works Department has lately been issued, modifying existing rules with reference to the practice of taking security from lower subordinates in the P. W. D., when placed in charge of cash or stores. It appears that this practice has been temporarily dispensed with in the North-West Provinces and Central India as a tentative measure for five years; and the results are reported to be satisfactory in each case. The opinions, however, of the local authorities throughout India seem to be about equally divided as to the expediency of maintaining or permanently discontinuing the practice. The Supreme Government has consequently ordered that in future it shall be left to the discretion of the local authorities to determine in each case whether security shall or shall not be exacted; and, if exacted, whether the amount shall be paid in a lump sum or by deductions from salary.

UNFORTUNATE opposing factions are reported to exist in the Court of the Nizam, as well as among the people of Hyderabad, caused by the serious differences between the Prime Minister, Sir Salar Jung and the Nawab Shams-ool-Oomrah, his co-Regent. It is stated that previous to the appointment of the latter Sir Salar Jung remonstrated on the ground of the utter impossibility of their acting in concert, but was assured that the new co-Regent would not interfere in the internal administration. This pledge the Co-Regent has by no means carried out, and it is alleged that all the opponents of enlightened reforms look to him as their leader and supporter against the Prime Minister. A correspondent of the *Statesman* declares that it is time for the British Government to declare itself either on the side of the Prime Minister or the co-Regent.

THE reply of the Porte to the representations of the British Government with regard to the execution of reforms in Asia has not yet been given in the form of an official note, but Safvet Pasha has verbally informed Sir A. H. Layard that the Ottoman Government adhere to the scheme of reforms drawn up by the British Ambassador. In making this communication Safvet Pasha pointed out the necessity of obtaining the requisite means for carrying out the reforms, and asked for an advance of £6,000,000 on the surplus revenue accruing to the Porte from Cyprus.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India, and in consideration of the exceptional services rendered by him, and the esteem in which he is held by the Government, the invalid pension of Rs. 5,000 a year, to which Mr. George Kellner is entitled, has been increased by the Secretary of State to Rs. 6,000 a year. Mr. Kellner has also received, in addition to the above pension, a special donation of £3,000.

THE most recent intelligence from Cyprus states that the troops are still suffering from fever, as might be expected at this season. Sir Garnet Wolseley revisiting Larnaca, found the town much improved by the efforts of the Governor, Col. White, with the assistance of Col. Warren, who has been appointed to discharge the functions of Civil Governor of the Island. A contract for the construction of an *abattoir* has been signed, and plans for a market-place are under consideration. One of the first results of the settlement of Englishmen is the publication of a newspaper; and, accordingly, the first number has appeared of *Cyprus*, a weekly journal of Agriculture and Commerce, published at Larnaca on the 29th ult. It consists of four pages of four columns each, one half of the paper being in English and the remainder in Romanic, and, notwithstanding its modest dimensions, the price is 5d. per number. The chief contents of *Cyprus*, which is believed to be the first newspaper ever published in the island, are announcements relating to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the British occupation, and articles on the advantages of the English protection, with several columns of advertisements. Another consequence of our occupation has been the multiplication of grog-shops. A memorial signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Gibraltar and many members of the Church of England Temperance Association has been just forwarded to Sir Garnet Wolseley,



asking him to place a check on such an increase of inducements to intemperance in the island, which, it is urged, would be a serious blot on the English rule.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, which arrived in Shanghai on the 12th July, reported that when in the vicinity of Tong-Tong Island the progress of the steamer was suddenly stopped, and the cause was ascertained to be a tremendous ray (flat fish), which doubtless had been surprised in its sleep having been struck by the stem of the steamer. The engines were stopped immediately, and an attempt was made to raise the monster on to the deck. All the materials used in the attempt, however, broke under the weight, and the interesting capture had to be abandoned, to the great regret of all. According to the estimate of some persons on board, the fish weighed from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds.

#### PROFESSOR GARCIN DE TASSY.

All lovers of the East and its literature will unite with us in sincere regrets for the loss of the venerable Professor of Living Oriental languages in France. M. Garcin de Tassy was a scholar of whom any country might be proud, as he displayed in an eminent degree the quality which of all others is most valuable to a people—that is, painstaking perseverance. The good old Professor laboured with untiring industry and affectionate earnestness at the studies which he had taken up in youth; and he reaped the well-earned reward—a fame as extensive and as illustrious as the subject to which he had given his heart. Wherever Oriental tongues found admirers or a home, there the name of M. Garcin de Tassy was held in honour. There is even a pathos in the love which bound the Professor to his work, remembering that his fellow-workers fifty and odd years old are too young to have witnessed the beginning of his labours.

Professor Garcin de Tassy was born at Marseilles on the 20th of January, 1794, and at the age of twenty-three he went to Paris, to place himself under the care of M. Sylvestre de Sacy, another of the great Orientalists of whom France can boast. The affectionate care of this illustrious Semitic scholar was appreciated by the young pupil, who quickly became master of both the Arabic and Persian languages. He afterwards acquired Hindustani—an uncommon accomplishment for a Frenchman;—and it is upon his mastery of this latter language that his fame chiefly rests. In 1838 he was elected to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, in succession to the famous Talleyrand. M. de Tassy was one of the founders of the Société Asiatique de Paris, of which he afterwards became President; and he was also a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of England, and numerous other learned bodies.

A long list of books contains the result of the labours of this eminent man, of which it is only needful to name a few of the chief. The *Mantic Ut-tair* or “Language of Birds,” was a translation from the Persian, a language for which the Professor felt a special attachment. His Hindustani works are those, however, which, as said above, form the real basis of his fame. His “*Aventures de Kamrup*,” “*Œuvres de Wali*,” and “*Christomathie Hindi ou Hindoui*,” are of this class; but what may fairly be called the work of his life is his “*Histoire de la Littérature Hindoue ou Hindoustanie*.” This work is not only remarkable from the research it involved, and from its being the only book on the subject, but it became pre-eminently the work of his life from the fact that he continued it in the shape of annual supplements until his very death. This History of Hindustani literature possesses great merit, as is sufficiently attested by its wide diffusion, and this constant reference made to it. It will be a labour of love to some of the pupils of the departed Professor to carry on the work he has so ably commenced, and to enlarge and correct the History itself so as to make it answer fully the purposes of its venerable writer.

Professor Garcin de Tassy was not a mere book-worm whose love expended itself on the tomes he perused; on the contrary, he was a man of gentle and genial heart, who felt a human interest in the people whose languages he acquired. This kindly interest manifested itself in many ways, and is attested by his “*Mémoires sur les Particularités de la Religion Musulmane dans l'Inde*,” his dissertation on the “*Poesie Philosophique et Religieuse chez les Persans*,” his “*Description des Monumens de Delhi*,” and his numerous articles in the *Journal Asiatique*; but chiefly by the generous manner in which he opened his house to all his fellow scholars and to all interested in the East, both native and European. The name of Garcin de Tassy is well known to and esteemed by thousands of the natives of India, as well as by Europeans. He was indeed as remarkable for his gentleness and practical goodness as for his learning; and few men have the glory of leaving behind them so many personal friends. On September 2, at the age of eighty-four, Professor Garcin de Tassy breathed his last, dying, as he had always lived, a sincere and pious Christian.

## Odds and Ends.

THE HON. SORABJEE S. BENGALIE has resigned his seat in the Bombay Local Legislative Council, in consequence of his continued ill-health.

SAID ABDOL KUREEM KHAN GHAAZEE, a near relative of the Amir Shere Ali, who rebelled against the Russians in Khokand, and was, in consequence, compelled to seek refuge in Kabul some two years ago, has crossed into British territory, accompanied by some twenty-five followers.

THE HON. RAO SAHEB V. N. MUNDLIK, C.S.I., has been re-appointed an Additional Member of the Council of H.E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

THE *Bombay Gazette* learns that Mr. Morarjee Goculdas, a member of the new Order of the Indian Empire, has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He is the first Bhattia gentleman who has had the honour of a Councillorship conferred upon him.

YIELDING to the pressing remonstrances of the British Resident at Mandalay the King of Burma has released the American citizen, Colonel Wyndham, from prison.

A NATIVE Bombay paper says that Mr. Nursey Kessonji has decided to start a woollen manufactory in Bombay, which will be the first of the kind in India.

THE *Indian Daily News* says that Mr. Croft has, after a service of eleven years in the department, been confirmed in the appointment of Director of Public Instruction, *vice* Mr. J. Sutcliffe, deceased.

It is reported that General Warre succeeds Sir Charles Staveley as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. General Warre served in India with the 57th Regiment from 1857 to 1861, and then went to New Zealand.

THE *Indian Daily News* understands that Lieutenant G. Wilson, R.N., 1st officer of the Indian Government steamer *Tenasserim*, has been appointed to the command of the *Irrawaddy*, *vice* the Hon. E. M. D. Browne, deceased.

THE death is announced of the Very Rev. D. M. Gomes, Vicar-General of the North, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa.

A SERIOUS collision has occurred between the s.s. *European* and the sailing ship *Stornoway*, outside Bombay harbour. Both vessels were damaged and have returned to the harbour.

THE amount of cash in the reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 15th August was Rs. 1,64,04,465.

A SEVERE shock of earthquake, strong enough to stop clocks and upset a night-lamp, was felt at Akyab on the 4th inst.

HIS Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has again forwarded a subscription of one hundred rupees, to Mr. Gregson, on behalf of the funds of the Soldiers' Total Abstinence Association, signifying his approval of the work of the Association, for the suppression of drunkenness in the Army of India.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES.—The question whether the children of dancing girls and other professional women in India should be allowed to attend Government schools is regarded by the Home Government as one of considerable importance. The Secretary of State has, therefore, in a communication to Madras on the subject expressed a desire that it may be referred to the Government of India for consideration, after consultation with the various local Governments and Administrations.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Prendergast, Mrs. Dunlop and three infants, Mr. G. G. O. V. Ray, Rev. Mr. Barker, Mr. E. C. Morris, Lieut. E. Lloyd, Mr. A. E. Porter, Mr. J. J. Biedy, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Rev. G. Gohart, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, Major Manderson, R.E., Major A. G. Owen, Major Carling, Capt. Kumete.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Sir Richard Garth, Dr. and Mrs. Wisham, Mr. H. Groves, Col. and Mrs. Couchman and child, Mr. Algar.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. E. L'Estrange, Mrs. Blackburne, Dr. and Mrs. Leitner, and Major F. W. Grant.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—George Roche Smith, Esq., M.D., late Surgeon to 7th Hussars and 2nd Queen's Royal, at 25, Brondesbury-road, Kilburn, Sept. 7, aged 75. Major-General John Simpson, C.B., Col. H.M.'s 34th Regt. (retired), at Fyning, near Petersfield, Sept. 8 [This gallant officer served with distinguished bravery in the Crimea (1854) and in the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857.]

BENGAL.—J. G. S. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Bengal, at sea, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Bokhara*, Aug. 1. Mr. G. P. Rao, Bengal Police, at Bellary, of cholera, July 20. Lieut. J. F. Erskine, R.H.A., at Morar, Aug. 13. E. A. F. Mayer, late District Engineer of Malda, at Calcutta, Aug. 17. Charles Currie, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at Agra, Sept. 3. Michael Henderson, Esq., late of Calcutta, at Turfhiils Kinross, Sept. 8.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. R. S. Clarke, Assistant Commissary General, at Bombay, July 22. James Pope, Esq., of Baroda, at Brighton, Sept. 9, aged 26. C. Curry, Esq., at 40, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Sept. 11.

MADRAS.—Major Thomas J. Hammond, H.M.E.I.S., Madras Army (retired), at Magdalen-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 6, aged 57. Col. J. V. Morris, late of the Madras Staff Corps, at Venn House, Ugborough, South Devon, Sept. 7, aged 49. G. L. Pearce, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Negapatam, Aug. 15, aged 35. W. H. Pattison, Esq., District Superintendent British Burmah Police, at Loughborough Park, Sept. 6.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

FRIDAY, September 13, 1878.

## RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

A QUARTER of a century ago one of the ablest statesmen who ever presided over the destinies of India, the Marquis of Dalhousie, when advocating the commencement of a system of railways in that country, expressed himself as follows:—

Great tracts are teeming with produce they cannot dispose of. Others are scantily bearing what they would carry in abundance if only it could be conveyed whither it is needed. Every increase of facilities for trade has been attended, as we have seen, with an increased demand for articles of European produce in the most distant markets of India, and we have yet to learn the extent and value of the interchange which may be established with people beyond our present frontier, and which is yearly and rapidly increasing. Ships from every part of the world crowd our ports in search of produce which we have or could obtain in the interior, but which at present we cannot profitably fetch to them, and new markets are opening to us on this side of the globe under circumstances which defy the foresight of the wisest to estimate their probable value and calculate their future extent.

Five-and-twenty years have elapsed since these words were uttered, a brief period in the history of a nation, yet what results have been achieved during the interval; were the noble Marquis alive to peruse Mr. Juland Danvers's valuable and instructive report for the year 1877-78 how astonished would he be; 7,551 miles of line opened for traffic; £113,344,541 expended in the construction of railways, and 132,040 persons employed. Yet railway enterprise in India is but in its infancy, for not only have the British Government executed works of gigantic magnitude, but several chiefs are endeavouring with commendable activity to develop, by this means, the resources of their territories; and the time will not improbably arrive when all the States within the "Red line" will be riddled with a network of rails. Nor can this result be regarded with indifference. Apart from the strategical importance of railways as a means of rapidly concentrating troops upon any given spot, their value as promoters of civilisation is incalculable; and in a country like India more particularly is this the case, for not only are there thousands of acres of soil comparatively valueless, owing to the want of means of transport, but the land is in places, as, alas! we too well know, desolated by drought and consequent famine. "It is difficult," such are the words of the Government of India Resolution acknowledging the services of the employes on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, who so nobly with "unflagging exertions day and night," lent their aid in bringing food to the famishing people during the recent distress in Southern India, "to measure the value of the railway at such a time as this, or the magnitude of the calamity which, without it must have supervened. If these events had happened before the construction of this railway, the misfortunes of the people, and the responsibilities of Government would have been indefinitely aggravated." If this be the estimate placed by the Viceroy's Government upon the value of railways in India, it must be a source of congratulation, that in a pecuniary point of view they are even now remunerative investments for capital, and bid fair to become more and more so as years roll on. The average earnings of all the State Railways during the year 1877 were £5. 5s. per cent.; in one case, the East Indian, as much as £9 per cent. was reached, while the Eastern Bengal, "in the latter half of the year, yielded a profit, which, after paying interest on debentures, would have given a dividend on the share capital at the rate of £13 per cent. per annum." Compared with the year 1872 the net average receipts have risen from £3. 2s. 4d. to £5. 5s. per cent. per annum. In consequence of this large increase of revenue, not only have Government not had to pay any guaranteed interest, but they have actually received nearly half a million of money into the public exchequer. Admitting that the results of the year have been influenced to no inconsiderable extent by the receipts on account of the largely increased traffic in grain consequent upon the famine in Southern India, there is still much ground for congratulation with reference to the past, and ample room for sanguine anticipation as regards the future. There is, however, one cause for regret, viz., the paucity of native holders of stock; out of 63,392 proprietors there are but 346 natives; not only does this indicate, apparently, a want of confidence on the part of the latter, but it deprives Government of a very powerful hold on its subjects in the event of disturbances on an alarming scale, such as occurred in 1857-58. Were all the national capital invested in Government securities, or in any undertaking such as guaranteed railways, the interest on which in the event of rebellion could no longer be paid by the State, it would require a considerable amount of persuasion to induce the populace to risk the savings of a life-time, in order to afford an opportunity to plotters and intriguers of enriching themselves by theft and plunder, even though the bait be held out of anarchy and discord, an allurements well nigh irresistible for Asiatics. Rebellion seldom comes where the people have anything considerable to lose; hence it would have been matter of congratulation, had Mr. Danvers' report indicated a commencement on the part of the natives of abandoning the deep-seated habit of hoarding, or laying out in ornaments and jewellery savings which should form a pension for the family.

It has previously been stated that a large number of persons are employed in connection with the railways in India. Although the far greater portion of these are natives, there is still a considerable element of European and Eurasian artificers, who in many instances have married native women; hence springs a large and increasing race of half-caste children, the importance of whose training "in a manner which would give them the best opportunity of becoming good citizens in the land of their adoption" has attracted the attention of the authorities in India. So long ago as 1860, that large-hearted statesman, Lord Canning, pointed out that, if—

Measures for educating these children are not promptly and vigorously encouraged and aided by the Government, we shall soon find ourselves embarrassed in all large towns and stations with a floating population of Indianised-English loosely brought up, and exhibiting most of the worst qualities of both races; whilst the European population, already so numerous that the means of education offered to it are quite inadequate, will increase more rapidly than ever. I can hardly imagine a more profitless, unmanageable community than one so composed. It might be long before it would grow to be what could be called a class dangerous to the State; but a very few years will make it, if neglected, a glaring reproach to the Government, and to the faith which it will, however ignorant and vicious, nominally profess. On the other hand, if cared for betimes, it will become a source of strength to British rule, and of usefulness to India.

No systematic arrangement appears as yet to have been made, but the Directors of the various Companies have ex-

pressed real interest in the question, and are taking steps to ascertain the best mode of meeting the object in view. More than this, a start has already been made. The Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company has commenced with a school at Mussorie, where accommodation is provided for twenty-eight children. A Hill school has also been established at Naini Tal available for children of employes on the East Indian Railway. There is, however, still room for improvement in Southern India, where in some places there is an "utter dearth of the means of education," while in few spots is the provision otherwise than "very imperfect." The great difficulty is that of climate; the moist, depressing, and in many cases malarious, atmosphere of the plains is fatal to the undeveloped frames of children of tender years; hence Mr. Danvers has wisely suggested that as soon as possible after infancy they should be removed to hill stations and there receive the advantage of school instruction and discipline. The matter was warmly taken up by Lord Northbrook during his period of Viceroyalty, and there is little doubt that his successor will use every means in his power to avert a pressing difficulty, and one which, as has been previously stated, will, if neglected, become a "glaring reproach to Government."

## Correspondence.

### THE LATE CAPTAIN FELIX JONES, I.N.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Only a fortnight ago I addressed you a letter regarding the career of an officer of the Indian Army who was denied any recognition for his services. Now I write to you of an officer of my own Service, a man of well-known fame in the East, but who expired on the 3rd inst., at Upper Norwood, without having received any honorary distinction from the Government he had served for fifty years. Captain Felix Jones entered the Indian Navy in 1828, and for the succeeding quarter of a century was uninterruptedly employed in almost every survey of importance on which the officers of his service—admitted by such authorities as Rawlinson, Markham, Murchison, Goldsmid, and others to be unsurpassed—were engaged. Felix Jones was not even second to such men as Moresby, Carless, and Haines, and greater praise we cannot give. Though a mere boy of seventeen when he commenced work in the Red Sea Survey, in the *Palinurus*, under Commander Moresby, his talents found ample recognition, and the draughting of the northern portion of the Red Sea was intrusted to him, the southern portion being by Capt. Dugald Campbell, who still survives. On the completion of the survey of the Red Sea, which occupied between 1829 and 1834, Felix Jones was engaged in the survey of the Maldive Islands, again under Captain Moresby, and drew the original charts, the execution of which was so beautiful that they were submitted for the inspection of the Queen. In 1837 we find him engaged in the Gulf of Manasar and coast of Ceylon on the same laborious duty, and how laborious and exposed only those can know who have been similarly occupied in open boats under a tropical sun. Lieutenant Jones commanded the steamer *Nitocris* in the Euphrates Expedition from the 6th of May, 1840, performed the ascent of the Euphrates to Bales, a distance of 1,130 miles, in twenty days, in conjunction with three other steamers, commanded by Lieutenants Campbell, Grounds, and M. Lynch, and crossed the Syrian Desert to Beyrout, where he communicated with the British Fleet, then engaged in operations against Mehemet Ali, and connected the Euphrates and Mediterranean by chronometric measurements for longitude. He then brought the *Nitocris* down to the Gulf, but remained in Mesopotamia surveying the country under the late Lieutenant Blosse Lynch, I.N., until 1846. In the following year, on his being appointed Surveyor-General of Mesopotamia, he returned thither from Bombay, having completed a map of the countries between the Mediterranean, Kurdistan, Persia, and the Gulf. The list of his labours as a surveyor and scientific explorer between 1847-53 would fill a page, but the journals of the Royal and Bombay Geographical Societies are enriched with many of his

memoirs and maps, and others were published by Government. After twenty-five years' continuous service he was compelled to proceed to England on sick leave, and returned by Asia Minor and Constantinople, bringing with him a map, in three sheets, of Babylonia, which was lost in the India-office. Our political relations with Persia assuming a threatening aspect, he returned hastily to Bagdad, and on the 1st of March, 1855, was appointed Officiating Political Agent and Consul-General in Turkish Arabia, and in the following October succeeded Captain (now General Sir Arnold) Kemball as Political Resident at Bushire. In the capacity of Chief Political Officer to the Persian Expedition he received the repeated thanks of Sir James Outram, who recommended him for honours, which, however, he was denied by the Government. Again, during the Indian Mutiny, he rendered service to his country by keeping in check the disposition of Persia and the warlike Arab maritime tribes to intrigue against British supremacy; but, though he received the repeated thanks of the Indian and Home Governments, in February, 1863, when, after a few months' sick leave to England, he returned to Bombay to resume his appointment at Bushire, he found himself superseded.

Captain Felix Jones may be said to have died in harness, as he had recently completed his magnificent map of Assyria. This work, which occupied the declining years of his life, is well-known to geographers for its completeness and accuracy.—Yours faithfully,

C. R. Low.

Chelsea, Sept. 5.

### EXPORT TRADE FROM INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to call your attention to Mr. Juland Danvers's Report on Railways in India, of which a summary is published in the *Times* of this morning. The advantages gained by abolishing export taxes on Indian produce, supplied to all parts of the world, are shown by the marvellous increase in the quantities of wheat and oil seeds exported. The export duty on wheat was abolished on the 4th of January, 1873; the quantities of wheat exported immediately rose with astonishing rapidity:—In 1875-76, 2,498,185 cwt.; in 1876-77, 5,583,336 cwt.; in 1877-78, 6,340,150 cwt.; what a benefit this has been to the industrious cultivator, to the peasants who plough well the rich black soil, or manure well the poor soils! The valley of the Nerbuddah produces wheat in richest abundance! When I was stationed in 1844 at Jubbulpur, wheat could with difficulty be sold, so imperfect were the means of transporting it to towns for consumption. The road from Jubbulpore to Mirzapore was considered of inestimable importance, because it enabled wheat (as well as cotton) to be transported to the Ganges, instead of rotting on the ground. Now, the Jubbulpur farmer may fancy with truth that the produce of his fields will feed the poor in London, Aberdeen, and Dublin.

And if the wisdom of the Indian Government on the 4th of January, 1873, has effected so much good, may we not hope that a Hardy, a Drummond, and a Yule will on the 4th of January next abolish the export tax on rice, by which measure the cultivation of rice in India will be greatly encouraged, and extended irrigation canals and other works will become very profitable, and Government will be able to sell its bills of exchange on India at much higher rates? All who wish to send home money from India will share in the profit.

In the same summary in the *Times* of to-day the Editor has shown that the wise abolition of export taxes on oil seeds has been equally beneficial. The exports of linseed during the past year have amounted to 7,198,918 cwts., while in the previous year they were 5,614,617. The exports of rape seed (mustard seed) have risen from 2,080,760 cwts. in 1876-77 to 3,193,488 cwts. in 1877-78.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, a Cambridge Trinity College man, who entered the Bengal Civil Service by competition, is well able to inform Government on the subject of the abolition of export duties. This gentleman is now one of the Famine Commissioners, and is highly esteemed by the Indian Government. In his Report in 1865-66 on the Land Revenue Settlement of the district of Hoshungabad, in the Nerbudda Valley, he wrote

But the feature which will most distinctly be impressed on his memory will be the immense fertility of the valley, and the great plains of wheat, which seem to stretch into immeasurable distance around him. They are often interrupted by jungle and hill, and are never really so unbroken as they seem to be, for a reference to a map will frequently show that much

of the land is untilld, though the eye is too much attracted by the wheat to notice the intervening fallows. But in many parts of the district the traveller can stand where, for ten miles in every direction, he sees nothing but one waving illimitable mass of wheat.

Sept. 6.

Your faithful servant,

T.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### ALARMING ADVANCE OF RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN AFGHANISTAN.

It is evident from the information which has reached the Government of India that Kabul has now become an active centre for Russian intrigues, and the fact may well be viewed with alarm when adequate attention is bestowed upon the territorial acquisitions which the policy of the English Government has permitted Russia to make in Armenia. Russia is determined to lose no time in consolidating her power in Asia, and if she does not secure an ally in Shere Ali of Kabul England may depend upon it that it will not be for the want of Russian diplomacy. Hints of Russian movements in Central Asia seem to have leaked out in England, and the guarded manner in which the Under-Secretary of State has felt it advisable to reply to questions put to him in Parliament upon the subject shows that some new disclosure of Russian aggression will soon have to be made. The information which had reached India about the state of affairs in Kabul is full enough to lead to the belief that Russia has succeeded in making friendly arrangements with Shere Ali. So far back as the 22nd of July General Abramoff, the Governor-General of Samarcand, arrived in Kabul with his mission. There must have been previous negotiations between the Ameer and the Russian agent, because if there had not, the latter would never have been allowed to cross the Afghan frontier. The subsequent proceedings point to the establishment of an *entente cordiale* which it behoves the Government of India to view, if not with alarm, at least with a serious appreciation of the gravity of the situation. The mission was received in durbar by Shere Ali, who accepted letters from the Czar and the Governor-General of Turkestan. On the 2nd August the Ameer held a grand review in honour of his visitors, troops and representatives being summoned from all parts of Shere Ali's territory to swell the importance of the occasion. The next step in the proceedings is the presentation of written replies by the Ameer to the Russian letters. These letters, we are informed, were at once sent off to Tashkend by a special messenger. The Government of India's speculations on the character of the diplomatic negotiations that were carried on make no mention of any political probabilities. The Russians "are popularly believed to desire some establishments in the north-west of Afghanistan." What does "some establishments" mean? Does the phrase indicate that Russia has acquired, or is about to acquire, a foothold in Shere Ali's territory? The Russians "openly talk of opening up trade between Russia and Afghanistan." Again, the Russians "praise the Kabul manufactures which, they say, might be improved by the admission of Europeans into the country." What Europeans? Russians or Englishmen? Yet again, the Russians "express a desire to visit Herat and the western frontier." This last proposal, if true, is astounding. Perhaps General Abramoff and his Cossacks, who are singular emissaries for a peaceful commercial mission, will next proceed to Kandahar, and thence inspect the best means of passing through Khelat and the Bolan Pass! We trust that the Government of India now perceives the folly of what has been dignified with the name of a frontier policy. It has, upon the serious news which has just reached India from Kabul, decided to send a special mission under Sir Neville Chamberlain to confer with the Ameer; but we are afraid it is now too late for negotiations with Shere Ali to effect any good. That grateful potentate is already in the hands of the Russians, and perhaps it was natural for him to conclude that the Power which crushed Turkey, the greatest Mohammedan Power in the world—which had wrested from the Sultan territory both in Europe and in Asia—and which was striding on through Turkestan towards the borders of his own kingdom, was quite able to perform the feat of stripping him of his sovereignty just as it had despoiled the Ameer of Central Asia, and that, therefore, his wisest plan was to fall in with whatever it asked. What policy has the Government of India to show that could produce the same impression of irresistible power upon the mind of Shere Ali as the policy of successful aggrandisement which Russia has persistently carried out? The power which England displayed unmistakably before the eyes of the Afghans when Generals Pollock and Nott penetrated to Kabul is now forgotten, and there only remains in recollection the "humane" policy of successive Indian Governments which, instead of exciting admiration, has filled the Ameer and his counsellors with contempt for the Government of India and the influence of England. For years past Shere Ali has been petted by the Government of India with valuable presents of arms and money, but the pampered despot grew spoiled and sulky, with the result that partly through spite and partly through the moral influence of Russia's Turkish conquests,

he has now thrown himself into the arms of the Power which of all others on earth England has the most reason to dread. Sir Lewis Pelly was sent to Peshawur to confer with an envoy from Kabul. The two talked a great deal; as this was strictly within the lines of the Government of India's policy; and finally the negotiations were brought to an abrupt termination. The Pelly mission, in short, was a complete failure, Shere Ali conceding nothing and not even showing any anxiety whether the Government of India remained on friendly terms with him or not. The Government of India then said it would leave Shere Ali to himself, retiring from the scene with these words—"If his Highness really desires to strengthen the bonds of his relations with us, we shall at all times be ready to reciprocate that desire, and to assist him in promoting the attainment of its object, but if he has no such desire we cannot act on the assumption of a sentiment the evidence of which is not before us. The matter is one which concerns his Highness rather than ourselves, and we cannot accept or acknowledge unreciprocated liabilities." Even this haughty determination to leave Shere Ali to himself produced no satisfactory effect. Shere Ali still remained sulky; the Russians made the most of the opportunity; and now the Government of India is placed in the humiliating position of being the first to sue for a re-establishment of those friendly relations which Lord Lytton was good enough to offer to extend to the Ameer when that gentleman in his hours of repentance might choose to ask for them. The fact is a triumph to Shere Ali, and the contempt which he must feel for the Government of India when he finds he has frightened it into sending a special mission to Kabul after it had professed to wash its hands of him and his affairs, will make him an exceedingly difficult person to persuade that England and, not Russia is the Power which it will be most to his advantage to appease. Lord Lytton's great blunder was committed when he consented to Sir Lewis Pelly's mission to Peshawur without determining at the same time to show Shere Ali that the Government of India was prepared to give material support to the demands of its representative, or at all events those "suggestions" which should have been demands. And now that Russian diplomacy, by its activity and alertness, has scored another victory over English policy, we cannot see how Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission can repair the blunder. Vigorous steps must, however, be taken immediately to secure the Khyber Pass, just as the Bolan Pass has been already occupied. The time has gone by for shuffling, timid, and discreditable political relations with the Amir of Kabul.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

RAWUL PINDEE, Aug. 7.—At the present time, when the question of changing the civil titles of medical officers for military titles is attracting some attention, I think a case which occurred here recently will serve to illustrate the folly and incongruity of the system at present in vogue according to which the medical officers and subordinates are neither "fish, flesh, nor good red-herring," as they are employed in the military branch of the service without holding any military status, or themselves being liable to military law, at least so far as punishment goes. An apothecary the other night pronounced a soldier who was brought to hospital drunk, and sent him to the guard-room; the sergeant of the guard sent him back, being of opinion that the man was not drunk; whereupon he was detained in hospital. The following morning he was brought up before the surgeon of the regiment, and on being charged with being drunk on the previous night, he denied the charge. The apothecary was called, and maintained that the man was decidedly drunk when he saw him. This irritated the son of Mars, who, without any further ado, started kicking and punching the apothecary, and this in the presence of the surgeon. Now this sort of thing would never have occurred had both the surgeon and apothecary held *bona-fide* recognised military positions. A soldier newly arrived in the country, and who has all his life never known an apothecary to be other than a civilian pure and simple, cannot be expected to know intuitively that the Indian genus is a military officer, and so long as he regards the apothecary as a civilian, he of course thinks it a lesser offence to strike an apothecary than it would be to return an insolent answer to a newly-fledged lance corporal. To return to the case under notice. The doctor insists upon having the soldier tried by court-martial, whilst I believe both the colonel of the regiment and the general commanding consider that he should not be tried, and the probabilities are the man will get off scot-free. Leaving aside the question of discipline, involved here, I should think that to be kicked and knocked about in this promiscuous style cannot be over-pleasant to the feelings of the medical men, and it is therefore by no means surprising that they are so anxious to have military titles and recognised army positions conferred on them. I would go a step further, and advocate that both doctors and medical subordinates ought essentially to be soldiers, as far as the rules and regulations of the service go, and in the case of medical subordinates they should be enlisted and be



liable to any punishment a court-martial can award, for it is the height of folly—as is the case now—to bring a medical subordinate before a court-martial for trial, when the utmost punishment the court can award him is dismissal from the service, even where the offence committed is carelessness or neglect of duty resulting in loss of life. The military position of warrant officers held by the medical subordinates only serves to ensure to them the privileges allowed to that class in the service as regards pay, leave, &c., and nothing more. I do not see any reason why both doctors and medical subordinates should not also undergo a course of instruction in drill and in the use of the rifle and sword, which knowledge would enable them to defend themselves if attacked whilst on field service.

## Miscellaneous.

**BAHLOLZAI HOSTAGES.**—We hear that, with the permission and sanction of the Supreme Government, the detention of the Sahmon Khel and Bahlolzai hostages in the Punjab is to be continued for another year, i.e., to the end of the official year, 1878-79, at a cost of about Rs. 700 per mensem.

**ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.**—The Government of India is reported to have placed the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces for expenditure on *tuccavee* advances, to be made without interest to cultivators, for the purpose of enabling them to purchase bullocks, ploughs, and grain-seed for the *khureef* season.

**SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.**—A private in H.M. 54th Regiment, stationed at Fort William, named Alfred Benton, committed suicide on the 19th ult. by shooting himself. The deceased forfeited his good conduct badge about a month ago, which seems to have preyed upon his mind. —*Pioneer*.

**SUICIDE AT ALMORA.**—A Naini Tal correspondent reports the death, by his own hand, of Mr. Strachan, Postmaster of Almora, and late a captain in H.M.'s 47th Regiment. It would appear, says the writer in question, "that during a fit of temporary insanity he loaded a pistol and blew his brains out—from what cause is unknown, but it is surmised financial embarrassment." —*Times of India*.

**RAJAH OF POOREE.**—A memorial, signed by the independent chiefs, maharajahs, rajahs, and zemindars, &c., all over India, engrossed on parchment in four different languages, —namely, English, Bengalee, Persian, and Ooryah, is about to be presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for showing mercy to the unfortunate Durponarian Sing, late Rajah of Pooree, who has been transported for life.

**A PRINCELY GIFT.**—His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior, G.C.B., whose liberality is proverbial, has sent some lacs of rupees to his agent in Benares to perform some grand Anusthan of Mahadeva. One crore of Mahadevas will be worshipped, and while the worshipping goes on 500 Maharatta Brahmins will be daily fed; besides this a large sabha (meeting) of the Maharatta Brahmins will be held, when rupees will be distributed to them. —*Bombay Gazette*.

**IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE.**—The value of merchandise imported into Calcutta during the month of July last, showed Bengal a falling-off of Rs. 23,10,154, and that of bullion and specie a falling off of Rs. 10,10,871, as compared with the same period last year; while in the exports of merchandise there was a decrease of Rs. 1,27,86,615, and in those of bullion and specie of Rs. 2,71,031. The net amount of Customs duties realised showed a decrease of Rs. 8,53,430.

**THE CAMP AT MITTRI.**—It is contemplated to remove the camp now at Mittri a little more to the north, to a point about half way between the foot of the Bolan and Dera Ghazee Khan, on a line more parallel with our own frontier stations; and Major H. Collett, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Head-Quarters, has been deputed to assist Major Sandeman in selecting a new location. —*Pioneer*.

**DEATH OF MR. J. INGLIS, M.A.**—The death is announced of Mr. J. Inglis, M.A., the Head Master of the Fyzabad High School, who succumbed to an attack of cholera on Aug. 3. The deceased was popular in his own circle, and his worth was appreciated in the Educational Department. Mr. Inglis was well-known in Bombay in connection with the Scottish Orphanage and the John Cannon Schools. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University. In private life he was remarkable for his geniality.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—We see from the fifteenth annual report of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles that there was an increase of ten in the effective strength of the regiment during the past year, as compared with 1876-77. A striking illustration of the shifting condition of Anglo-Indian society is furnished by the fact that during the interval two hundred and seventy, out of a total of six hundred and forty-four, members were struck off the roll from various causes, while a hundred and ninety-four recruits joined, and sixty-seven effective members of former years rejoined. The effective strength at the close of the year was five hundred and ninety, and forty-five only of the total strength were non-effective.

**OODEYPUR.**—We understand that the native state of Oodeypur is likely to follow the example of Dholpur in subjecting itself to a

re-settlement of the land revenue, and that the same course will be followed of transferring a settlement officer from the North-West Provinces, as was pursued in the case of Dholpur, of which the assessment was fixed with so much satisfaction to the authorities by Mr. Smith, late settlement officer of Agra. In this case it is not unlikely that the officer who will be made available for the purpose will be Mr. Wright, late settlement officer of Cawnpore. —*Pioneer*.

**AUSTRALIAN HORSES.**—The shipment of horses from Australia to India is going on briskly enough at present, and several of the finest and fleetest iron clippers have been taken up for the conveyance of this description of stock. The *Mairi Bhan* with 200 and the *Cingalee* with 120, have already sailed, and the *Mistley Hall* was to follow with 253 on board. The horses by this ship have been carefully selected by a Mr. Warren, who has an intimate acquaintance with the Indian market. The next ship to leave for India will be the large iron clipper *Thessalus*. —*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE LATE MR. H. WOODROW.**—The late Mr. Woodrow, who occupied the position of Director-General of Public Instruction in Bengal, was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold. Thence he went to Caius College, Cambridge, where he took his degree in 1846 as fifteenth Wrangler. He was subsequently invited to enter the public service as secretary and member of the Council of Education at Calcutta, in 1849; after which he became Senior Inspector of Schools in Bengal. He was next appointed to the important office which he filled at the time of his death, and during the performance of the duties of which he died of heart disease at Darjeeling, on the 11th of October, 1876, deeply and widely lamented. A handsome bust of him in marble has been executed at the request of the natives of Bengal as a token of the esteem in which they hold his memory and their high appreciation of his worth. —*Times*.

**CAMP OF EXERCISE.**—The *Pioneer* gives the following list of the troops detailed to take part in the Camp of Exercise at Hassan Abdal:—Artillery: D. Battery A Brigade, F.A., and I.A. Royal Horse Artillery; C Battery 3rd Brigade; E-3, and G-4 Royal Artillery; 11-9 Garrison Battery; two Mountain Batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force. Cavalry: 9th Lancers and 10th Hussars; 1st, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 19th Bengal Cavalry; two Regiments Punjab Cavalry. Infantry: 8th, 9th, 17th, and 25th Foot, 72nd Highlanders, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; 7th, 11th, 14th, 20th, 27th and 29th Native Infantry; 1st and 4th Gurkhas and four regiments of the Panjab Force, to include the 5th Gurkhas; also the 2nd, 3rd, and 7th Companies of Sappers and Miners. To the above very considerable force may perhaps be added the 24th and 28th Native Infantry, and the 4th Company of Sappers and Miners. The regiments and batteries of the Punjab Frontier Force will be selected by Major-General Roberts, its Commandant.

**CHOLERA AT AGRA.**—The *Delhi Gazette* is glad to say that the rumours which have been in circulation about cholera among the European troops at Agra have been very much exaggerated. There have been three cases at different times during the past three weeks, the last occurred on the 9th instant. A barrack sergeant living in cantonments was attacked on the 12th instant and died the same day. Some cases broke out in the lines of the 8th N.I. on the 5th instant, and the regiment moved into camp on the Brigade Parade Ground on the 6th. No cases have occurred in the camp. Since writing the above we hear that another case has been reported as having occurred in the Field Battery on the evening of the 14th. The *Pioneer* supplements this statement by the following:—Agra has been enjoying good and frequent showers, and the health of the station is improving. Mr. J. W. Jones, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, died there of cholera on the morning of the 17th instant.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 13. Str. *Discoverer*, Colombo; str. *Madras*, Kyonk Phyo; *Canute*, London 13. Strs. *Pemba* and *Penguin*, Singapore; *Baron Blantyre*, Dundee.—15. Str. *Chancellor*, Liverpool; *Stirlingshire*, Tutoorin.—19. Str. of Russia, London; str. *Poonah*, Southampton.—17. Str. *Crusader*, Colombo.—18. Str. *Ava*, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13. Strs. *Duke of Argyll* and *Gannet*.—13. *Britannia*, *Plassey* and *John Davis*.—14. Strs. *Colaba* and *Reliance*; City of Nankin and Cuba.—15. Str. *Ooryia*.—16. Str. *Japan*; *Zuleika*.—17. Strs. *Paladin*, *Rajpootana*, *Dornada* and *Counsellor*; *Lurlina*.—18. Strs. *Racilla*, *Madras*, *Meoca* and *Venloe*; *Dumbartonshire*.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 30, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 3 to 100 4
4 1/2 per Cent., 1878 ...	... Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 6 to 102 7
1 per Cent. ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 13 to 97 0
4 1/2 per Cent., 1872 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 14 to 97 0
5 1/2 per Cent., 1860-6 ...	... Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 8 to 103 12

### EXCHANGE.

	On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 2d.
Bills with Docts. ...	... at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2 to 10d.

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	809 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500	725 to 737½
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1355 to —
Coal Company...	1440	440 to 445
Cochin Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cochiar Tea Company...	300	143 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares...	250	165 to —
M. S. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company...	£20 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company...	100	60 to 61
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company...	250	220 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	187½ to —
Holts Tea Company...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1400 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	250	42 to 43
Rasayth's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	350 to —
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½	113 to 113
Punjab Bank...	100	— to —
Simla Bank...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to 58

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894)	Rs. 110	0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	112	0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	111 8	to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112	0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	114	0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	114 8	to 115 8
5 per Cent. 1873 ... (1893)	103 8	to 104 0

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 5 0 to 0 5 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	0 12 6 to 0 15 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 13 9 to 0 16 3
Linseed	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy	1 7 6 to 1 8 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rape	1 12 6 to 1 13 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

## TOBACCO CULTURE IN INDIA.

We have often pondered over the fact with some surprise, that tobacco culture has not attracted much European planting enterprise in India, in South India scarcely any. We say "with surprise," because there are so many districts in India, in the South in particular, admirably adapted by soil and climate to the successful culture of tobacco. Coconada, Dindigul, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore, and Mysor, are all districts where tobacco may be cultivated with equal success as in America, particularly in Coconada and Dindigul, where tobacco may be produced of a quality equal to Maryland and Virginia. The Godavery is essentially a tobacco-growing district. The tobacco grown on the Godavery delta at Coconada is the finest in India, and some samples, manufactured into cheroots by Messrs. Roberts and Co. of that town, which the writer smoked some eight years ago, were as choice and delicately flavoured as the best Havannah. The head of the firm retired shortly after with a large fortune. Coconada tobacco is largely exported to Burmah, where it is manufactured by the Burmese into the cigars which are so much appreciated by a large class of smokers in India. In the Godavery district, three-fourths at least of the population, of both sexes, must be smokers. The very children take a pull at the "weed" with as much relish as other youngsters suck a stick of candy. The writer is not exaggerating in the least when he declares that he has seen children of the tender age of four and five years solemnly puffing their "lunkas." Trichinopoly and Dindigul cheroots are as familiar as household words with smokers in Southern India, but a great deal of vile trash is sometimes sold as "Trichies." In Trichinopoly itself a "green-horn" is liable to be taken in. The reason why so large a quantity of bad and indifferent cheroots is exported from Trichinopoly and Dindigul is perhaps not known to many of our readers. The fact is that a great many of the tobacco farmers in the districts we refer to get heavily involved in the books of unscrupulous merchants, to whom they mortgage their crops in advance. The merchants force the farmers to force the process of manufacture, so as to get the tobacco into the market before other competitors. The consequence is that the tobacco is badly cured, and in many cases worthless. Captain Campbell owned several large tobacco plantations in Dindigul, which passed lately into the hands of a company formed at Madras.—*Madras Times*.

## Miscellaneous.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—From the report of the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies in Madras there are seventy-two registered companies, [involving a capital of Rs. 14,893,674.—*Times Telegram*.

HIGH COURT.—The Secretary of State has assented to the temporary appointment of a fifth Judge to the High Court of Madras, and has concurred in the recommendation of the Viceroy that a native gentleman should fill the post.

COURT MARTIAL ON MAJOR LANE.—The court-martial on Major Lane, of the Madras Staff Corps, lately assembled at Kamptee, has found him guilty of appropriating certain moneys, the property of the public rooms at that station, and has sentenced him to be cashiered. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has confirmed the sentence.

FLOOD IN THE GODAVERY.—A serious disaster is reported from the delta of the Godavery River. The system of sluices and anicuts, which restrain the river prior to the distribution of its waters over large tracts of country, has proved unequal to its work in consequence of the unusual rain. One of the principal anicuts has given way, and the waters have swept down into the plains, doing enormous damage to the crops.—*Times Telegram*.

PONDICHERY RAILWAY.—The construction of a railway from Pondicherry to the Gingee, where it will form a junction with a branch from the South Indian system, has been approved of by the French authorities. The railway is expected to be completed in about twelve months, and the South Indian Company are urged to push on the completion of their branch, so that no unnecessary delay will occur in opening up the new system of communication.—*Times of India*.

KIDNAPPING.—Army recruiters in Madras seem, for the last few months, to have allowed their zeal to outstep all common bounds of prudence. There has been in that Presidency a dearth of Eurasian drummer boys and trumpeters for some of the up-country sepoy regiments, and to obtain these the recruiters have allowed themselves to entice away boys without the slightest intimation to their relatives. The result of these indiscreet proceedings has been, in one case at least, a formal complaint to the Commander-in-Chief by those interested in the child.

THE LATE MR. E. L. PEARCE, C.S.—The *Madras Mail* of 15th and 17th August announced the death at Negapatam, from hepatic disease, of Mr. Edwin Langford Pearce, Acting Sub-Collector of Tanjor. He arrived at Negapatam a few months ago, and was soon widely esteemed in that part of Tanjor for his geniality, courtesy, and willingness to know and be known. He was a younger son of Dr. Pearce, Principal Inspector-General of Madras (Retired), and a brother of the first wife of Lord Napier of Magdala, as well as of Colonel Pearce, of the Mysor Commission, and Dr. Pearce of the Madras Army.

A PIOUS PHOTOGRAPHER.—A curious case has just occurred in the Madras Court of Small Causes. A native Christian having photographed the Archbishop of Goa and his suite for the sake of making some profit out of the sale of the photographs, presented a few copies to the Archbishop on the platform of the railway station, with a shower of pious blessings and a small bill for Rs. 66-8. The matter not being settled to his satisfaction, the pious photographer brought the affair into Court, and has had rather the worst of it.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

A NATIVE CORONER.—Coming upon the innovation of a native on the High Court Bench is the appointment of a native barrister the Acting Coronership in place of Mr. P. D. Shaw, who has obtained an appointment as a judge in the Travancore Chief Court. There were several applicants for the post now given away to a native, both among members of the Bar and of the Medical profession, and so the appointment will cause disappointment; but there is no reason why Mr. Subbramanier, the native gentleman in question, ought not to hold the office to which it has pleased the Government to appoint him.—*Madras Times*.

BELLARY AND MARMAGAO RAILWAY.—The proposal for a railway from Bellary to Marmagao, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is likely to assume a new shape. In addition to the objection that the terminus will be in Portuguese territory, it is now found that Marmagao is not suitable for harbour purposes. Further, the India Office is not disposed to give any official encouragement to the Marmagao scheme, although they have granted a concession to its promoters. It is not improbable that Carwar will be chosen as the seaport to which the enormous traffic of South Central India will be conducted, and, as Carwar is in British territory, it is not open to the objections which may be urged on political grounds against Marmagao.

OIL SEEDS.—It is in contemplation to start a new company in Madras under the auspices of some of the leading merchants for the sole purpose of extracting oils from the nuts and oil-seeds so abundantly produced in Southern India. When the company is fairly launched there will be an opportunity afforded of testing the quality of the ground-nut, cocoa-nut, gingelly, castor and linseed oils, as manufactured from the rude, primitive, native mills worked by bulls, and those manufactured by the imported European machinery. It is an ascertained fact that the refuse obtained from the native mills contains more nourishment for plants than that obtained from European machinery at Colombo and elsewhere. Consequently a very great and an incessant demand exists for a certain preparation from the refuse of the native mills, resembling cakes.

commonly known among the natives and mercantile community as *poonack*. The reason for this preference is owing to the *poonack* retaining a good quantity of oil from insufficient pressure, whereas the refuse obtained from the process of crushing the nuts and seeds by the European method perhaps does not possess much or an equal quantity of nourishing matter in it for the plants.—*Madras Times*.

**CONVEYANCE OF GOVERNMENT SALT.**—Mr. Bliss, the Special Salt Commissioner, has entered into a contract with one of the local firms, Messrs. Wilson and Co., for the conveyance of Government salt from Negatam and other southern ports to Vizagapatam and any other port in the Northern Circars, where salt may be required; Messrs. Wilson and Co. being allowed to arrange for the chartering of sailing or steam vessels according to the exigencies of the demand and service. The cost of putting the salt on board at the port of shipment, and of landing it at the port of destination, is to be borne by Government. This would amount to rs. two per ton, and a like amount will have to be paid for landing it at the port of destination. Taking at the rate of thirteen bags to a ton, the item of gunney bags, at say five annas per bag, would amount to rupees two and annas thirteen, and the cooly hire from the salt-pan to the boat at port of shipment, and from the boat to the place of stowage at the port of destination, at one anna per bag, would cost an additional thirteen annas per ton, so that the entire cost of transport from any one of the southern ports to any other port in the north is about rupees twelve and annas ten per ton. Dissatisfaction, however, exists in certain quarters, owing to the terms of the contract having been settled privately and no notification, inviting tenders, having been published.—*Madras Times*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Harvard, Boston; str. Socotra, Calcutta.—16. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Colombo.—17. Str. Himalaya, Bombay.—18. Str. Oriental, Negapatam.—19. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon; str. Colaba, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 13. Str. Oriental, Negapatam; str. Manora, Calcutta; str. Poonah, Calcutta.—14. Augusta, Coast.—16. Str. Duke of Argyll, London; Medusa, London; Hastings, Natal; Ironside, Coast.—17. Mary Steinhous, Calcutta; str. Cyrene, Calcutta; str. Socotra, Bombay.—17. Eremita, Moulmein; str. Virginia, Calcutta.—19. Str. Himalaya, Calcutta; str. Oriental, Rangoon.

## Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 21, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
" " " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
" " " at sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 7 15-16d.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	37 prem.
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### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	1870	4 to 1 prem.
4½ per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	1878	2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	3½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	3½ dis.

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 3d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### PROTEST AGAINST THE BOMBAY LICENCE TAX.

The following petition has been drawn up by the Bombay Trades Association, and a circular drawing attention to it has been widely circulated in English, Guzerati and Marathi:—

To his Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I., &c, &c., &c., Governor of Bombay in Council.

The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City of Bombay, engaged in Trades, Dealings, and Industries.

SHOWETH,—That an Act, entitled The Bombay Licence Act of 1878, otherwise Bombay Act III. of 1878, passed by the Bombay Legislative Council, received your Excellency's assent on the 13th February, 1878, and that of his Excellency the Governor-General on the 11th of March, 1878, and was published by your Excellency on the 19th March, 1878. That the said Act was enacted "to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine." That incurred your petitioners fully recognise the necessity which exists of providing the Government of India with resources to meet such expenditure, and are quite prepared to bear their due share of same.

tion for the purpose in common with the rest of the community. That in the opinion of your petitioners the Act above recited is calculated in a great measure to defeat the objects with a view to which it was enacted; to produce an insufficient amount; to press unduly on certain classes of the community whilst exempting others entirely from any share in the public burdens; and, as an instance of purely class legislation, to arouse a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction generally. That this Act imposes taxation only on those classes who, next to the agricultural class, are the greatest sufferers in times of dearth and famine. That at such periods trade is depressed and diverted from its ordinary channels, and the profits of all concerned in trades, dealings, and industries are seriously curtailed. That the circumstance that a few grain monopolists realise large profits on such occasions is no ground on which to base a course of penal legislation for the industrial classes at large. That members of Her Majesty's civil and military services, professional men, and all persons in receipt of fixed incomes, are exempted from the operation of the Act, whilst the income of such persons suffers no diminution from famines—the only inconvenience to which they are subjected at such times being the rise in the price of provisions, which tells equally, or with even greater severity, on the industrial classes. That the assessment of individuals is by the Act committed solely to the discretion of the Collector, without any provision being made for the collection of such information as could alone enable him to arrive at a just conclusion. That the Act provides that there shall be no appeal whatever from the orders which the Collector may think fit to issue on the subject, and your petitioners are thus deprived of any possibility of redress should the Collector for the time being be disposed to work the Act in an oppressive manner. That small shopkeepers, whose profits amount only to a bare subsistence for their families, are placed in the same category with large establishments such as the Bank of Bombay and others, each of which affords large incomes to a great number of persons whose individual capacity to contribute to the public burdens is much greater than that of traders generally. That the words "dealings" and "industries" are not defined, and purely arbitrary lines of distinction are thus rendered necessary. As instances of this, your petitioners may point out that dentists are taxed, whilst medical men, who only make dentistry one branch of their practice, are exempted, and that notaries public not being solicitors, are taxed, whilst those who are also solicitors escape. That for a series of years the classes engaged in "trades, dealings, and industries" have suffered so much from the depression of trade consequent on the depreciation of silver, the recurrence of famines, and other causes, that the imposition of exceptional taxation on them whilst their more fortunate official, professional, and property-holding fellow-citizens are exempted is felt to be burdensome, oppressive, and cruelly unjust. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency in Council will take measures to procure the repeal of the said Act III. of 1878, and the enactment in substitution thereof of a new Licence Act, which shall distribute the burden of taxation over all non-agricultural sections of the community (military men not in civil employ alone excepted) in accordance with the capacity of the taxpayer to contribute thereto. That the said new License Act shall make provision for the appointment of a committee of revision with power to adjudicate in all cases of alleged unfairness of assessment. Such a measure your petitioners feel assured would be cheerfully accepted by all classes of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, and would produce better financial results. Or, failing the enactment of this suggested new License Act, your petitioners humbly pray for the re-imposition of the Income Tax recently existing, and the substitution of the same for Act III. of 1878. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will every pray, &c., &c.

### STATION TALK.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 9.—News comes from Neriad of another murder there. The case is creating much sensation as the person who is charged with the crime is no less a personage than the foudzar of the place. The facts as reported are these:—A short time ago a large quantity of valuable ornaments was stolen from the house of a wealthy bunia. The police set to work, and have succeeded in recovering a large amount of the stolen property. It is alleged that the police freely used torture as a means of discovery. The deceased was one of the persons who were submitted to this revelation-process and died under it, having been beaten to death. It is said the man was so hardly dealt with that it was found, when too late, that he could not survive the treatment he received. The foudzar became alarmed, and in order to avert consequences thrust some poison down the man's throat to make it appear that he had committed suicide. The *post mortem* examination was, singularly enough, performed at Kaira, about thirteen miles from Neriad. From the consequent delay and exposure during the transit, the body had become so swollen that the result of the *post mortem* examination is anything but satisfactory. The reason for making this examination away from Neriad is that the local medical man, a native, is an enemy of the foudzar's. If this really is the reason it is far from being satisfactory. The relations of the dead man are clamorous for justice. Though to all outward appearance

poor, they say they are prepared to spend Rs. 10,000 to avenge (what they consider) the murder of their kinsman. They have telegraphed to the Revenue Commissioner and the Kaira Collector, who are both at Puna, to have the fouzdar removed from Neriad, as, it is alleged, his retaining his present office will deter their witnesses from giving evidence against him. The request under the circumstances appears reasonable, and to ensure impartial justice it is to be hoped will be acceded to. These are the facts so far as I have been able to make out from many confused statements. I may just say that charges of torture are by no means uncommon against the mofussil police, and are in many cases falsely got up.—*Bombay Gazette Correspondent.*

## Miscellaneous.

**A DEPUTATION** of the stall-keepers of the Crawford Markets, Bombay, consisting of 200 poor men and women, waited recently upon the Municipal Commissioner to protest against the rates at which they were assessed for the new Trades License Tax, and to see if he could soften the heart of the Collector.

**GUZERATI HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR.**—A history of the late Turko-Russian war, by Mr. E. J. Khory, has been published at the *Bombay Samachar Press*. It is an acquisition to Guzerati literature, and Parsees and Hindus, we hear, devour its pages greedily. It is such books as this that are calculated to enrich degenerate Guzerati literature. The history of the Franco-Prussian war was written by the same intelligent gentleman.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—The Royal Artillery stationed at Colaba having completed the arduous duty of re-arming the different forts erected for the defence of Bombay with the heaviest guns yet sent to this country, a Government resolution has been issued thanking the corps for the manner in which the wishes of Government have been carried out during a most trying period.

**FEVER AT KARACHI.**—A singular kind of fever is prevalent just now among Europeans in Karachi. It comes out as an eruption not very unlike certain eruptive or military fevers, which it differs from, of course, in not being contagious in any degree. Many have suffered, and are suffering from it; but it does not appear to be dangerous particularly.

**SALT REGULATIONS IN SINDH.**—The *Gazette* of Aug. 10 contains the rules made by the Governor-General in Council for the regulation of the salt manufacture in Sindh. The districts in which alone the manufacture is permitted are the Karachi, Haiderabad, Shikarpur, and Upper Sindh Frontier districts. The protected areas within which no person shall have salt exceeding twenty seers in weight in his possession, or shall sell salt without a license, are defined as extending ten miles from the boundary of each natural salt deposit on all sides.

**FORGED NOTES.**—Four instances of forged notes, says the report on the operations of the Currency Department, were brought to notice in the Bombay Circle during the past year. The forgeries were detected and the notes forwarded to the Government of India. In each case the note purported to be of the value of Rs. 100 and of the same series. No doubt they were the work of a single gang, which unfortunately has not been discovered. Warnings have been circulated to receive with great caution notes which bear the characters of the series in question.

**DEATH OF REV. MR. SCHWARZ.**—The death is announced of the Rev. Mr. Schwarz, Church Missionary Society, Nassick. The *Bombay Guardian* of 17th ult. says:—The announcement of his death will cause great sorrow to the friends of Missions in this Presidency. Mr. Schwarz arrived in Bombay January, 1855, and was appointed to Jooneer. More than half of his period of missionary service was passed at that place. He has also been stationed at Aurangabad, Bouldana, Bombay and Nassick. For the last three years he has been resident missionary at Sharanpoor, near Nassick, where he was Superintendent of the Native Orphanage, with pastoral charge of the church. Mr. Schwarz was the author of a number of works in the Marathi language. He translated the *Heart-Book*, also Kurtz's *Scripture History*, and prepared a *History of the Church of Christ during the first three centuries*.

**CHOLERA AND SUPERSTITIOUS CRUELITIES.**—A Rajkote correspondent dwells on the cruelty which the superstitious fears of the people impel them to practise on innocent persons suspected of being somehow in league with the goddess of cholera. The popular fury not long ago vented itself on the sweeper caste, and members of that persuasion were subjected to a pitiless persecution and torture; but lately cases of a similar kind have cropped up in a Kattywar village named Sirdhar, and in Morvee, in which the victims have been selected without discrimination as to age, rank, or sex. Happily, the perpetrators of the crime at Sirdhar are already in the hands of justice, his Highness the Thakore himself taking an active part in bringing them to punishment. The circumstances of the deeds done in Morvee are peculiarly painful. One of the victims, a young girl, was branded all over with red-hot iron, and the other, a youth, was buried alive in the ground up to his neck, and left to die by a slow process of starvation and exposure.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 15. Str. Pattialla, Bussorah.—16. Str. Australia, Genoa.—18. Stornoway, —; str. European, —; str. Chanda, Calcutta; str. Vingoria, Kurrachee.—19. Str. Bokhara, Calcutta.—20. Str. Mongolia, Venice.—21. Str. Scio, Kurrachee.—22. Str. Vixen, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Mongolia.—For BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Agnus, Mr. Walter Hunt, Mr. C. Paul and Miss Louisa Bailey.—From BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Ferguson, Capt. Babington, Mr. Sineaton, Mr. Crowe, Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Turner, Mr. Hickman, Mr. Murcott, Mr. Egerton and Mr. Cromartie. From VENICE.—Capt. Brehon, Mr. Foxton and Mr. Heyen. From ALEX.—Mr. Shemaun, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Shapoorjee, Mr. Oman Isaac and Mr. Hyder and friend.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16. Stornoway, Callao; str. Travancore, Aden; str. Assam, Australia.—17. Str. Telford, Aden; Mysor, Anger; str. Chinsura, Coast; str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. European, Liverpool.—19. Str. Hindostan, China.—21. P. F. Webster, Calcutta; Blythwood, Calcutta.—21. Str. Berengaria, Calcutta; str. Columbian, Jeddah; str. Pattialla, Persian Gulf.—22. Modern, Moulinen.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Travancore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Cummins.—For BRINDISI.—Captain James, R.N., Lieut. col. Stafford, Mr. J. L. Fawcett, Mr. Darlington, Major J. Dunn, and Mr. C. E. Phipps. For VENICE.—Dr. Barrie, and Mr. G. Smith. For ALEX.—Mr. E. Kohler. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Pröndergast, Mrs. Dunlop and three infants, Mr. G. G. O. V. Ray, Rev. Mr. Barker, Mr. E. C. Morris, Lieut. E. Lloyd, Mr. A. R. Porter, Mr. J. J. Bieby, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Rev. G. Gothart, Mr. and Mrs. Roy, Major Manderson, R.E., Major A. G. Owen, Major Carling, Capt. Kumeto. For BRINDISI.—Mr. Richard Garth, Dr. and Mrs. Wisham, Mr. H. Groves, Col. and Mrs. Couchman and child, Mr. Algar. For VENICE.—Mr. E. L'Estrange, Mrs. Blackburn, Dr. and Mrs. Leutner, and Major F. W. Grant. For SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Homburg and two infants. For ALEX.—Capt. E. Elton and Mr. Merwanjee Franjeo. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. T. V. A. Castro.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 23, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	11s Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sicca Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. —
" " Sicca Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	" —
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	" 97
" " " " 1842-43	...	...	...	" 97
" " " " 1854-55	...	...	...	" 96½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 102½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan 1873	...	...	...	" 103½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	" 103½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee 18-13-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	...	...	" 18-13-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	" 18-10-0

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 15-32d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8½d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	142
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	570
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 735
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	Rs. 510
Cooria Spinning Company	...	...	...	Rs. 1020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 1150
Freere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Freere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	119
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	...	...	300
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	980
Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	737½
Bank of India (all)	...	...	...	495
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	765
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1075
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	1200
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	Rs. 770
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	...	...	...

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-13-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	per 100 238
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	do. 217
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	do. 106½
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	160
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

THE *Madras Athenaeum* states that the *Zenobia* has been chartered to convey three hundred coolies to Port Natal at the rate of £8 per head.





## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 17.)

- ANDERSON.**—The services of Mr. G. A. Anderson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Central System of State Railways, are tempy. placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay for employ. on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
- BETHAM.**—The services of Mr. G. K. Betham, asst. supt. of the 3rd grade in the Mysore Revenue Survey, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay, from the 5th inst.
- DILLON, J.**, is app. to be compiler of post-office accts., from July 14.
- ETTY, Rev. A. H.**, is app. to be chaplain of Darjeeling, from Aug. 8.]
- HARRISON, H.**, adjt. of the Okhamandal batt., is app. to offic. as comdt. of the Gaskwar's Dhari batt., from the date of assuming charge, v. Lieut. Machay, on furl.
- JOHNSTONE.**—The undermentioned officer, who retired from the service, is re-app. to be dep. supt. in the Survey Dept., for a further period of four months:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. H. C. Johnstone, C.B., B.S.C.
- LOCH, Capt. W.**, officg. political asst., 3rd class, at Jalna, is transfd. to Simla as personal asst. to the gen. supt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, v. Capt. J. H. Newill to have furlough.
- MCPHERSON, D. W.**, is app. to the P.W.D. as asst. examiner, 3rd grade, on prob., and posted to Rajputana State Railway.
- MANCE—GABLER—SCROGGIE.**—The following apps. are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept. from May 25, consequent on the deputation of Lieut. A. W. Stiffe, engr. and electrician, on special duty:—Mr. H. C. Mance, acting traffic manager, to be engr. and electrician, and to perform the duties of traffic manager, until relieved by Mr. Gabler. Mr. L. Gabler, supt. to be traffic manager, v. Mr. Mance. Mr. J. Scroggie, asst. supt., to be supt., v. Mr. Gabler.
- MEADE, Lieut. M. J.**, officg. political asst., 3rd class, in Rajputana, is transfd. to Jalna as asst. to the Resident and asst. to the gen. supt. of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, v. Capt. Loch.
- RATHBONE, Capt. W. H.**, R.E., exec. engr., 3rd grade, and dep. consulting engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, having joined at Chatham for duty at the depot, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from June 17.
- SANDFORD, J. D.**, C.S., to be major and 2nd in command, Benares rifle volunteers, v. Major J. D. Gordon, C.S.I.
- STRETTILL, G. W.**, dep. conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, has returned on July 28 from the leave granted to him.
- VERNER, W. H.**, officg. additional sessions judge, Backergunge, is app. to act temp., for three months, as an additional judge in the dist. of Nuddea.
- YOUNG.**—The services of Capt. G. F. Young, wing officer 30th N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab for app. as officg. cantonment mag. of Ferozepore, in addition to his regtl. duties.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 7.)

- Mr. A. C. Brett, offic. dist. and sess. judge, Shahabad, is app. to act as dist. and sess. judge of Hooghly.
- Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, asst. mag. and coll., Dacca, is transfd. to Manbhoom, and is app. to have charge of the Gobindpore div. of that dist.
- Mr. J. F. Stevens is app. to act in the 1st grade of joint mag. and dep. coll., and is posted to Dacca.
- Mr. W. H. Vernor, offic. addl. sess. judge, Backergunge, is app. to act temp. as an addl. judge in the dist. of Nuddea.
- Mr. J. White, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Barh Patna, is confd. in the 5th grade.
- The following promotion in the grade of insp. of police is notified:—Mr. C. W. Overton, of the railway police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.
- Mr. W. C. Fason is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police.
- Mr. E. St. G. Kaye, asst. supt. of police, Monghyr, is app. to act as dist. supt. of police, Monghyr.
- Mr. Livesay, insp. of police, Nowgong, is app. to act as an asst. supt. of police.
- The services of Mr. Livesay are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.
- Mr. O. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, Assam, is app. to act as a dist. supt. of police.
- Mr. G. H. French, asst. supt. of police, Assam, is app. to act as a dist. supt. of police.
- Rev. A. H. Etty is app. to be chaplain of Darjeeling.
- Surg. E. Bovill, offic. civil surg., Durbhunga, is app. to act as supt. of the Presidency Jail, and 2nd resident surg., Presidency General Hospital.

Dr. C. H. Joubert, offic. 2nd resident surg., Presidency General Hospital, is app. to act as 1st resident surg. of that hospital. Dr. Joubert will also continue to act as sanitary comr. for Bengal.

Mr. B. Leslie is reapp. to be a comr. for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Aug. 10.)

- Mr. C. C. Hicks, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 3rd grade.
- Mr. G. H. C. Noad, dist. supt. of police, 5th grade, to offic. as dist. supt. of police, 4th grade.
- The services of Mr. Boydell, asst. engr., are placed at the disp. of the Central Provinces administration.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 8.)

- The Rev. H. J. Matthew, chaplain of Simla, is appointed Archdeacon of Lahore.
- Major G. G. Young is, on being relieved of the charge of the Jullundur div. by Mr. A. Brandreth, re-appointed addtl. comr. of the Jullundur and Umballa divs.
- Capt. G. F. Young, 30th N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonment mag. of Ferozepore, in addition to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Crutchley.
- Surg. major J. C. Morice, whose services have been replaced at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab, is re-appointed to offic. as civil surg. of Amritsar.
- Lieut. E. B. Nixon, asst. dist. supt. of police, Delhi, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Delhi, v. Major Ewart.

### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Aug. 8.)

- Mr. W. G. Black, extra asst. comr., 3rd grade, in charge of the sub div. of Sunamganj, in the dist. of Sylhet, is transfd. to the dist. of Cachar, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that dist.
- The notification No. 60, dated July 18, transf. Mr. Black to the dist. of Sibsagar, is hereby cancelled.
- Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood, B.A., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration by the Govt. of Bengal, is posted to the head-quarters station of the dist. of Sibsagar.
- Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this administration by the Govt. of Bengal, is posted to the head-quarters station of the dist. of Sylhet.
- Mr. C. Ridsdale, insp. of police, Garo Hills, held charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Garo Hills, from May 22 to June 10.
- Mr. J. Bishop, supervisor, 2nd grade, is transfd. from the Upper Assam to the Shillong div.
- Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, extra asst. comr., assumed charge of the Goalpara Treasury on the forenoon of July 15.
- Mr. C. A. Fisher, asst. supt. of police, has been placed in exec. charge of the Garo Hills Treasury, with effect from the afternoon of June 20.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 17.)

- BEGBIE, Capt. F. R.**, wing officer 1st Sikh inf., who vacates the app. of qmr. on prom., to offic. as qmr.
- BIRCH—LOGAN—INGLIS.**—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty years' service, are prom. to the rank of major, from the dates specified:—Capt. W. B. Birch, July 30; Capt. H. H. Birch and Capt. G. Logan, Aug. 4; and Capt. A. D. C. Inglis, Aug. 7.
- BUSHBY—BOSWELL—WALLER.**—The undermentd. officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col. from the date specified:—Majors J. T. Bushby, J. J. Boswell, and H. E. Waller, from Aug. 10.
- CLERK.**—The services of Lieut. col. M. G. Clerk, Bengal inf., are placed, temp., at the disposal of the Home Dept. from Sept. 3.
- DORAN, Col. J.**, C.B., Bengal staff corps, comdt. 27th N.I., to the brigade staff of the army, tempy., with the rank of brigdr. gen., during the period Brigdr. gen. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., may be employed on the divl. staff of the army.
- FAGAN, Lieut. col. W. T.**, Bengal staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., is prom. to the rank of col. by brevet, from July 28.
- GAY, E.**, is app. to offic. as acct. gen. and commissioner of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Bombay, during the abs. of Mr. Chapman on furl., or until further orders.
- GUBBINS—SORELL.**—The following apps. are made in the Hyderabad contingent:—Lieut. C. E. Gubbins, squad. officer and officg. adjt. 3rd cav., to be adjt., v. Capt. H. S. Stewart, prom. Lieut. F. S. Scoll, wing officer and officg. adjt. 4th inf., to be officg. wing officer and adjt. 3rd inf., v. Capt. A. J. Garrett, on furl.
- GRAHAM, Lieut. col.** and Brevet col. S. F., Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Aug. 4.
- KELLNER—BIGGS.**—Mr. E. W. Kellner is app. to offic. as depy. comptroller gen.; and Mr. T. H. Biggs to offic. as depy. accountant gen., Bengal.
- PORTER, W. A.**, Principal of the Provincial College, Combaconnum, is app. to be tutor to his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore.
- ROTHNEY, Brigdr. gen. O. E.** Rothney, Bengal staff corps, comdg. the Gwalior dist., to the divl. staff of the army, tempy., v. Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., and during the abs. on furl. of Lieut. gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B.

**MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS, &c.**

Consequent on the death of Major C. G. Gunning, comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, the following appts. are made:—

**Meywar Bheel Corps.**—Col. Blair, comdt. Mhairwarra batt., and offic. comdt. Eripoora Irregular Force, to be comdt., v. Major Gunning; Capt. Conolly, 2nd in com. Eripoora Irregular Force, and offic. 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2nd in com., v. Major Boileau; Lieut. Rundall, wing officer, to be adjt., v. Capt. McRae.

**Mhairwarra Battalion.**—Major Boileau, 2nd in com. Meywar Bheel Corps, and offic. comdt., to be comdt., v. Col. Blair.

**Eripoora Irregular Force.**—Capt. McRae, adjt. Meywar Bheel Corps, to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. Conolly.

Col. Blair and Major Boileau to retain their respective offic. appts. until the return from furl. of Col. Carnell.

**BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.**

(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 10.)

**COLLIS—CARRUTHERS—YOUNG.**—Capt. F. W., wing comdr., 21st N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. J. Hudson, app. comdt. 28th N.I. Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, wing officer and adjt., to be wing comdr., v. Capt. F. W. Collis, prom. Lieut. W. H. Young, from 19th N.I., to be wing officer, on prob., in succession to Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers.

**COOK.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, app. Capt. J. Cook, wing officer, 14th N.I., on vacating the app. of adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his other duties, from the 15th idem.

**DRURY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, directing Capt. A. W. Drury, to continue to offic. as interpreter, 54th foot, on prom., no fully qualified subaltern being available.

**GOODRICE.** Capt. F. T., wing officer, 35th N.I., to be adjt., temp., v. Capt. F. W. Nicolay, vacated on completion of his five years' tenure, and until a qualified subaltern officer is available, dated July 16.

**HILL.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 17, app. Lieut. P. G. Hill to offic. as interpreter to 4th batt. rifle brig., from the 16th idem, no fully qualified subaltern being available.

**HILLS—MARSHALL—ST. LAURENT—DENNY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 7, making the following appts.:—Major G. S. Hills, 2nd in com. 28th N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. H. S. Marshall, wing comdr., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Capt. F. A. S. D'A. de St. Laurent, wing officer and qmrr., to offic. as wing comdr.; Lieut. C. J. Denny, wing officer, to offic. as qmrr., in addition to his other duties.

**HUDSON—LYONS-MONTGOMERY.**—Lieut. col. J. Hudson, 2nd in com., 21st N.I., to be comdt. 28th N.I., v. Col. W. C. Hamilton. Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, supernum. on the estab. 3rd Goorkhas, to be wing officer 28th N.I., v. Major F. R. A. Brown-Constable.

**HUNTER.** Lieut. col. C. P., offic. 2nd in com. 6th N.I., to be 2nd in com. 37th N.I., v. Col. J. T. Watson, app. comdt. 13th N.I.

**MOLYNEUX—GRYLLS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, making the following appts. from May 25, v. Major G. Atkins, on leave:—Capt. W. M. Molyneux, wing comdr. 1st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Major G. R. Grylls, wing officer, to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

**NICOLAY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 20, app. Capt. F. W. Nicolay, wing officer 35th N.I., on vacating the app. of adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in add. to his other duties, from the 16th idem.

**REID—MONTANARD.**—Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, wing officer and qmrr. 1st N.I., to be wing officer of 29th N.I., v. Capt. C. C. Dyce, placed on half-pay; Lieut. A. Montanard, supernum. on the estab. 35th N.I., to be wing officer of 29th N.I., v. Lieut. P. E. Henderson, transferred to 44th N.I.

**TWYNING.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 31, app. Capt. (local major) W. E. Twynning, to offic. as paymr. to 1-18th foot, from Aug. 1, during the abs. on leave, and on the responsibility, Paymr. (hony. major) A. W. M'Kenzie.

**WATSON.** Col. J. T., 2nd in com. 37th N.I., to be comdt. 13th N.I., v. Col. H. King, dec.

**MEDICAL.**

**GRANT.**—The services of Surg. P. M. Grant, M.B., are placed, temp., at the disp. of the Foreign Dept.

**MCLEOD—CLEGHORN.**—Supernum. surgs. major K. McLeod and J. Cleg-horn, are brought on the establishment of surg. major to fill existing vacancies.

**GOOD SERVICE PENSION.**—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on Deputy [Surgeon-General Henry Mills Cannon, M.B., Bengal Medical Department, from the 10th March 1878, in room of Colonel W. J. F. Stafford, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, retired. Surgeon-Major Cannon served in medical charge of army head-quarters during the Punjab campaign, 1849-50; present at the actions of Ramnuggur, Chillianwalla, and Guseerat—medal and three clasps; received thanks of the Supreme Government, as also of the local Government, North-western Provinces, for services in Rohilcund and the Meerut Division, during the Mutinies of 1857-58; recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for brevet promotion—medal.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. W. Smart, asst. engr., 1st grade, Basti dist., Benares Provincial div., for twelve months. Lieut. col. Crutchley, cantonment mag., Ferozepore, priv. leave for three months. Mr. J. P. Grant, offic. dist. and seas. judge of Hooghly, for three months. Mr. W. Kemble, offic. mag. and coll., Bhagulpore, for eighteen months, from Sept. 6. Mr. A. Elliot, asst. sub dep. opium agent, attached to the Behar Agency, for two months and fifteen days, from Aug. 1. Mr. A. Blair, offic. dist. supt. of police, Bogra, for three months. Surg. F. C. Nicholson, supt. Presy. Jail, and offic. 1st resident

surg. Presy. General Hospital, for three months. Mr. A. H. Tyndall, exec. engr., 2nd grade, attached to the Dinapore div., priv. leave for three months. Mr. F. E. Braham, asst. engr., Northern Bengal State Railway, for three months, to study the native languages. Capt. J. A. Kelso, R.A., comdt., No. 1 Mountain baty., Punjab Frontier Force, leave in India, from July 31 to Oct. 31, to remain at Murree. Major T. B. Michell, offic. cantonment mag., Dum Dum, for three months. Mr. J. W. Macnabb, comr. and supt., Umballa div., priv. leave for sixty-two days, from Aug. 15. Mr. R. G. Thomson, offic. asst. settlement officer, Jhang, priv. leave for two months, from Aug. 5. Mr. G. M. Ogilvie, offic. dep. comr., Jhang, special leave for three months, together with fifteen days subsidiary leave on full pay, from Aug. 8. Mr. D. P. Jones, 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, attached to the I.G.S. Quantung as acting 2nd grade officer, for six months, from July 15. Mr. K. E. Symons, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., for eighteen months, from July 14. Mr. G. Richardson, an asst. supt. of the 1st grade, for two years, from April 29. Lieut. R. F. Moore, R.E., asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank), Mily. Works Branch, special leave for three months. Mr. A. M. Salmon, asst. engr., Gunduk div., priv. leave for two months. Mr. H. B. Harington, dep. comr., Unao, priv. leave for three months, from Sept. 1.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal inf., for eighteen months, one year and sixty-three days on private affairs, and the remaining period on m.c. Lieut. col. E. Y. Walcott, Bengal staff corps, for two years, on private affairs. Major F. W. Grant, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., 2nd class, offic. 1st class, and judge Small Cause Court, Akola, Hyderabad, for sixteen months, on private affairs. Major A. G. Owen, Bengal staff corps, squad. comdr. 19th Bengal lancers, for six months, on private affairs. Major A. Walker, R.A., supt., small arms ammunition factory at Dum-Dum, for one year, on private affairs. Capt. and Local Major H. S. Clive, R.E., exec. engr., 2nd grade, Mily. Works Branch, P.W. Dept., for six months, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. C. A. Mercer, Bengal staff officer 4th Goorkha regt., for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. (local capt.) T. E. Harman, 1-2nd foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. W. C. Howarth, 1-3rd foot, from date of embarkation. Sub lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, 1-12th foot, to Mussoorie, from Aug. 2 to Nov. 2. Capt. W. Nangie, 1-15th foot, from date of embarkation. Paymr. (hony. major) A. W. M'Kenzie, 1-18th foot, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it. Sub lieut. R. O. A. B. Bewick, 4-60th rifles, to remain at Simla, from July 26 to Oct. 15. Lieut. W. A. D. Mackinnon, 66th foot, from date of embarkation. Capt. E. T. Sherlock, 73rd foot, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it. Lieut. T. H. Goldeny, 88th N.I., Mussoorie, from July 25 to Oct. 25. Surg. major J. O. Morice, for one month, from June 17, on private affairs. Surg. major R. F. Hutchinson, to remain at Mussoorie, from July 24 to Oct. 25.

**Madras.****GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.****BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.****CIVIL.**

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 6.)

**DUNCAN, D., M.A.,** Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, 4th class, to act as Professor, 3rd class, and to offic. as Professor, 2nd class, Presy. College.

**EVANS, F. S., M.A.,** Professor of Mathematics, 3rd class, to act as Professor, 2nd class, v. Mr. W. A. Porter, M.A., seconded, and to offic. as Principal, Presy. College, 2nd class, during the employment of Mr. Thompson on other duty.

**GRATEWAITE, L.,** inspr. of schools, 3rd class, and acting inspr. of schools, 2nd class, to act as inspr. of schools, 1st class.

**HODGSON, Capt. G. R.,** dep. comr. of police for the town of Madras, to be a justice of the peace within the limits of the town of Madras.

**OPPERT, Dr. G., Ph.D.,** Presy. College, to act as Professor, 3rd class.

**ROW, T. G., B.A.,** Professor of History, 4th class, to act as Principal, 4th class, Provincial College, Combaconum, v. Mr. W. A. Porter, M.A., seconded.

**SCOTLAND.**—The services of Mr. J. P. Scotland, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India. **THOMPSON, E., M.A.,** Principal, 1st class, Presy. College, to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Col. R. M. Macdonald on priv. leave.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 14.)

**BARRETT.**—The following prom. to take place in consequence of removal to the retired list of Lieut. Gen. S. C. Briggs, Madras corps:—Major Gen. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., to be lieut. gen., dated May, 1878.

**CLARKE—DAVIES.**—An exchange of brigs. has been sanctioned between C. J. S. Clarke, 1st Batty, 1st brig., and Capt. J. A. S. M. Davies, N batty. 11th brig. royal arty.

**COLEMAN.** Lieut. Col. Coleman is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Madras Volunteer Guard, after retirement.

**LOCKYER,** Lieut. W. N., royal arty., to offic. as constructor of Ord., 3rd class, during the absence on leave to Europe, of Capt. Maclaverty.

**PRICHARD,** Lieut. G. P. M., 56th foot, off. wing officer, 31st is admitted to the Madras staff corps from Jan. 12, 1877, date of his appt. on probation.

**RICE, J. D.,** to act as head asst. coll. and dist mag., Tinnevely, during the employment of Mr. LeFanu on other duty.

**TABUTEAU.**—So much of G. O. C. C. as relates to Major Tabuteau, staff corps, wing officer, 28th N. I. is cancelled.

#### MILITARY.

**HUDLESTON—CARTER.**—Capt. J. Hudleston, having completed twelve years' service, to be major in the Madras staff corps from Aug. 4; Lieut. A. W. Carter, having completed twelve years' service, to be capt. in Madras staff corps from Aug. 3.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Major R. A. Walters to be lieut. col.; dated April 11.

Capt. E. J. Wynch to be major; dated April 4.

Lieut. col. (major gen.) W. G. Owen, to be col.; dated April 30.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the Higher Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—

Lieut. C. E. Harman, 89th foot; Sub. lieut. G. L. Angelo, 72nd foot (prob., staff corps), wing officer, 23rd N.I.; Sub. lieut. H. Wharry, 70th foot (prob., staff corps), offic. wing officer, 23rd N.I.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed in Hindustani:—

Higher Standard—Sub. lieut. W. S. Widdicombe, 43rd foot; Sub. lieut. H. W. E. Georges, 9th foot, (prob. staff corps), wing officer, 36th N.I., and Sub. lieut. J. S. G. Manera, 17th foot (prob. staff corps), wing officer 27th N.I.

Lower Standard—Surg. W. H. Thornhill, Indian med. dept.; Surg. R. H. Robinson, Indian med. dept.; Surg. C. W. Bennett, Indian med. dept.

#### MEDICAL.

**FITZGERALD,** Surg. major J., attached head qrs. and wing 22nd N.I., is directed to proceed to Madras, and report himself to the surg. gen., Indian Medical Dept.

**NANNEY—McVITIE.**—Surgs. L. C. Nanney and C. E. McVitie to be surg. majors; dated Oct. 1.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. A. Davies, act. head asst. coll., Tinnevely, for two years. Major J. W. Swift, wing officer, 27th N.I., for four months, from July 29, or date of departure. Mr. C. Vincent, asst. engr., 2nd grade, priv. leave for three months, from the date of relief.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. G. N. Johnston, staff corps, comdt. 7th N.I., on private affairs for eighteen months. Major A. G. D. Logan, staff corps, asst. commr., Mysore, on private affairs for six months and twenty days. Lieut. G. Hawkes, staff corps, wing officer and qrmr., 17th N.I., on private affairs for two years. Lieut. col. and Brevet col. R. S. Couchman, staff corps, comdt., 34th N.I., on private affairs. Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, gen. list, wing officer, 2nd N.I., to Europe.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 8.)

**OZANNE.**—In supersession of the orders contained in Govt. notification, dated 29th ult., Mr. E. C. Ozanne is app. to act as 2nd asst. coll., Belgium.

**REED, G.,** acct., 3rd grade, temp. rank, attached to the office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., is confd. in that grade.

**VAEDEN, W.,** storekeeper, 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, is transfd. to the Central Provs. for employment on the Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 22.)

**FARRAN.**—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confirm the app. of Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., to act as prothonotary and registrar testamentary, Intestate and Admiralty jurisdictions, High Court, during the absence of Mr. Orr.

**FROST, C. E.,** acting 2nd asst. coll., Surat, has been transfd. to do duty at Nasik.

**PRITCHARD—PEDDER.**—During the temp. deputation to Simla of Mr. C. B. Pritchard Mr. W. G. Pedder to act as comr. of customs, opium, and Abkari, and reporter gen. of external commerce. Mr. Pedder will continue to perform his special duties in connection with the licence tax.

**STOBIE, J. C.,** acting supernum. conservator of forests, app. to Kanara, reported his arrival at Karwar on Aug. 5, and assumed charge of his duties on the same day.

**STOCKLEY, Major H. W.,** is app. to offic. as supt. of the Gun Carriage Factory.

**WATSON, Major J. W.,** acting president of the Rajasthanik Court in Katwar, is confirmed in that app. from the date of Col. S. C. Law's retirement.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 22.)

**BEDFORD—CRUICKSHANK.**—The undermentioned officers of the R.E. are

attached to the head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners:—Major J. H. Bedford and Major J. H. R. Cruickshank.

**CHESSYRE—L'ESTRANGE.**—The undermentioned officers of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—Col. A. P. Chesshyre, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £375 3s., from Aug. 18, to be paid in England. Col. E. L'Estrange, staff corps, ordinary pension £365, annuity £328 16s., from Aug. 28, to be paid in England.

**TRENCH, Capt. R. J. Le P.,** inf., has been permitted to return to duty.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the requisite examination in the following languages:—Urdu, High Proficiency—Private H. Stanley, 2nd battn. 17th Foot, Guzerathi; Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, 8th regt., N.I. Hindustani, Higher Standard—Sub-Lieuts. D. Coles, 1st N.I., S. M. Schneider, 2nd N.I., H. M. Prior, 20th N.I., and C. H. Seddon, 28th N.I.; Lieuts. A. B. Mein and G. E. Even, 21st N.I. Lower Standard—Lieut. C. B. Adams, 66th Foot; and Private G. Scrivener, 83rd Foot.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, July 29.)

**MEIN.**—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, Lieut. A. B. Mein, offic. wing officer on probation, 21st regt. N.I., is perm. to rejoin his regt., the 2nd batt. H.M.'s 22nd foot.

**NICHOLETT.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 5, directing Lieut. C. O. Nicholetts, wing officer 5th N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his own duties.

**NUTTALL, Lieut. A. J. P.,** wing officer 6th regt. N.I., to be wing officer and qrmr. to 25th N.I.

**RANT.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, app. Ridingmaster W. J. Rant to be interp. to 3rd hussare, v. Lieut. S. C. Fuller, on leave.

**TULLY, Surg. E.,** on gen. duty, Presy. div., has been transfd. to general duty, Poona div.

(Adjutant General's Office, Poona, Aug. 21.)

**EVEN.**—21st N.I. (Marine Batt.)—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 13, directing Lieut. G. E. Even, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Mein.

#### MEDICAL.

**BOWMAN.**—The services of Surg. R. Bowman, Bombay Med. Dept., are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

**CARTER, Surg. major H. V.,** is app. substantive *pro tem.* Principal and Professor of Medicine and Hygiene in the Grant Medical College from April 4 last.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. H. A. Acworth, act. second asst. coll. Panch Mahals, is allowed priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 7. Mr. C. E. S. Steele, dep. coll. of Shahbandar, has furl. for fourteen months. The Rev. G. Gothard, B.A., for twelve months, from Aug. 22. Mr. J. W. Orr, Prothonotary, and Registrar Testamentary Intestate and Admiralty Jurisdictions, High Court, for one month and twenty-seven days' priv. leave, from Aug. 13.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. E. Balfe, staff corps, qrmr., 12th regt. N.I. for eighteen months, from the date of departure in October next, with subsidiary leave. Lieut. C. J. Roberts, 3rd hussars, to Mussorie, from July 12 to Oct. 1, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. H. G. Way, 68th foot, to Hingolee, Central Provinces, for thirty days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. F. S. Iredell, Bombay infy., 2nd in com., 16th regt., N.I. for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of departure in Sept.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—At a general court-martial, held at Kamptee on the 17th July, Captain John Beresford Gahan, 31st Regiment, or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Raipur, on or about the 24th of May, been in a state of intoxication and incapacitated for the performance of any duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded, and to forfeit one year of his Army and Staff Service. In confirming this sentence Sir Neville Chamberlain remarked as follows:—"I am unable to approve the sentence awarded by the Court, because I consider it too lenient to adequately meet the offence committed. The prisoner pleaded 'Not Guilty,' and in his defence has urged in extenuation that he was in his house when he happened to be found in a state of intoxication, that he had attended the usual regimental parades during the week up to the day in question, and that on that day there was no parade. It would be seen from the above line of defence as if Captain Gahan was of opinion that, so long as an officer is not required for duty, it is not unbecoming to his character to be found in his quarters in a state of intoxication. This is most certainly and most properly not the view taken by officers in regard to their men, and any officer who gives himself over to habits of intemperance at home, when off duty, is unworthy to hold the Queen's Commission. The occasion adverted to in the charge is not the only one in which Captain Gahan's habits of intemperance have come to my notice; and I am forced to the conclusion that he has proved himself unfit to be relied upon for the efficient discharge of his duties as Wing Officer with a Native Regiment. Captain Gahan is released from arrest. He will report himself to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Nagpore Force."

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

**ALLEN**—At Simla, Aug. 8, Mrs. Allen, daughter.  
**ASHLEY**—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 20, wife of A. E. Ashley, daughter.  
**BEECH**—At Bellary, Aug. 12, wife of Lionel Beech, acting civil surg., Bellary, daughter.  
**BARNES**—At Madras, Aug. 8, wife of Sub Condr. Barnes, D.P.W., son.  
**BLACK**—At Kilpaulk, Aug. 7, wife of Andrew Black, son.  
**BLACKWOOD**—At Murree, Aug. 6, wife of Major G. F. Blackwood, R.A., son.  
**BREWSTER**—At Calcutta, Aug. 16, wife of R. C. Brewster, daughter.  
**CANDY**—At Ahmednagar, Aug. 16, wife of Richard E. Candy, C.S., daughter.  
**CLARK**—At Poona, Aug. 13, John W. D., infant son of J. Clark, of B.I.S.N. Company.  
**DE COSTA**—At Aden, Aug. 20, wife of C. P. De Costa, pilot, daughter.  
**ELLOY**—At Cawnpore, Aug. 12, wife of C. S. Elloy, head clerk, Cawnpore Collector's Office, son.  
**HIGGINS**—At Lahore, Aug. 6, wife of T. F. Higgins, daughter.  
**HILL**—At Simla, Aug. 14, Mrs. W. Hill, son.  
**INMAN**—At Lucknow, Aug. 8, wife of C. L. Inman, 3rd Bengal cav., son.  
**KEMP**—At Calcutta, Aug. 14, wife of Charles Kemp, daughter.  
**KETCHIN**—At Mussoorie, wife of Isaac Ketchin, major R.H.A., daughter.  
**KING**—At Calcutta, Aug. 14, wife of Lorraine King, daughter.  
**LOCKE**—At Cochin, Aug. 14, wife of Samuel Locke, barrister-at-law, and second judge of the Appeal Court of Cochin, daughter.  
**MACKINTOSH**—At Sarun, Aug. 14, wife of E. A. Mackintosh, son.  
**MACNAGHTEN**—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 10, wife of Edmund Macnaghten, daughter.  
**MAINWARING**—At Dalhousie, Aug. 7, wife of Capt. E. P. Mainwaring, 4th Gorkhas, daughter.  
**MIDDLETON**—At Bellary, Aug. 16, wife of Major F. B. Middleton, 21st Regt., M.I., son.  
**PASSY**—At Bangalore, Aug. 6, wife of De Lacy D. Passy, M.S.C., of twins (sons), one still-born.  
**PHILLIPS**—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of A. Phillips, barrister-at-law, son.  
**POTENGER**—At Calcutta, Aug. 10, wife of E. C. Potenger, son.  
**RUCK**—At Murree, Sept. 2, wife of Arthur A. Ruck, 8th (the King's) Regt., daughter.  
**SCHROTTKY**—At Calcutta, Aug. 13, wife of E. C. Schrottky, son.  
**SPARKS**—At Mooltan, Aug. 15, wife of Capt. J. B. Sparks, Bengal staff corps, son.  
**TATE**—At Jhansi, Aug. 11, wife of Surg. major Robert Tate, M.D., A.M.D., son.  
**TODD**—At Royapooram, Aug. 12, wife of the Rev. A. Todd, daughter.  
**TROTTER**—At Simla, Sept. 7, the Hon. Mrs. J. U. Trotter, son.  
**WEBSTER**—At Fyzabad, Aug. 9, wife of W. H. Webster, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, son.  
**WEMYSS**—At Mussoorie, Aug. 12, wife of Capt. B. Wemyss, 41st regt., Bengal Inf., son.

### MARRIAGES.

**JOSEPH-NESBITT**—At Jounpore, Aug. 12, G. J. Joseph, dist. engr., P.W.D., Azimgurb, to Louisa M. Kerr, daughter of the late H. K. Nesbitt, dist. engr., Etawah.  
**MULOCK-BRADDON**—At Bhaugulpore, Aug. 14, F. B. Mulock to Ethel, daughter of E. N. C. Braddon.  
**RAINIER-MUNNIS**—At Negapatam, Aug. 11, Henry, son of Comdr. Rainier, R.N., of Freemantle, Hants, to Frances H., daughter of the late Rev. Robert M. Munnis.  
**SMITH-BUCHANAN**—At Helensburg, July 31, James G. Smith to Christina L., daughter of Walter Buchanan, late M.P.

### DEATHS.

**BOLTON**—At Howrah, Aug. 10, Charles W. Scott, child of Alexander and Catherine Bolton, aged 14 months.  
**BURTON**—At Jullundur, Aug. 12, Annie M. Burton, wife of C. M. Burton.  
**BURTON**—At Murree, Aug. 13, Geraldine L., daughter of Capt. Gerard Burton, 9th regt., aged 10 months.  
**CLARIDGE**—At Madras, Aug. 10, Robert Claridge, formerly of Dartford, Kent, aged 71.  
**CLARKE**—At Bombay, July 28, Lieut. col. R. T. Clarke, asst. coms. gen., Bombay.  
**COLLETT**—At Girgaum, Aug. 21, Arnold B. Collett, aged 66.  
**CURRIE**—At Agra, Sept. 3, Charles Currie, B.C.S., aged 49.  
**ERSKINE**—At Morar, Aug. 13, Lieut. J. F. Erskine, K.C., R.H.A.  
**FINCH**—At Agra, Aug. 4, Lillian K., daughter of Frederick Finch, aged 5 months.  
**GIBBONS**—At Calcutta, Aug. 17, William Gibbons, of R. Scott Thomson and Co., aged 48.  
**GOODALL**—At Bombay, Aug. 15, Henry Goodall, dep. surg. gen., Madras Retired List.  
**GOODRIE**—At Madras, Aug. 17, William G. Goodrie, aged 30.  
**HART**—At Agra, Aug. 11, wife of J. Hart, colour sergt., 4th batt. 60th rifles.  
**HILLMAN**—Sept. —, Capt. T. H. Hillman, of the ship *North*, son of the late T. Hillman, H.E.I.C.S.  
**IMLAY**—At Calcutta, Aug. 8, John A. Imlay.  
**LECHMERE**—At Baroda, Aug. 17, Capt. O. S. Lechmere, 20th regt. N.I.  
**MAXWELL**—At Naini Tal, Aug. 8, William R., son of Lieut. F. T. Maxwell, R.E., aged eight months.  
**MAYER**—At Calcutta, Aug. 17, E. A. F. Mayer, late dist. engr. of Malda, aged 48.

**PEARSE**—At Negapatam, Aug. 15, E. L. Pearse, Madras Civil Service, aged 35.  
**POTTER**—At Masagun, Aug. 20, E. P. John, son of Mrs. and Mr. J. Potter, aged ten months.  
**RALPH**—At Bombay, Aug. 17, J. C. Godfrey, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralph, of the Bombay Police, aged fifteen months.  
**RICHARDSON**—At sea, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Bokhara*, Aug. 1, G. S. Richardson, asst. supt. Govt. Telegraphs, Bengal, and lately offic. supt. Arracan div., aged 42.  
**SCHWARTZ**—At Sharanpur, Nassick, Aug. 13, the Rev. C. F. Schwartz Missionary, C.M.S., aged 51.  
**STRACHAN**—At Almora, N.W.P., Aug. 5, J. Strachan.  
**THOMAS**—At Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 2, E. L. Thomas, of Llordilla, Ceylon, aged 38.  
**THOMSON**—At Calcutta, Aug. 10, M. A. Bell, daughter A. Thomson, aged three years.  
**WILKINSON**—At Bellary, Aug. 8, Lucy M., daughter of A. Wilkinson, aged two months.

## Official Papers.

### THE JOWAKI EXPEDITION.

The report on the military operations undertaken against the Jowakis last year is from General C. T. Keyes, C.B., who commanded the force, dated Abbottabad, March 8:—

The Jowaki Afridis having tendered their submission to Government in open durbar at Peshawar on March 4, 1878, arrangements were immediately made, under instructions personally communicated by the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, for the withdrawal of the troops which have been in occupation of their valley for the last four months, and I have now the honour to report the complete evacuation yesterday of the Jowaki Valley, and the return to their respective quarters of the troops which have been employed in the recent operations against that tribe.

2. As promised in my letter No. 118FF of Feb. 1, 1878, I now proceed to give a brief *résumé* of those operations, and to bring to the notice of Government the names of those officers who, in prominent positions, performed important services and distinguished themselves by their zeal and energy.

3. On Nov. 9, 1877, the Paiah Valley was occupied as detailed in my No. 38FF of Nov. 21, and the troops remained in the positions taken up there until the 15th.

4. It appears desirable here to note for future guidance that, under ordinary circumstances, it would be difficult, if not impossible, for a large force to occupy this valley for any length of time, in consequence of the scarcity of water. It is true that there are wells in the principal villages, but these would be only sufficient in dry seasons for a limited number of men; there would be no means of providing for horses or baggage animals. Babri has himself since informed us that the Jowakis themselves are often compelled to go to the Naru for water, and that he fully expected to see us forced to abandon our position from this cause; and he had been comforting himself with the hope of following us up when we retired, and inflicting severe loss on our troops. Indeed, as it was, had it not been for the heavy rain which fell on the 12th, we should have been much inconvenienced, as the pools on which our animals were dependent were beginning to fail.

5. Up to this time the enemy appeared in considerable numbers on the hills to the north of our position; but as they would have retreated to the higher ranges if attacked, only to follow us up when we fell back, I considered that it was at that time undesirable to make such a move, as well as contrary to my instructions, which were to maintain strict blockade, and to watch for an opportunity of inflicting loss on the enemy without unnecessarily exposing the troops.

6. My chief anxiety at Paiah was for the safety of our convoys over a long line of roads open to ambushade, every movement along which could be observed from the hills occupied by the enemy within a distance of two miles. It was a marvel to me that they never attempted to annoy us on this road. At first they were deterred by expecting an attack on themselves, and were ignorant of our intention; but had we remained much longer at this place they would have done so, for they had begun, just before we changed ground, to discuss the best way of interrupting our communication.

7. On November 15 a new position was taken up at Shindeh in front of Jamu, with the object of attacking that place as soon as a favourable opportunity offered. From Shindeh it would have been easy any time to have made an assault on that stronghold; but the enemy would easily have made their escape to the hills beyond, while it was doubtful, then, whether we could have taken a safe position in the valley for occupation. My object was to induce the enemy to suppose that I intended to attack them by the comparatively easy entrance to the valley by Bagh, while I searched for a way to get round them, and cut off their retreat to the hills.

8. Heavy and long continued rain put a stop to all active operations, and it was not until the end of November that I satisfied myself that an entrance could be effected at both ends of the valley, notwithstanding the difficult nature of the ground, and that there was every reason to hope that a well-timed movement in three directions would render the retreat of the enemy most difficult, and expose them to heavy loss, if it did not lead to the capture of some at least of their number. In my letter No. 59FF of 2nd December, 1877, I had the honour of reporting the manner in which the assault was carried out, and the result of the operations.

9. I would here record my opinion that, in the event of it ever being found necessary to again make a hostile entry into Jamu it would be desirable to attack it in a somewhat similar manner to that described in



these reports, adding, if available, a fourth column to co-operate by the Basid Khel Kotal.

10. On December 4 Jamu was abandoned, the troops falling back on their former position at Shindeh, and on the 7th Ghariba was attacked.

11. I had for some time heard that Mushki (one of the principal Jowaki leaders) had taken up his residence at Ghariba, and it was my object to capture him and his followers, if possible. The indifference which I had purposely shown towards this place produced the effect that I had wished. I have since ascertained that it was believed that I looked upon it as too insignificant a place to attack, as we had remained at Paiah so long without doing so. The inhabitants were consequently off their guard when the troops entered it on the morning of the 7th. Mushki, unfortunately, and most of his followers, had left it the evening before. My report No. 72FF of Dec. 9, 1877, details the manner in which Ghariba was surrounded, and the result of the operations.

12. On the 31st December the Dargai heights were occupied as reported in my No. 9c of 8th January, 1878.

13. The Honourable the Lieut.-Governor having desired me to place on record my opinion of the best mode of assaulting these heights, I would here remark that, in my opinion, it would not be desirable to attempt to force them in face of any serious opposition. They can be ascended from different spurs, any one of which could be rendered almost impregnable by a few determined men, and I cannot conceive any circumstance arising that would justify such a risk. If it be ever again necessary to overrun the Jowaki lands, or to proceed through them to Torchappar, or other Galli Afridi villages, the proper route would be by Musa Derah. Troops moving by that line would enable columns from the Kohat and Peshawar sides to co-operate with effect.

14. On the 15th January, 1878, the Dargai heights were again occupied, the troops retiring to Turki and Shindeh through the Naru defile on 20th January, 1878, as reported in my No. 118FF of 1st February, 1878.

15. It appears desirable to note for future reference that, had it not been for the unusual and abundant rain that fell during our occupation of the valley, it would have been impossible to have maintained our position at Shindeh for more than a few days. At Turki only could a sufficient supply of water be depended on for a large body of troops.

16. I now desire to bring to the notice of Government the admirable conduct of the troops throughout these operations. At Paiah the men not actually on duty had tolerably fair shelter; but immediately after we had taken up new positions at Shindeh and Turki they were exposed to thirty-six hours' rain with scarcely any shelter, and again not many days afterwards seventy hours' almost continuous rain under similar circumstances. They were without any change of clothes for nearly a month; night duty was exceptionally heavy in consequence of the extended nature of our position, yet the spirits of the men never flagged; their cheerfulness and endurance under the hardships occasioned by the unseasonable and unusually heavy rain was beyond all praise.

17. My hearty thanks and acknowledgments are due to all the officers for their assistance and for the excellent example which they showed to the men by their own bearing throughout these prolonged operations.

18. My special thanks are due to the following officers:—

Colonel D. Mocatta, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry. This officer had much labour and anxiety in command of the Kohat district before active operations commenced. He commanded a column on each occasion in which the troops were engaged, as mentioned in my several despatches at the time, and he has afforded me great assistance at all times; and much credit is due to him for the able manner in which he carried out every duty entrusted to him.

Major G. N. Money, 2nd in command, 3rd Sikh Infantry, who joined his regiment from furlough just before the attack on Jamu, and commanded it with much spirit on that occasion. Subsequently he rendered valuable service by establishing heliographic communication between different posts, the apparatus for which he had purchased and brought from England at his own expense.

The command of the 3rd Sikh Infantry devolved, in the absence of Colonel Mocatta and Major Money, on Captain W. Aislabie, who carried out the duty in the advance on Paiah, Ghariba, the advance on the Dargai heights, and operations at the Naru Khula, to my entire satisfaction, and with much credit to himself.

Major C. J. Griffiths, 3rd Sikh Infantry, who was selected for the responsible duty of the command of the Kohat garrison during the absence of the troops. This officer also led the advanced guard on the 9th November through the Tortang Pass.

Colonel P. F. Gardiner, Commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment, who had charge of the eastern blockade before the troops took the field, and commanded a column throughout the operations, as already reported. This officer's regiment (the 5th Goorkhas) occupied a bare hill on the Sam Jamu plain at Shindeh, and, during the heavy rain first experienced here, his men had no shelter save that afforded by their blankets, which they stretched across sticks for the purpose. Colonel Gardiner's never-varying cheerfulness under great discomfort was not without its due effect on his men, and was very pleasant to witness.

He commanded his column with skill on every occasion on which it was engaged. The command of the regiment, when Colonel Gardiner was employed in command of a column, devolved on Major W. H. Unwin, officiating 2nd in command, who was specially brought to notice in Colonel Gardiner's reports. I fully concur in the favourable notice made of this officer, who carried out his duty when in command of his regiment with zeal and ability.

Major B. Williams, commandant 5th Punjab Cavalry. This officer at the commencement of the operations was officiating Commandant of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and, as senior officer in command at Gumbat, led the column on the attack on Paiah, and subsequently officiated as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and had charge of the convoy road and general line of communication. He commanded his column to my entire satisfaction, and performed all the important duties connected with this charge with much energy and care; and I am further indebted to him for his

assistance whilst personally attending me on all occasions on which the troops were engaged.

Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, Commandant, 29th Punjab Native Infantry. I am much indebted to this officer and his regiment for the valuable assistance which they afforded me at all times. When at Khushalgarh, during the heavy flood which swept away the bridge of boats at Attock, the men voluntarily turned out, and by their exertions they were instrumental in saving most of the boats of the Khushalgarh bridge. They took a prominent part in the attack on Jamu and subsequent operations, and distinguished themselves by their spirit and dash. Their excellent conduct during the time they were associated with the force merits my warm thanks.

Major H. C. P. Rice, Commandant, 1st Sikh Infantry who commanded his regiment with much skill and gallantry up to the 16th January, 1878, when he was dangerously wounded whilst personally conducting the retirement of the rear skirmishers of his regiment through the Naru Khula. This officer has always distinguished himself by his zeal and intelligence. I am much indebted to him for a valuable reconnaissance which he made by my desire previous to the attack on Jamu, and other prominent services during the operations.

The command of the regiment after Major Rice was wounded devolved on Major A. G. Ross, who distinguished himself by the skilful manner in which he gained the Zira heights with a party of his men on the 16th January, 1878, as brought to notice by Colonel Mocatta, in his report in my No. 118FF of 1st February.

Major J. W. McQueen, Commandant, 5th Punjab Infantry. This officer held charge of the eastern blockade at Shadipur before active operations commenced, from 19th to 29th October, 1877, until the arrival of Colonel Gardiner, and was most useful in collecting information in that quarter and in placing the exposed villages in a state of defence. It was the good fortune of his regiment to hold the most exposed and important point in the position taken up at Shindeh; and to the excellent arrangements of Major McQueen I am much indebted for the safety of that portion of the camp at Shindeh. Major McQueen held command of the right column of attack on Jamu and in the advance on Ghariba, the assault of the Dargai heights, and the advance on Pastooni. No more important services were performed during the operations than those which fell to the lot of Major McQueen, and I cannot speak in too high terms of the skill, spirit and dash with which these important duties were performed. He merits my warmest acknowledgments for the assistance which he has rendered me throughout.

Major R. B. Campbell, Commanding Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), who commanded his regiment with great intelligence, and led them with skill on several occasions in the rapid movements made to take the enemy by surprise. He commanded a column on the 7th December which advanced over the difficult ground to surprise the village of Ghariba, and performed these duties to my entire satisfaction.

Major S. J. Brown, who commanded the 6th Punjab Infantry during the operations of the 30th August, and subsequently held a portion of the Khushalgarh road, during the blockade, until the advance of the troops on the 9th November, 1877. These harassing and important duties were well performed by this officer. He held command during the active operations until the arrival of Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers on the 26th December, 1877, and much credit is due to him for the services thus rendered. Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Chambers, Commandant, 6th Punjab Infantry, commanded his regiment on the 31st December, 1877 and 15th January, 1878, during the first and second occupation of Pastooni, and rendered me valuable assistance on those occasions.

Major A. FitzHugh, who commanded the 4th Punjab Infantry throughout the operations, and afforded me much valuable assistance, and conducted with much skill the important duty of covering the survey party in their movement off the Dargai heights on the 1st January, 1878, and in subsequent operations he led his regiment with much determination, though suffering from the effects of a severe fall in the rocky ground on the advance on the Dargai heights.

Captain J. A. Kelso, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Mountain Battery, is deserving of much credit for the manner in which he took his battery over the very difficult ground traversed by the left attack on Jamu, and for the admirable practice of his battery on that occasion. He was most zealous and energetic throughout the whole of the operations, and rendered valuable aid to the infantry at Paiah, Jamu, Ghariba (on two occasions), and the Naru Khula.

Captain G. Swinley, R.A., Commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery, who performed good service with his battery on the first advance on Paiah and on the occasion of the retirement of the 5th Punjab Infantry under Major Stewart on the 12th November, 1877, and in subsequent operations. I have received valuable assistance from this officer throughout.

Captain E. J. de Lautour, R.A., Commanding No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, who joined the Field Force with his battery during the movement from Paiah on the 15th November, 1877, and served with it until the 22nd December, 1877, when he proceeded to join the Peshawur force under Brigadier-General Ross, C.B. The practice of his battery during the occupation of Jamu and Ghariba was most excellent.

The gallant actions performed by Major C. E. Stewart, 5th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant G. Gaisford, 5th Punjab Infantry, on the 15th November, 1877, and Captain A. J. D. Hawes, 4th Punjab Infantry, on the 1st December, 1877, and Captain A. G. Hammond, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), on the 17th January, 1878, were described in my reports on the operations of those dates. I desire, however, again to bring them to notice in this place. I cannot speak too highly of these officers, who have distinguished themselves by their zeal and energy on all occasions. I have also to remark that Major C. E. Stewart commanded the 5th Punjab Infantry at the advance on Paiah, Jamu, Ghariba, and throughout the operations on the Dargai heights (on both occasions), when the command of a separate column had devolved on the commandant of the regiment. He fully earned the confidence of all ranks by the coolness and skill which he invariably displayed.

Major Lance, Officiating Commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. Although this officer was unable to take part in the active operations under report, it is but just that I should bring his conduct to notice during the previous blockade, when he received the wound which has incapacitated him from further duty, and deprived the Government temporarily of his valuable services. Major Lance's energy, zeal, and the spirit with which he entered into the duty on which he was employed are deserving of the highest commendation.

Major R. C. Clifford commanded the detachment 2nd Punjab Cavalry with the Field Force up to the end of December, 1877, and was conspicuous for the spirit and enterprise with which he conducted all his duties, more especially those of reconnaissance, whenever opportunity offered.

Captain F. Carr, who commanded a detachment 5th Punjab Cavalry from early in January in relief of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. This officer volunteered his services to act as orderly officer on my staff for the operations at Jamu and Ghariba, and further made a most valuable traverse sketch of the road from Gandiali to Jamu.

Surgeon-Major G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry. On this officer devolved the duty of organising the field hospital at Gumbat, and in attending the greater portion of the sick and wounded, who were sent to the rear. These duties he performed to my entire satisfaction, and displayed much skill and energy in the arrangements which he made with very inadequate means at his disposal.

Surgeon-Major J. W. N. Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regiment, senior medical officer at camp Shindeh. To this officer was entrusted the duty of arranging for the field hospital in the operations at the Dargai heights. I feel much indebted to him for his ever ready cooperation.

Surgeon-Major T. P. Wright, 29th Punjab Native Infantry, and Surgeon-Major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, senior medical officers at camp Turki and under command of Colonel Mocatta, who expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which they carried out their responsible duties.

Captain Harvey, R.E., Field Engineer, who supervised with much skill the demolition of the towers at Paish, Kuahta, Banda, Jamu, and for the energy with which he conducted the varied duties of Field Engineer throughout the operations.

Captain Harvey was ably assisted by Captain H. Morgan, B.A., who volunteered his ready talents on all occasions when his services could be spared from duty with No. 1 Mountain Battery, which he had voluntarily accompanied under Captain Kelo's orders.

Mr. Gibson, of the Revenue Survey Department, who joined the force on the 24th December, 1877, and spared himself no pains to obtain a survey of the country.

Major G. Stewart, Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), for the skill and care with which he prepared a valuable military survey of the Jowaki country. Major Stewart was assisted by Lieutenant C. M. Smith and Lieutenant O. Radford, 3rd Sikh Infantry, who moreover on several occasions rendered good services in furnishing sketches on the occasion of reconnaissances; Lieutenant H. B. Urmaton, 6th Punjab Infantry, who devoted much labour to the preparation of landscape sketches of the country traversed by the troops, and also furnished a military sketch of the country north of the blockades near Tilkán.

Mr. Nigel Jones and the subordinate officials of the Government Telegraph Department, who rendered good service in connection with the field telegraph line from Gumbat to Shindeh.

Captain J. Davidson, Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, who accompanied me throughout the operations. I am much indebted for his ready and valuable aid in all difficulties.

Captain Lord William Beresford, 9th Lancers, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, who volunteered his services on my personal staff, my thanks are also due.

Major W. C. Mackinnon, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Muketry, who accompanied me from the commencement of operations up to the 5th December, when he proceeded on his tour of inspection, which demanded his attention.

Major N. R. Burlton, Special Commissariat Officer, Kohat, to whom I am much indebted for the efficient aid rendered in this department. To the excellent arrangements made by Major Burlton I attribute the regularity with which the troops were supplied with all necessities.

Captain A. Gaselee, 4th Punjab Infantry. Much credit is due to this officer for the efficient manner in which he organised the levies and superintended their duties—a task which was performed by him, under many difficulties, to my entire satisfaction. The services performed by this officer were very useful.

19. I cannot close this report without offering my sincere acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Ross, C.B., commanding Peshawur Field Force, for his hearty co-operation and assistance whilst the Peshawur and Kohat Forces were employed together on the occupation of Pastooni.

On the departure of General Ross to Peshawur through the Naru Khula with a portion of his force on the 18th January, Colonel Buchanan (Brigadier of the Peshawur Force) was placed at my disposal, and to Colonel Buchanan I am indebted for the excellent arrangement made by him for the reconnaissance of the 19th January towards Kahui, and for the final retirement through the Naru Khula conducted by him in person, and for the superintendence of the completion of the survey reports (by Mr. Scott, Revenue Survey Department), whilst his brigade remained in occupation of the Jamu valley.

20. I have to acknowledge the great advantage that I derived in all difficulties from the ready advice and assistance which I obtained from Colonel Sir F. R. Pollock, K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Peshawur, whose counsel I have had throughout these operations.

I have also to thank Captain T. C. Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, for his hearty co-operation at all times, and for the valuable aid which he afforded me.

The Gazette of India of Aug. 10 publishes the following observations prefixed to the report of General C. T. Keyes, who commanded the Force:—

The Governor-general in Council desires to record the Government of India's high appreciation of the good services of Brigadier-Generals Ross and Keyes, and of the manner in which the operations entrusted to them were conducted and brought to a successful issue.

His Excellency in Council also desires to convey the acknowledgments of the Government of India to officers commanding corps, batteries and detachments; to the several staff officers, and to those of the medical, commissariat, and other departments whose services have been brought to notice, as well as to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the force, whose admirable behaviour and endurance during a protracted and trying service merit the highest commendation.

The Governor-general in Council will have much pleasure in bringing the services of all concerned to the favourable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

#### SHILLONG.

On the 16th and 17th July, a national ceremony among these hill people, called "Beh-dinghlam" (i.e., driving disease away with sticks,) took place at Jomai in the Synteng country, forty-four miles by the Government road from Shillong. This ceremony was witnessed by several of the European residents, who marched out to Jomai for that purpose. The following is an account of the ceremony, taken from the late Deputy Commissioner's report:—"The ceremony opens with the males of each house turning out early in the morning and beating the roof here and there with switches, and invoking the demon to leave. This finished, the people later in the day proceed to the stream where the Goddess "Ai-tan" dwells. There poles of great length cut from green trees are brought down and held horizontally, somewhat raised from the water. The people then commence jumping on the pole to break it, and when they succeed in doing so, a shout is given. On all the ordinary-sized poles being broken, a monster pole is taken down to the stream, and thrown across it. The people then divide into two parties, and contend for the possession of the pole. Some three or four hundred men at times contend for possession, and they are almost in a state of nudity. Amongst this seething mass of human beings which resembles a scene in Dante's "Inferno," though the struggle is very fierce, yet no quarrels occur, and injuries rarely take place. Health and prosperity are secured to the people of the village should those on the eastern bank of the stream prove the victors, or the reverse happens, should the western side triumph. The origin of the ceremony is imputed to the god of thunder, and "Ai-tan" the goddess of the stream, who enjoined its performance in the manner here described. In addition to the ceremony, offerings are made to the deity of a pig and a goat. Many innovations have crept into the ceremony. Masquerading is practised, people disguise themselves as giants and wild beasts; they also parade images of serpents, elephants, tigers, and peacocks, and imitate the Mahomedan *tazeahs*. Dancing is vigorously carried on by the males; but the females, beyond showing themselves in their best attire, laden with jewels, take no part in the ceremony. In fact every man to his fancy, disguises himself, and musicians, who move about with the procession, imitate English music and bugle calls. The ceremony terminates at sundown, when the males before breaking up, play a game of hockey with wooden balls."—*Friend of India*.

**RAILWAY AMBULANCE TRAINS.**—The Lahore paper states that, with a view of practically testing various plans of fitting up railway carriages for an ambulance train, an experimental trip was made from Lahore to Umritsur on the 16th ult. "Half a dozen third-class carriages were converted to the difficult purposes required. There were patterns of a cooking carriage, a dining carriage, a stores carriage, a dresser's carriage, a carriage for the medical staff, and others fitted as sleeping carriages, with several different kinds of beds and litters arranged for inspection and trial. The pattern of litter most approved was the new field hospital doolie suspended by ropes from timber fixed in the roof of the carriage. A most ingenious and effective arrangement to make the pallet easier by the introduction of volute springs in the suspending chains, and a side spring attached to the woodwork of the carriage, was considered superfluous, as indeed were many of the clever devices shown. Even the cooking carriage was not considered indispensable, though, looking at certain recent revelations of the discomfort suffered by troops travelling by rail, we are inclined not to think it so."—*Pioneer*.

**HOSPITAL ABUSES.**—The Hospitals Committee in Bengal are working in right earnest. They have discovered unconscionable waste and extravagance. The *Hindoo Patriot* is told that if a patient were admitted into the General Hospital, his or her family and children would get free board and lodging. Sometimes friends of patients were accommodated in this way. A woman in the family way would remain in the hospital with her children for months. Then incurable patients have been maintained for years together. Thus the Hospital has become a sort of charity-house. The other hospitals are also more or less extravagant.—*Madras Times*.

THE Madras Government paid last year Rs. 18,403 for the destruction of 6,997 wild animals.

## Home.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE—REVISED LIST.

The list of the candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service who were successful at the competitive examination held at Burlington House, on the 12th August last, should have appeared in the following order:—

	Marks.		Marks.
1. G. F. A. Harris ... ..	2,312	9. H. B. Briggs ... ..	1,954
2. J. K. Sweeny ... ..	2,261	10. C. G. W. Lowdell ... ..	1,940
3. D. T. Barry ... ..	2,252	11. A. S. Faulkner ... ..	1,760
4. J. Anderson ... ..	2,245	12. C. Mallins ... ..	1,640
5. C. J. Bamber ... ..	2,218	13. E. M. Damla ... ..	1,560
6. E. H. Dumbleton ... ..	2,120	14. R. M. Allen ... ..	1,530
7. M. O'Dwyer ... ..	1,997	15. H. S. C. Carruthers ... ..	1,472
8. W. B. Carson ... ..	1,965		

## Miscellaneous.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA** is considering proposals for the purchase of all rights and privileges of the East India Railway, at the expiration of the company's lease of twenty-five years in February next.

**SURVEY OF CYPRUS.**—The survey of Cyprus is to be undertaken by Lieut. H. H. Kitchenier, Royal Engineers, who was employed over three years in the Palestine Survey.

**THE KING OF SIAM.**—A notice from the Colonial Office appears in the *London Gazette* stating that the Queen has appointed the King of Siam to be an Honorary Member of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £350,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £264,400, and to Bombay, £89,600. Tenders on both Presidencies at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 22 per cent.; above that price in full. These terms show a fractional improvement on last week's rates. The Council propose next week to draw for £350,000, of which not more than £100,000 will be on Bombay.

**MOVEMENTS OF H.M.'S SHIPS.**—GIBRALTAR, Sept. 1.—H.M.'s ship *Euryalus*, from Portsmouth, arrived on the 30th ult., and left for the East to relieve the *Undaunted*. On her arrival out there the *Euryalus* will assume the flag of the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief in the Indian Seas. The *Undaunted* will return to England. *Assistance*, with the time-expired men, left for England Sept. 2. The screw gun-vessel *Roudy* leaves to join the China Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Hillyar.

**CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.**—The Congress of Orientalists was opened at Florence, on September 12, by the Duke of Aosta. About one hundred and fifty delegates have arrived, among whom are MM. Renan, Oppert, Lenormant, Leitner, Roth, Mehren, Derosny, Legge, Sayce, Weliaminoff, Schefer, Beufey, Maspero, Merx, Brandrath, Long, Trübner, Weber, and Ascoli. The President is Signor Amari, and the General Secretary, Signor de Gubernatis.

**RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS.**—A recent Central News telegram states that General Kauffmann is making arrangements for the despatch of another scientific mission on quitting Tannicand. The expedition will explore the upper course of the River Oxus, including parts of Afghan, Turkestan, and will return to Tashkent via the Pamir and Ferghana. The party, which will consist of Messrs. Oshanin and Nevesky, botanists, and an officer of the Topographical Department, named Rodionoff, will be escorted by Cossacks.

**POSTAL NOTICE.**—Newspaper wrappers bearing penny postage stamps will shortly be issued for sale to the public. They may be purchased singly or in any number according to the undermentioned scale of prices, viz.:—One for 1½d., two for 2½d., three for 3½d., four for 4½d., five for 5½d., six for 6½d., seven for 7½d., eight for 8½d., and so on. The public can also obtain these wrappers uncut in quarter reams, containing 120 sheets of fourteen wrappers on each sheet, by making special application for them at the Post-office at which they wish to obtain them. The price for the quarter ream is £7. 8s.

The four panels designed to decorate the pedestal of the equestrian statue presented by Sir Albert Sassoon to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay have just been shipped on board the *Avondale*. The panels, which weigh upwards of three tons, have been cast from the original plaster models, and are as follows:—The first, the reception of the Prince by the native chiefs; the second, a procession of native women bearing offerings in the shape of flowers and fruits; the third, the Royal arms; and the fourth, a huge square panel bearing the following inscription:—“Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, K.G.C., C.S.I. In commemoration of the visit of his Royal Highness to India, 1875-76, Sir Albert Sassoon presented this statue to his fellow-townsmen of the loyal city of Bombay.”

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIMPSON, C.B.**—Major General John Simpson, C.B., died on Sunday last, at Fyning, near Petersfield. The

deceased, who obtained his commission in March, 1835, was one of the officers receiving rewards for “distinguished and meritorious services.” He served with the 34th Regiment in the Crimean campaign from December, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and commanded a party in the assault and capture of the Quarries. He was also present at the assault of the Redan on the 8th of September. He served in the Indian campaigns in 1857-59, and was present in the actions at Cawnpore on the 26th, 27th, and 28th November, 1857, capture of Meerangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, relief of Azimghur, and commanded a column of Colonel Keily's force at the defeat of the rebels under Bala Rao, near Bootwul, on the Nepaul frontier. For his services in the Crimea he was promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel, and received the medal with clasp, Sardinian medal, the fifth Class of the Order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. His name was honourably mentioned in despatches, and in recognition of his gallantry in the field he was nominated a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

**THE “BLUE-BOOK” OF NATAL.**—The “Blue-book” of Natal for 1877 shows in that year a population amounting to 325,512, consisting of 157,929 males and 167,583 females. There were 22,654 whites, 290,035 natives and 12,823 coolies. There were 46,577 acres of crops reaped by the white inhabitants, there being in this number 25,500 acres of maize, sugar-cane 9,023 acres, oats 3,712 acres. The yield of sugar is set down at 10,473 tons; of maize at 140,700 muids—not quite six to the acre; of coffee at 222,727lb. The Europeans cultivated at the rate of two acres per head. The natives are said to have reaped 162,741 acres—or say half an acre per head. The proportion, of course, is low, but the aggregate shows that the natives represent a substantial industrial element in the community. The crop of mealies was estimated at 417,116 muids, of Caffre corn at 97,861 muids, and of sweet potatoes at 96,270 muids, while a partial guess is hazarded at an out-turn of 2,926 tons of pumpkins. It must be noted, however, that the number of acres actually cultivated by Europeans was, at the end of December, much in excess of the acreage reaped. It is set down roughly at 69,270, which would give an average of over three acres per head. The Europeans number in their possession 16,320 horses, 765 mules, 145,128 horned cattle, 451,110 sheep, 44,328 Angora goats, 33,002 other goats, 11,213 pigs, 360 donkeys, and 1,489 unwooled sheep. The natives are said to hold 7,874 horses, 254,579 horned cattle, 32,196 sheep, 44,844 goats, and 4,922 pigs, representing a total value, say, of £1,500,000.

**ORDNANCE MAJORS' ARREARS OF PAY.**—In obedience to the instructions which have been sent out by the Secretary of State for India, the Governor-General has issued a notification dealing with the claims of the ordnance majors, respecting which there has been so much delay, and two Parliamentary inquiries. The notification runs as follows:—All officers of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers promoted to the rank of major under the Royal Warrants of July 5, 1872, and subsequently, will receive the pay and allowances of that rank as laid down in G.G.O. No. 61 of 1875, with retrospective effect from the date of promotion to March 31, 1875. Majors of Horse Artillery will draw (horse allowance being excluded) the difference between Rs. 503-0-4, which includes command allowance Rs. 30 and Rs. 896-4, which includes command allowance Rs. 50—that is, Rs. 306-6 per mensem. They will also draw horse allowance for a fourth charger on a certificate that four chargers were actually kept up during the period for which the allowance is claimed. Majors commanding field, heavy, garrison, and mountain batteries will draw the difference between Rs. 463-10, their pay and command allowance Rs. 30, and Rs. 759 3, which includes command allowance Rs. 50—that is, Rs. 295-9-0 per mensem. All majors of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers not included in the above classification will draw the difference between the rate of pay which they drew under G.G.O. No. 841 of 1872, and that laid down in paragraphs 6 and 7 of G.G.O. No. 71 of 1875. The amounts due will be subject to a deduction of Rs. 200 (a), Rs. 220 (b), and Rs. 70 (c), monthly, for officers (a) in receipt of contract allowance, (b) commanding heavy batteries, and (c) commanding garrison batteries; these last with effect from the 1st August, 1872, the date on which they commenced drawing the increased command allowance, Rs. 100 per mensem. The claims, with the exception of officers serving in the Public Works Department, whose arrears of pay will be adjusted under instructions in that department, should be submitted to the pay-examiner of the presidency concerned for pre-audit. The claims of officers now serving out of India will be submitted for check in this country as above, and then be forwarded through the Government of India for payment under instructions by the Secretary of State for India.

## India Office.

Sept. 12, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. F. Giles, C. M. Chapman, J. E. Ravenshaw, C. Macaulay, and H. B. Beames (Unconv.).  
**Bombay Estab.**—Mr. J. A. Coghlan (Unconv.).

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major D. T. H. Sampson, Staff Corps; Capt. D. H. Robertson, Inf.; Major T. Dayrell, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, Staff Corps; Major A. D. C. Inglis, Staff Corps; and Major A. Walker, R.A.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. H. C. B. Barnett, Staff Corps; Major W. G. Sharp, Staff Corps; and Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham, Staff Corps.

**Bombay Estab.**—Major W. F. Sandwith, Staff Corps; Surg. major W. H. Colvill, and Lieut. col. G. W. Hanson, Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. F. J. Jordan (Uncov.), 27 days, special; W. Harvie, (Uncov.), 4 mos. special; C. A. Wilkins, 10 mos. furl.; A. Hullah (Uncov.), 1 mo. special; J. S. Hannagan (Uncov.), 3 mos. special; E. A. Boyd (Uncov.), 6 mos. furl.; Mrs. Etherington (Uncov.), 3 mos. s.c.; and H. L. Dennys (Uncov.), 3 mos. s.c.

**Bombay Estab.**—Messrs. T. C. Hope, c.s.i., 2 mos. furl.; J. B. Braddon (Uncov.), 3 mos. s.c.; and F. W. Marriott (Uncov.), 3 mos. s.c.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. L. M. Boileau, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. A. L. Montgomery, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. H. Forrest, Staff Corps; Surg. major H. W. Graham, and Lieut. col. A. W. Montague, Staff Corps.

**Madras Estab.**—Lieut. col. F. S. Plowden, Inf.; Surg. major J. Beaumont, Col. G. T. Hilliard, Staff Corps; and Col. C. J. Richards, Inf.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

**Bengal Estab.**—Messrs. H. Prince (Uncov.), J. L. Macpherson (Uncov.) F. B. Walker (Uncov.), P. T. Large (Uncov.), P. K. Hyndman (Uncov.), G. G. Hiley, J. D. Gael, C. E. R. Girdlestone, J. Whitmore, E. Cooke (Uncov.), J. P. Sneyd (Uncov.), J. H. De Rinzy (Uncov.), Dr. K. B. Stuart (Uncov.), F. J. Jordan (Uncov.), R. Waddington (Uncov.), B. Stainforth (Uncov.), and E. Granatzki (Uncov.).

**Bombay Estab.**—Messrs. A. R. King and S. Cooke.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Lieut. col. M. Lang, R.E., 3½ mos.; Surg. major D. O. C. Kaye, 5 mos.; and Lieut. col. J. P. Sheriff, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

**Madras Estab.**—Major F. L. Halesman, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. C. A. Owen, Cav., 2 mos.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

## BIRTHS

**DEACON**—The wife of Joseph Deacon, of Debrugah, Assam, Aug. 8, of a son, at Hounslow, W.

**KENNEDY**—The wife of J. G. Kennedy, Secretary of H.M.'s Legation at Yedo, of a son, at 47, Brook-street, Sept. 7.

**SHERER**—The wife of J. W. Sherer, c.s.i., of a daughter, at Bayswater, Sept. 10.

**VACHELL**—The wife of Major Vachell, R.A., of a daughter, at Sandown, Isle of Wight, Sept. 3.

## MARRIAGES.

**FENTON—HUMPHRIES**—Charles Fenton, of the India Office, Westminster, to Lena Humphries, at Wootton Bassett, Sept. 3.

**GORDON—MILLER**—John H. Gordon, son of John Gordon, Barrister, formerly of Calcutta, to Alice L. Miller, at Chippenham, Sept. 5.

**JARVIS—DOMVILLE**—Walter Jarvis to Emma Florence, daughter of the Rev. C. C. Domville, M.A., and grand-daughter of the late Sir W. O. Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal, at Camberwell, Sept. 10.

**LIARDET—BROWN**—Augustus Bury Liardet, R.M.L.I., son of the late Col. Charles Liardet, 14th Madras N.I., to Eveleen Browne, at Plymouth, Sept. 5.

**RANDOLPH—WHITMORE**—Edmund Randolph, Lieut. 69th Regt., to Ellen Catherine, daughter of the late Charles Whitmore, E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham, Sept. 3.

## DEATHS.

**AINSLIE**—On the 21st of August, at Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Ambleside, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Montague Ainslie, Esq., J.P. and D.L. for the County Palatine of Lancaster, and daughter of the late Colin Campbell, Esq., formerly Physician General, Calcutta, in the 64th year of her age.

**BENFOLD**—Rebecca, widow of James Benifold, H.E.I.C.S., at Rochester, aged 82.

**CURRY**—Charles, son of the late Rev. Charles Curry, Secretary of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, at 40, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Sept. 11, aged 45.

**HAMMOND**—Thomas John Hammond, Retired Major, H.E.I.C.S., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 5, aged 87.

**HARRISON**—J. M. Harrison, son of the late R. Harrison, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, at Dawlish, Devon, Sept. 7, aged 78.

**HENDERSON**—Michael Henderson, late of Calcutta, at Kinross, Sept. 8.

**MANSEL**—Anne, wife of C. G. Mansel (late B.C.S.), at Arcachon, Sept. 7, aged 49.

**MORRIS**—Col. James V. Morris, late of the M.S.C., at Ugborough, South Devon, Sept. 7, aged 49.

**PATTISSON**—W. H. Pattisson, District Superintendent, British Burmah Police, at Loughborough-park, Sept. 6, aged 43.

**RUSSELL**—Louise, widow of Henry Patrick Russell, H.E.I.C.S., at Brighton, Sept. 9, aged 75.

## Shipping.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5. Gaetano, Rangoon.—6. Str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta.—7. Str. Belona, Bombay.—9. Str. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; Mara, Birmipatam.—10. Ceano, Calingapatam.—11. Centurion, Calcutta; Benares, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

Sept. 8. Christina Acquarone, Galle; str. Inventor, Calcutta; Elwell, Bombay; H. H. MacGilvery, Bombay; Courier, Rangoon.—9. Str. Avondale, Bombay; Weathersfield, Bombay.—10. Str. John Shaker, Bombay; Dancow, Bombay; Hippolyta, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

## Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Sept. 12.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Miss Davies, Gen. and Mrs. Warre, Mr. A. Carey, Mrs. and Miss Strachan, Major Mackenzie, Mr. A. Leslie, and Surg. major and Mrs. Sheppard. For GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Hornsby and two children, Surg. Major Webb, Messrs. Shorter, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, and Mr. Maude. For SUZ.—Mr. Tanner. For ZANZIBAR.—Surg. W. B. Fletcher.

Per str. —, Sept. 12.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. Griterslot, Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Fanshawe, Mr. F. R. Mallet, and Mr. P. Woodroffe.

Per str. —, Sept. 12.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Miss Whist, Mr. H. B. Finlay, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr. R. Ewing, Capt. Spencer, Capt. Marshall, and Mr. Blathway.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

John Porter, from Calcutta, July 27, 2 N., 88 E.  
Chetah, Jamaica to Calcutta, Aug. 4, 8 S., 29 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

Lloyd's agent at Galle telegraphs that a Court of Inquiry into the abandonment of the *Furness Abbey*, whilst the vessel was on a voyage from Galle to Rangoon in ballast, has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for two years.

Lloyd's agent, in a telegram from Port Said dated Sept. 12, says:—It is reported here that Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Bengal* had gone ashore at Zafarina, but will probably be got off. Admiral Willoughby, transport officer of Egypt, telegraphs to the Director of Transports, Admiralty:—Sept. 8.—The *Bengal* is aground on Ras Abodeerage, H.M.'s ship *Iron Duke* towing her. The *Agitator* and *Prompt*, Government tugs, with lighters, have been sent to assist. Sept. 10, 2 A.M.—The *Bengal*, towing *Citadel* and lighters, arrived at Suez. The *Bengal* was towed off by the *Iron Duke* on Monday afternoon, after being lightened. The *Bengal* is not making water. Capt. Cleveland concurred, after considering the straining and bumping on the reef, that the vessel should be docked for examination before proceeding to Bombay.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

## SEPTEMBER 19.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. O'Kinealy and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. W. A. MacDougall, D. Buttick, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Priusep, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. G. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. V. Righty, Mr. E. Stanbury, and Mr. G. S. Pain.

**VENICE to CALCUTTA**—Mrs. Lacey.

**BRINDISI to CALCUTTA**—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, and Mr. Bickwyne.

**GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA**—Mrs. Mosley.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG**—Mr. F. R. Smith.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GLENELG**—Mr. R. Bruce.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**—Mr. Hatcher, Mr. Green, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Edgell.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY**—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton, Mr. J. Moseley, Mr. Greenlees, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Manning.

**VENICE to SYDNEY**—Mr. and Mrs. Hugenvil.

**BRINDISI to SYDNEY**—Mr. Jas. Lawton.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**—Mr. M. R. Chase, Mr. F. Church, Mr. H. T. Lucas, and Lieut. Doyle.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**—Mr. Driessen, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob and two children, Mr. Fox, Col. Downing, Mr. Langley, Gen. Stewart, and Mr. J. G. Silcock.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**—Mr. Schroder, and Mr. A. Blair.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**—Mrs. Oxley, Miss Smith, and Rev. A. Wallace.

**VENICE to MADRAS**—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Blackley, Miss Blackley, Sir H. and Lady Keppel, and Miss Keppel.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE**—Mr. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Twopenny, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. W. Millar, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. and Miss Lizars.

**BRINDISI to MELBOURNE**—Mr. and Mrs. W. Owen.

**VENICE to MELBOURNE**—Mr. Deveniles.

**SUEZ to MELBOURNE**—Mr. A. S. Hamilton, and Dr. Arnaud.

**VENICE to ALEXANDRIA**—Mr. J. Finney, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Marcus.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ**—Mr. H. A. Hills.

## SEPTEMBER 26.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Mrs. Rannell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Davies, Rev. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Champion, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish and children, Gen. and Mrs. Bright and family, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Capt. Scribbl, Dr. W. Jackson, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Baker, and Miss Baker.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**—Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M' Rae, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Liehwellin and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Medley, Rev. — Goethals, Mr. Van Luyre, Major Wodehouse, Mr. Porter, Mr. Macmillan, Capt. Sanderman, Col. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Fetzo, Major Henderson, Major Grant, Miss Grant, and Miss Chase.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porior, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. E. Hallett.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**—Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Haslett, Capt. Carr, Mr. A. Wrench, Lieut. Molyneux, Mrs. Durnford, and Major, Mrs., and Miss Gildard.

**BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA**—Mr. J. Y. Smith.

**VENICE to ALEXANDRIA**—Mr. and Mrs. Pridham, and Miss Collard.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA**—Lady Crichton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kenan, Miss Kenan, and Surg. Major Duncan.

**SOUTHAMPTON to ADEN**—Miss Walker.

**BRINDISI to ADEN**—Major Whiting, and Capt. Leacock.

**SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID**—Rev. E. Browne.

## OCTOBER 3.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA**—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Surg. Major Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Turner.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR**—Major Lech, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala and family.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS**—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. F. Somerset.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Raunsell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Mr. J. C. Walker, and Miss Lamb.

**VENICE to BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spaukie, Miss Spaukie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Rev. — Parker, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. A. Ker.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY**—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurnburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Thomas.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE**—Mrs. Gentle and child.



**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Hon. Justice Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Sayer, and Miss Willis.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mr. and Mrs. Molver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flag Lieut. Urwick.  
**VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.**—Mrs. Baring and child.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Wrench.

OCTOBER 10.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyna, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child.  
**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Beecher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge.

**MALTA TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Dampier.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, Miss Vere, and Mrs. Moffitt.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.**—Mr. Maule.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mrs. Shirard and family.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.**—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

OCTOBER 17.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.**—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. McKenna, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson.

**BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.**—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirside.

**GALLI TO MELBOURNE.**—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, and Mr. E. Mort.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, and Mr. Shakespear.

**VENICE TO BOMBAY.**—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. O. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Finckle.

**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.**—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan.

**SUNZ TO BOMBAY.**—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. B. Smith.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Maticholson, Mrs. McCrindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. E. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Waigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, and Misses Wilson.

**VENICE TO CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Morgan.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.**—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Partman.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.

**VENICE TO MADRAS.**—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Lidderdale.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Ayres.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.**—Mr. Wisdom.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. Crosswell and two daughters.

**THE LICENCE TAX.**—The *Bombay Gazette* says that the enforcement of the Licence-tax, according to the views of the Collector of Bombay, was meeting with steady opposition from all classes concerned. A petition to the Governor had been drawn up and signed by a large number of people, and Mr. J. M. Maclean, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, had been requested to present it to his Excellency, who had consented to receive a deputation.

At the annual meeting of the Bombay Sailors' Home Society, Capt. Kellock, Local Superintendent of the P. and O. Company, was elected President for the ensuing year. There are one hundred and fifteen seamen boarders in the Home.

**THE SHAHACHAR** says that the lower orders of the people of Assam do not make use of salt. Ashes of plantain trees they utilise as salt, in preparing their vegetable food. Such practices are unknown in other parts of India.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 13.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 13.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 3d. | 8 oz., 3d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional 4 oz., 11d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional 4 oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 3d. | every additional 1 oz., 3d.  
 Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional 1 oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 3 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- dends payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.			
* 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sioca)...	...	Actual Sales.	85 84
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1828-29 ...	...	85 84	85 84
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sioca) of 1832-33 ...	...	80 80	80 80
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	In sterling	80 80
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	Co.'s Rs.	80 80
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	1,000 as	80 80
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	equiva-	81 81
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	lent to	80 80
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...	...	\$100.	84 85
10th 4 per Cent. of 1882-83 ...	...		

## India Exchanges.

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	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
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Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.

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 Mexican Dollars, per oz. ... 53½d.  
 Five Franc Pieces ... 59d. per ounce.

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Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1830 ...	...	103 to	—
India 4 per cent. ...	...	104 to	—
India 4 per cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	...	107 to	—
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	20s. to 22s. pm.	—
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	...	20s. to 22s. pm.	—
RAILWAYS.			
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	116 to	—
Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	128 to	132
Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	— to	—
East Indian ...	100	125 to	127
G.I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	121 to	123
Ditto (new) ...	14	— to	—
Ditto ...	10	— to	—
Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	104 to	—
Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	113 to	—
Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	106 to	108
Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to	—
Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	116 to	—
Ditto Debentures (a) ...	100	99 to	101
Southern Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	113 to	—
South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114 to	—
Ditto ...	23. 8s.	— to	—
Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to	109
Nizam's State Railway ...	100	104 to	106
BANKS.			
Agra (Limited) ...	all	12½ to	13½
Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22 to	23
Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to	29
Delhi and London ...	all	— to	—
Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. ...	all	100 to	102
Debentures, for 30 years ...	all	40 to	—
Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	— to	—
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to	7½
Eastern Extension Australia and China Tele- graph Company ...	all	7½ to	7½
Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20½ to	21½
Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	3 to	3½
Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9½ to	10
Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to	16½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	53 to	57
Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to	30
Lower Assam ...	86. 8s.	— to	—
Upper Assam ...	10	3 to	3½
Assam Tea Company ...	30	61 to	63
Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3½ to	3½
Leibong ...	all	10½ to	11½
British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5½ to	6½
Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to	6½
Do. New ...	4	½ to	1½ pm.
Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8½ to	8½ dia.
Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	30 to	23
Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	104 to	107
Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to	4½
Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to	1 dia.
P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	39 to	41
Ditto New, 1867 ...	30	6 to	8 dia.
National of India Land ...	12½	— to	—
Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to	—
Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	61 to	63
Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	88 to	87
Gouropore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to	91
Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	74 to	75

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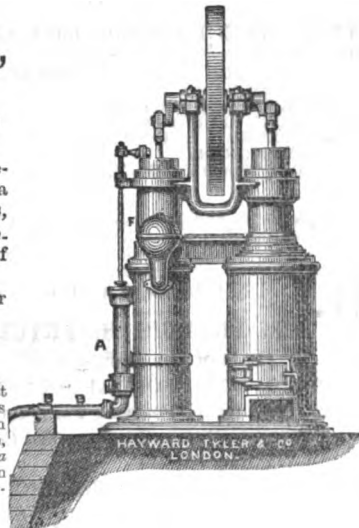
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay August 30th; Allahabad and Madras, August 28th; Calcutta August 27th.

A CHEERING account of the generally improving prospects is given by the *Times* telegram of the 15th inst., which says that the latest reports from Madras state that the prospects are favourable. In the Kistna uplands the crops are recovering from the damage done them by the recent excessive rains. The total number on the works is 102,000, those gratuitously relieved being 62,402. Prices are falling in Mysor, and prospects are good. The number on the works is 31,129, those gratuitously relieved being 13,199. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh prospects are good, and prices are falling. In the Punjab prospects are generally good and prices are showing a downward tendency. There is a slight improvement in exports; imports are dull.

SERIOUS floods have occurred up-country, causing great damage. The station of Dehra Ghazee Khan has been almost destroyed, and six girder bridges on the Beas Valley Railway carried away, while the line from Beas to Kurtarpore is badly damaged throughout. The East Beyne Bridge has also been swept away and the line for half a mile on each side ruined. First and second class passengers and their luggage are booked and carried over the Beas and Beyne valley breaks by means of a trolley, elephants, boats, rafts, and dak garry. At Jullunder 1,800 houses, great and small, have fallen. The *Bombay Gazette* describes the Chenab in the neighbourhood of Multan as in a greater state of flood than has been hitherto recorded. The soundings at Shershar bunder indicate a rise of three feet over the highest recorded flood. Great damage has been caused to life and property in the villages on the Chenab.

THE official report of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 20th August is as follows:—Rain has fallen in all districts of Madras; in parts of Kistna, Godavery, Ganiam, and Kurnool there is some complaint of excessive rain, and in parts of Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and in the Wynaad more rain is required; but prospects are generally reported

good; prices show a tendency to fall. The total number on works is 115,590, and on gratuitous relief 17,146, less by 4,410 and 3,310 than last week. In Mysor there has been general rain; the prospects of the crops are good, and prices are falling; the total number on works for the week ending the 10th inst. was 31,918, and gratuitously relieved 13,775, less by 397 and 205 than in the previous week. General rainfall is reported from all parts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sindh, where much damage has been done in the Kurrachee districts from floods; a break, which was much wanted, appears now to have set in throughout Guzerat, Kandesh, Nasik, and the Southern Mahratta Country, and prospects are favourable. In the Central Provinces excessive rain continues, and a break is much needed; prices are stationary. In Central India excessive and continuous rain is reported in Malwa; good rain has fallen in Gwalior; some has also fallen in Bundelkhand, but more is required. Heavy rain has fallen in all parts of Rajputana, and prospects are good. General rain is reported throughout Bengal, except in Sarun; prospects are generally favourable, but more rain is still required in the Patna division; inundation continue, with damage to the *aus* crop in Dacca and Furreedpore. Reports from Assam are favourable. In Burma the rainfall has been good everywhere, except in Prome and Thayetmyo, where much more is still required; in the Tenasserim division continuous rain is also needed. Excellent rain has now fallen throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and prospects are everywhere good. In the Punjab there has been general and heavy rain, with floods; in the districts under the hills agricultural prospects are favourable, but damage has been done in the Peshawar district from inundation.

CALCUTTA telegrams of the 18th and 19th mention a report generally current in the city, announcing the death of the King of Burmah. The approximate total amount of India 5½ per Cent. Rupee Loan tendered for conversion into the new Four per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1879 is 60,900,000 rupees, leaving about 30,000,000 unapplied for. The amount of the Mofussil tenders is not yet completely known. The option to receive stock bearing 7a. per cent. interest has only been exercised to the extent of 168,000 rupees.

A REUTER's telegram, dated Bombay, the 18th inst., announces that Gholam Hussein Khan, the Envoy of the Indian Government, arrived at Kabul on Sept. 10, and has been hospitably received. At a private audience of Shere Ali he delivered to the Amir the letters with which he was intrusted from the Viceroy of India. Mir Akhor, who is believed to be the bearer of despatches from the Amir respecting the Mission, is expected hourly at Alimusjid. The Mission in the meantime remains at Peshawar, awaiting Mir Akhor's communication. A headman of the Khyberees has arrived at Peshawar, in accordance with the arrangements concluded for the safe conduct of the Mission through the Khyber Pass. The latest information states that the number of the Mission will amount to one-thousand, including camp-followers. Every effort is being made to keep the number within reasonable bounds, but it is necessary to carry supplies for the road. The escort will be increased by an Infantry detachment, and possibly by a troop of the 10th Hussars. The Commissioner will accompany the Mission as far as Pakha, on the other side of the Khyber Pass, where a strong body of the Amir's troops is stationed. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says that Shere Ali is re-

ported to be in favour of the succession of his grandson, Ahmed Ali Jan, son of Mahomed Ali Khan, who was killed in 1865 near Khilat Ghilsa while fighting for his father's throne against Sirdar Azim Khan. Ahmed Ali is described as an intelligent youth of about eighteen, with a pleasing demeanour and fairly well-educated. The mother of Abdulla Jan is said to have another son still living, but incapacitated for rule by being totally deaf and dumb. The report of Yakoub's escape is still unconfirmed.

WE learn from Constantinople that an Envoy from the Ameer of Afghanistan to the Sultan has arrived in that city.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has, in General Orders, drawn the attention of the forces under his command to the resolution of the Government of India, dated the 26th July, 1878, in which the approbation of the Supreme Government is conveyed to those military officers who take an active part in the recent operations for the relief of famine in the Madras Presidency and Mysor. His Excellency says that he "desires to record, also, his own sense of the unwearied assiduity with which these officers have performed duties always of an arduous nature, and requiring in a high degree the exercise of tact, judgment, and discretion, under conditions which necessitated much bodily fatigue, discomfort, and exposure."

THE statement that a medal was to be granted for the Jowaki expedition is true, to the extent that a recommendation to the effect has been sent home by the Indian Government, and, the *Pioneer* adds, will in all probability be accepted. Those who took part in the expedition, who do not already possess the ordinary medal for frontier services, will get it, we assume; those who already possess the medal, a clasp.

INTELLIGENCE received from Aden shows that the Esa tribe have been plundering caravans and kafilas to such an extent as to close the traffic between Zeylah and Hurar. The Governor of Zeylah sent his son to inquire the reason; the Esa tribe replied that before the occupation of the country by the Egyptians, they used to be honoured, &c., but that now no honour is accorded to them, and that the Egyptian Government oppress them. A disturbance is reported to have arisen between the Egyptians and Somalis on account of tax collections; troops were sent, and 500 Egyptians are said to have been killed and a large number of Somalis.

THE *Pioneer* applies the name *fanatics* to the organs of Russia, either in the home or Indian Press, which compares Lord Lytton with Lord Auckland, and solemnly menaces our Government with a repetition of the blunders of 1839 to 1842. Such people, says the Allahabad Journal, are equally unable or unwilling to understand the entire change in our frontier towards Afghanistan wrought by the annexation of the Punjab. So long as the Ameer's dominions remained isolated on all sides but India we could afford to let him go his own way: but now that his frontier practically marches with that of the Czar as well as our own, it would be madness to allow him to become the vassal of a Power which has the best of reasons—that of thwarted ambition—to dread and detest England. A peaceful embassy to-day may prevent a war six months or a year hence.

OUR occupation of Quettah seems to be contemplated as a permanent establishment. A recent announcement informs us that "the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, have sanctioned the annual payment to the Khan of Khelat of the sum of Rs. 2,516, being the cash equivalent of the revenue hitherto collected by his Highness on the lands taken up for military cantonments at Quettah, and also an outlay of about Rs. 18,000 for securing to the British Government the proprietary and water rights in those lands. The *Friend of India* thinks that the acquirement of the proprietary and water rights in the lands indicates a sufficiently fixed determination to abide there, and even if this be at variance with the original purpose as limited by Lord Salisbury's instructions, the necessity of this post has been demonstrated by the news from Kabul.

In a despatch from the Secretary of State, commenting on the general report on the Topographical Surveys of India, and on the work of the Surveyor-General's Office for 1876-77, his

Lordship thus refers to Colonel Thuillier's connection with the department:—"During a service in the department of more than forty-one years, General Thuillier has devoted himself with energy and perseverance, of which it is difficult to speak too highly to the task of securing an accurate survey of British India, and the results attained under his personal superintendence, amounting as they do to more than half the total area of the entire country, are such as to merit my hearty congratulation."

THE Government of India offer a premium of Rs. 500 for the best English Sanitary Primer, of not more than twenty-four pages. It is notified that the prize work will become the property of the Government, who will be at liberty to cause it to be translated into the Vernacular languages.

WE understand, says the *Pioneer*, that the Government of India have already informed the Karachi Chamber of Commerce that they are unable to support the petition of the Chamber to the Secretary of State for subsidising of a direct line of mail steamers between Aden and Karachi. A direct line of railway to link Karachi and Bombay is an alternative project not without influential support.

THE native community of Akyab are still, it appears from a recent pamphlet on the state of Arakan, expecting an acknowledgment of their memorial submitted in January last to the Viceroy. Their prayer is for more facilities of communication which might draw the superabundant population from Chittagong and Tipperah to supply the void of Arakan, where in the district of Akyab alone 571,520 acres of cultivable land are unappropriated. The province yielded last year a clear revenue of Rs. 2,00,000, yet from 1869-70 to 1876-77 only 38½ miles of road were constructed, or at the rate of 4½ miles per annum. Without discussing the dream of the *Arakan News*, viz., a railway from Akyab to Gowhati, it is evident that a great development of the resources of the province would follow on improved communications by means of a good trunk road, connecting Akyab with the populous divisions of Bengal, Chittagong and Dacca, a project which was commenced and abandoned in the proconsulate of Lord Dalhousie.

AT a Durbar held at Cossimbazar on the 14th ult. the Maharani Surnomoye was invested with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This is a well-deserved recognition of the public spirit and judicious benevolence manifested by this lady. Mr. Peacock, Officiating Commissioner of the Presidency division, in making the presentation, after enumerating the various benefactions to the amount of Rs. 200,000, added "that even this sum is largely exceeded by the small donations to school libraries, dispensaries, and to the relief of the poor and distressed during the same period, which amount to more than three lakhs of rupees. Thus during the years to which I have referred you have contributed five and a quarter lakhs of rupees to works of charity and public utility, which does not fall short of one-eighth of your income." The Ranees of Tanjor, it is reported, is about to receive this distinction from the Duke of Buckingham, who will shortly visit Tanjor. The *Madras Athenæum* expresses surprise that so few European ladies have received this decoration, which seems almost exclusively confined to the native ladies, a policy which seems to throw contempt on the social position of the undecorated wives of high officials.

THE Government of Bombay have issued a resolution in the report of the G.I.P. Railway Frauds Commission, which recommended the discontinuance of the existing system of a separate railway police, under its own superintendent, which is not acceded to, as "the reports before Government do not establish any necessary connection between the late increase and impunity of crime, and the fact that the G.I.P. Railway police is under a separate superintendent." The proposal of the London Board that there should be a railway police, but entirely under the orders of the railway authorities, is also negatived. But the Government will take the earliest opportunity of appointing a suitable superintendent possessing the peculiar qualifications needed for the post, the occupier of which is bound on the one hand to act in complete independence of the railway

officials, and on the other, to render them every reasonable co-operation. The disclosures made by the Commission have called forth a very severe minute from the governor, which contains, among other passages, as quoted by the *Times of India*, the following rebuke to the officials:—"The Traffic Manager and the Goods Superintendent are unquestionably blameworthy for failing to supervise the Goods Agent—a failure which has proved to be most unfortunate." Referring directly to Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, his Excellency adds:—"I think there was much reason for entertaining the gravest suspicions regarding them. The Commission entertained no doubt as to their guilt upon a large scale. The agent does not intend to retain them in the service." And he thus summarises the state of things revealed by the inquiry:—"For a long time past it has been feared that much fraud, corruption, and malpractice exists in that department of the Railway Company, and that some of the European servants of the Company, even among the upper ranks, are always implicated. I imagine that the evil is quite notorious, and has a bad effect on all those who have business relations with the Railway. It causes a scandal to the English name, and tends to lower our national repute in the eyes of the native public. Corruption in native society has for ages been but too well known, though of late it has been decreasing; but if this evil manifests itself among Europeans the consideration will be graver still, and the Government is thus bound to stretch forth its strong hand for repression.

THE sweeping condemnation of the carpets manufactured in the Indian jails, of which the dyes, to quote Dr. Birdwood, are hideous, and the arrangement of colours harsh and inharmonious, cannot be said to apply to the products of the Agra Jail, from the looms of which comes, according to a contemporary; "an admirable carpet, in which the safflower dyes are not too staring, while the design is certainly excellent;" therefore the *Pioneer* is not surprised to hear that a great demand for these carpets has sprung up in Paris, and a correspondent who has visited the jail states that the factory has on its looms carpets of all sizes for the *Grand Magasin du Louvre*. Some are more expensive than others, but we understand that a good carpet can be delivered for from ten to fifteen rupees the square yard, though some run much higher. The fact is the demand is very great. So keen, indeed, is the competition for these carpets that large advances of money are made to secure early attention to commissions. The carpets exhibited in Paris have been rewarded with a medal by the jury, and the North-West Government has apparently a profitable field of labour for its convicts—so long, at least, as it can provide for it such supervision as that of Dr. J. W. Tyler's.

THE prices of food-grains throughout India from 1861-1876 is one of the latest publications of the Financial Department. We will hope the work has been accurately compiled;—if so, its utility is undoubted. The food-grains treated are common rice, wheat, and the great bulrush and common millets. The list might have been extended with advantage so as to include the more frequent classes of the pea tribe. Annual averages of the food tabulated are first given, and they are then compared with those of 1867 as a standard. One glance shows how unusually prosperous the years of 1866 and 1867 were. The provinces of Karailie and Shikarpur in Bombay, and of Moorshedabad and Monghyr in Bengal, show a wonderful prosperity in all food-grains, which with but one or two exceptions never fell below the average. Everywhere else in India the variations are very great. The rest of the book is taken up with fortnightly prices between 1873 and 1876, compared with 1873 as the standard, and with prices at various periods before 1873. From first to last the book is only interesting when one remembers the stern realities in life of which it forms the silent record.

A PRIVATE letter quoted by the *Deccan Herald* describes the Maharaja of Jaipur as "quite the English gentleman" in his habits and ways. His city boasts broad streets lit with gas, and supplied at intervals with drinking fountains. The Maharaja, however, is clearly not acquainted with the ways of English Bishops. When the Metropolitan of India was at Jaipur, where he consecrated a church on August 6, he paid a visit to his Highness, who received his Lordship with all

honours, and entertained him with "Hindoostanee Nautches." A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* remarks on this with unconscious drollery:—"I do not know how far his Lordship-liked the tamasha, but certainly his Highness's Ministers should have shown better taste on this occasion than by entertaining with nautches the first ecclesiastical officer in India."

THE Inspector General of Education in the Central Provinces, in his report for 1877-78, states that in the College Department of the High School there are but two classes, and the staff is too limited to allow of more, while the First Arts students are obliged to finish their course in colleges of other Governments. The scholars of the primary schools are examined half yearly by masters of the middle class schools, who only pass those qualified, inasmuch as they then come under their own tuition. In Sambalpur education is unpopular, and at one period nearly all the schools were closed. School discipline is well attended to, though we are told that the girls are very independent. The master of the girls' school at Seorinarain, when remonstrated with on the noisy behaviour of his flock, naively replied, "What can I do, Sir? Are they not women?" We can fancy the indignant surprise of the Inspector-General when the girls of a school in Nagpore, while under examination, actually rushed out to see a passing marriage procession. The best girls' school is at Sleemanabad, where the village priest collects the scholars and his wife instructs them. The Dumoh School Committee hit on the novel plan of marrying the best boy pupil-teacher to the best girl, and then sending the young couple to the normal school at Jubbulpur to be trained as teachers. In this district gymnasia have been established, and a grand competition for prizes in athletic exercises was held, attended by a thousand young athletes. Next year a challenge shield is to be competed for; but in the meanwhile sundry idlers excuse themselves for deficiencies on the ground of "gymnastics." The Dumoh proposition would seem to have been copied from the example of the Burhampur normal school for women, where out of twenty-eight students fourteen were wives of men studying at the male normal school, and nineteen applicants for admission to the latter asked that their wives might be admitted to the former. There has never yet been so large a field for the selection of female students. The total cost of education in the Central Provinces, including that in school buildings, during the year under report was Rs. 3,37,242; nearly half the expenditure was on primary schools. The number of schools at the close of the year was 1,407, the daily average attendance being 49,695, while the number of students at the Jubbulpur High School was greater than could be accommodated.

THE "moderate measure of law," as the author of the proposed Factory Act for Bombay describes his humane Bill, has been shelved, inasmuch as the Government of Bombay are unable to report to the Government of India that a case has been made out even for such limited legislation. With this conclusion, the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Bill is distinctly at variance. Doubtless there exist no such crying evils as were brought to light by Lord Ashley's Factory Commission; yet we might have expected a less curt contradiction of the statement that "it is desirable and necessary for the health and well-being of our patient labouring population that some limit should be fixed by law regarding their hours of work, and to procure for them by the same means a day of rest once a week. At present the boon of closing our cotton mills on Sundays is granted to the *employés* at the caprice or according to the interest of the employers; generally these mills are closed one Sunday in a fortnight, but from the necessity of cleaning the machinery, the hands have also to work for a few hours of that day. With this slight exception, and with the exception of about fourteen holidays in the year, the hands are kept constantly at work from sunrise to sunset, resting for from twenty minutes to half an hour in the middle of the day for their meals. The hours of work vary according to seasons of the year, from about eleven hours in the cold season to thirteen hours in the longer days of the hot months." These allegations are made by a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and disclose a state of things that imperatively demands inquiry.

At a meeting of the National Mohammedan Association, held



at Calcutta on Aug. 4, it was resolved, with a view to the amelioration of those strata of Mohammedan Society which have hitherto been impervious to the civilising influence of modern education, that a Night School and Working Men's Institute should be forthwith established.

THE Russian journal of the Ministry of Roads and Ways has just published a new proposal by M. Chodzko as to a line of railway between Europe and India along a different route from those hitherto proposed. While the project of M. de Lesseps, put forward in 1875, suggested that the line starting from Paris should pass over Warsaw, Orenburg, and Peshawur to Calcutta, comprising in all 9,660 versts, or 1,380 German miles, M. Chodzko contemplates a line from Paris over Warsaw, Tiflis, and Peshawur to Calcutta, comprising 8,940 versts, or 1,277 German miles. He calculates that at the rate of five and three-quarter miles an hour the journey from Paris to Calcutta might be performed in nine days at a cost of £1,990.

JUGGUNATH is in a bad way since his hereditary protector, the Rajah of Pooree, has gone to live in the Andamans. The affairs of the temple have been found to be in a pitiable state, the Rajah having grossly mismanaged the revenues. His mother the Ranees has done all that her ingenuity could suggest, but there are serious arrears in the pay and perquisites of the servants of the temple and family dependents, to pay up which would take a large revenue. Since the conviction of the Dibya Singh Deb the pension to the family has been stopped, and the local feeling is that the Ranees is harshly treated by having the sins of her son visited on her own head. The Commissioner is said to be of the same opinion, but his applications for leave to pay the pension to the Ranees in the proportion she formerly received have been disregarded. A further calamity in the shape of a famine has long been hanging over Pooree, and the late car festival was a miserable affair. There were no large contributions by devotees; the Ranees had to bear all the expenses. At first no timber for the great cars could be got, as the usual agent blankly refused to send an inch of wood; it seemed as if Juggunath would have to dispense with his customary airing. However, the Ranees was indefatigable; in spite of the lack of devotion on the part of her Ooryahs she faithfully did the work of her worthless son. There has been some talk, according to the *Patriot*, of putting the estate in the Court of Wards; anyhow, it will be a good thing if Fate takes the opportunity to let Juggunath's temple fall to ruins, and his festival die out of men's memories.

VISITORS to the Taj at Agra, says the *Pioneer*, may be curious to know what has become of the garden that was there. A flight of locusts passed over the station, and did not leave till they had eaten up the garden.

THE Rangoon Chamber of Commerce have taken in hand the subject of a reduction in the telegraph rates in Burmah with India, and intend representing the same to the Chief Commissioner, with the view of having it finally laid before the Government of India.

GREAT progress is being made with the Scindiah State Railway. It affords employment to hundreds of poor starving natives. Two railway stations are being erected in the Fort near Gwalior—one alongside the Morar-road, about midway from the Fort, and the other near his Highness's magnificent bagh, about a mile distant from the former.

#### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Baldwin.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Captain H. Wylie, Col. A. Fraser, Mr. Jones C. Pigott, Miss Hayes and infant, and Mr. T. Cleburne.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Blackburn, Col. Sir Wm. Hamilton, Col. A. de C. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. S. Jackson.

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. A. S. Harrington, late Rifle Brigade, at East Grinstead, Sept. 2.

BENGAL.—Capt. F. K. Hawkins, Bengal Army, 4th Punjab Rifles [served in the South campaign, and through the Mutiny.] E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, at Barcoorah, Aug. 25, aged 50. Thomas Lovell, Esq., C.E., Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow, at Mussoorie, Aug. 23. Surg. Major E. J. Gayer, Bengal Medical Service, at Calcutta, Aug. 23, aged 54. MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Baynes, late Madras Army, at Gay-street, Bath, Sept. 14. A. Lor mer, Esq., late Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Madras, at 5, Bromley-road, Lee, Kent, Sept. 14, aged 67. General Alexander Tulloch, C.B., late Madras Army, at 27, Dawson-place, Bayswater, Sept. 15. Mr. E. L. Pearce, Madras Civil Service, at Negapatam, Aug. 15, aged 31.

#### CYPRUS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

NICOSIA, Sept. 4.

The activity that has shown itself at Larnaca ever since our occupation of Cyprus continues without abatement, and has steadily increased within the last three weeks. The exodus of the Indian troops has had no sensible effect. Indeed, those pessimists who declared that with their departure business would be at an end have proved signally false prophets. Shipments arrive daily, and coasting vessels continue to touch in increasing numbers. The beach presents an animated scene from early morning until sunset. Unfortunately the Customs are presided over by a young and inexperienced man, whose conduct is without precedent, and causes great delay and annoyance. It is one thing to be particular about goods consigned to persons who are indifferent about defrauding the Government; but when such well-known firms as Henry S. King and Co. are treated in the same way there is legitimate cause for complaint. The other day that firm had to pass a case of twelve dozen soda-water. Each bottle was taken out and examined to see if it contained gin! A morning is easily wasted by such delays, and it is to be hoped that some one with more discretion will soon be appointed. I have heard numerous complaints on all sides in this matter from officers and business men.

Of the many schemes on foot those most in favour are for the water supply of the towns—of Larnaca and Limasol in particular. It seems quite settled now that a harbour will be constructed at Famagusta, and that the site of the future capital will not be far off. Lapathos is favourably mentioned, it being well-wooded and watered, and very healthy. The Government is not likely to interest itself materially in any schemes for the present, unless it be the harbour question, beyond opening up the country by means of roads, of which it is sadly in need. Their hands are more than full already. The land question is being rapidly pushed on towards settlement, and until that is done no transfer will have any force. The mapping out of the island into districts has been accomplished, but the details of the work of the commissioners are still engaging the close attention of the authorities. Reports, too, are rapidly coming in from different parts, and greatly tax the working capacity of the Government.

Perhaps the most crying want of this island is a thorough system of irrigation applied to the land; and here a legitimate field offers itself to capitalists. The soil is everywhere rich and productive, but the burning heat of summer and the frequent droughts would paralyse all agricultural efforts conducted on a large scale. The torrents that rush down from the mountains and flow through the plains in all directions should be utilised by means of reservoirs, and with the introduction of coolie labour—another absolute necessity for the proper development of the island—a certain and profitable return would be ensured to agriculturists.

The cultivation of the vine will surely be another branch of industry second to none in the island. It is no exaggeration to say that the black grapes one buys at three half-pence a pound are not inferior in appearance or quality to the best English hothouse grapes. I have found this to be the case everywhere. And yet, owing to their rude system of making wine and to their putting it, when made, into tarred barrels, the wine of the country, generally speaking, is not fit to drink. Hill slopes can be hired at excessively cheap rates, and such immigrants as come with viticulture in view have a fine field before them. Cotton-growing, again, has proved a remarkable success even in native hands, and may take rank as of almost equal importance with the vine. Many people have been disheartened and some disgusted by the desolate appearance of the island, and by the prevalence of fever. With regard to the second count it should be remembered that August is the fever month, and the only fever month of the year. The fever, too, is local—in the high grounds they never have it. It is a lowering but by no means a dangerous one, lasting about four days. With proper precautions as regards exposure to the sun during the great heat of the day and as regards the eating of fruit it is easily avoided.

And now as to the desolate look of the island. The charge is only too true. I made a tour from Nicosia over the Machera Pass to Limasol, and thence to Larnaca last week, and with the exception of the mountain slopes, and the country around Páno Léfkara, where the olives and karoub trees are very fine, I did not see a patch of green. All was rock and desert. But this will all change into a rich landscape with the advent of the rains in October and the arrival of spring; and what is more, it would never exist at all to the extent that it does if we once had a proper system of irrigation. Mile upon mile of land, too, is now knee deep in thistles, which should be in process of clearing, if not already cleared, for next year's crops. But where is the labour to be found? Land investors, whether agriculturists, viticulturists or cotton growers, should look at the potentiality of the soil, not its appearance.

A few words in conclusion as regards the expense of living. With the exception of house property it is far cheaper here than in England. Houses vary from £300 to £400 a-year. As regards travelling, the only means is by mule, the cost varying from 3s. to 5s. a day. For an extended tour a moderate bargain can generally be made.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, September 19, 1878.

## NEW FACTS FROM CYPRUS.

It is natural when a project, suddenly disclosed, but not necessarily unpremeditated, takes the public by surprise, that opinions should be much divided as to its prudence or its probable consequences. The English people were no more consulted about the acquisition of Cyprus than the people would have been in Russia. We by no means hold that occasions may not occur when the Executive is driven, even in countries of the greatest constitutional liberty, to act on its own responsibility; we duly affirm that transactions so carried out have little chance of impartial consideration. Cyprus was born a party question; its acquisition, from the one view, a splendid stroke of masterly policy, by which England assumed her proper position towards the Levant, and commenced a noble career of reformation and improvement; from the other, a rash step, involving almost impossible risks, and leading to ruinous expense. Putting both of these views aside, we propose to offer a slight sketch of the situation in Cyprus as at present existing, founded upon information on which the greatest reliance may be placed.

It is well known that thoroughly trustworthy and efficient as our military authorities prove themselves to be in the long run, they are not very good at a pinch; have no peculiar gifts for hasty organisation, and are sadly at a loss for ready resources. When, therefore, the troops, which, whether for political reasons, or, as some allege, for a theatrical effect, were sent away suddenly, landed at Cyprus, they landed under great disadvantages; they had no huts, no proper shelter provided for them, it was the hot season, it was the time of fruits, and the exigence of occupying the large towns introduced them to low Greeks and hybrids, whose capacity for various kinds of vice it is difficult, even with London before us, to exaggerate. Cyprus has always had a bad name for fever; but it was argued that the Indian troops, at least, had been accustomed to such diseases in their own land. That phase of the question has passed, the Indian troops have gone, and we need not discuss it; but, as a general argument, it may be doubted whether those who have suffered from malaria bear up best against it. The sickness has undoubtedly been great; but at the same time it must be admitted that the soldiers have done many things which it would have been prudent to avoid. Exposure to the sun by day, exposure to the night air and dews, consumption

of the coarser kinds of fruit, the drinking of water from suspected wells, and of the cheap noxious drams Greek ingenuity can so easily provide—all these things are calculated to produce an unhealthiness which is perhaps attributed too hastily to the climate.

Certain at any rate it is that some who, taught by Indian experience the necessity of care in diet and avoidance of exposure, either to the sun or to the night air, have submitted themselves to suitable restrictions, have been able to retain their health, and, in point of temperature, have not even missed the punkah at night. The reader must call up for himself the condition of these eastern towns; the streets mere assemblages of dirty huts and tumble-down houses, with mangy dogs for scavengers—who sleep in the dust and snarl at the passer by; the houses of the richer sort enclosed in walled gardens, the cyprus and the palm appearing above the mouldering brick-work; here a mosque, and there a church, or a shrine of the Panagia; in the environs, cactus, and undergrowths of shrubs, obstructing the ventilation; in some places a swamp surrounding the site unfortunately chosen for human habitation, and even the supply of water, through want of drainage, itself a source of miasma; the maimed and diseased laid out by the way-side,—and beyond the gate, the leper! All romance must be dismissed; nature, of course, is beautiful, but landscapes cannot supply the want of the necessities, the comforts, the amusements of life, and it may be safely affirmed that the dullest and worst-provided station in India can make the passage of time more tolerable than it is at present for our compatriots in Cyprus. In the current month, September, there is generally a cessation of sea-breezes, and for a time the tidings of even greater discomforts may be anticipated; but in October the rains which prevail through the winter will commence, and the atmospheric conditions will at any rate be entirely changed.

The claim of the Government against the land in Cyprus is very different from the land-tax, or rent in India. Theoretically, the agricultural peasant has only to pay a tithe or tenth of the produce in kind, but as the claim is always farmed out by the Turkish Government, the publicans in reality take far more; perhaps, sometimes, one-half of the produce. Before our arrival the tithes for the current year had been sold, and had been collected by the tithe-farmers from the cultivators in the months of May, June and July, when the harvest is reaped. There can be little doubt that the tenth, at any rate, was gathered in; but it is possible that the peasant, who, like his Egyptian compeers, only requires a little encouragement to hold out, hearing of coming changes refused to be squeezed. It is now time for the tithe-farmers to pay up; but they declare that the cultivators are still in arrears; and, more than this,—partially penetrated with the spirit of civilisation, they are importing lawyers to plead that bonds to the Turkish Government are not valid for the enforcement of the English claim. And so some difficulty has arisen about the most important feature of the revenue; such a hitch, however, is in its nature temporary, nor would it be likely to occur again.

In the island, as in all Mohammedan countries, there are certain lands which are called Wakf, or appropriated, and were originally intended by some pious founder to support Mosques or charitable institutions: the revenues, however, are in most cases no longer devoted to such purposes, but are divided amongst the managers of the Wakf at Constantinople and a few local families. This is an abuse which must be grappled with in due course, as it involves an alienation of the just claims of the Government, whilst the misappropriation of devoted property is in contravention of the law of the Prophet. It seems to be allowed on all hands that Article 4 of the Convention admitted a stipulation which was far too favourable to the Turks, viz., the reservation of the Crown lands to the

former Government. Only about a third of the total area is under cultivation; in a large proportion of the holdings a paper title is wanting, nor does any registration exist such as we have in India. And as lands uncultivated for a period of three years lapse to the Crown, not only is landed property very precariously held, but the door is opened to considerable chicanery; and very recent claims on the part of the Ottoman Government, to a large extent of lapsed lands, is one of those uncomfortable incidents which raise the fear that the trammels of morality place a Western Power at some disadvantage in dealing with an Eastern one.

It is, perhaps, doubtful whether, if a tithe only of the produce were taken from the peasant, all inducement to improve his holding might not cease. With the certainty that the stipulated amount should not be exceeded, he might well give a considerably larger portion. These questions will all have to be considered in time; the first thing certainly will be, to restrict the exactions of the publican, who is a far more sombre figure than even the Indian money-lender. These gentry, however, will doubtless give trouble, for they are often members of Council, or magnates possessed of large and real influence, and are backed up by the police and the administrative subordinates. Other taxes prevail of a more or less anomalous description, but almost all marked with one unvarying feature, one extraordinary amount of arrears. A tax exists, for instance, upon male subjects, non-Mohammedan, for exemptions from military service. This is small in amount, not exceeding a sum for each person per annum about equivalent to three shillings and sixpence of our money, and yet the arrear claims go back for fifteen years! These arrears are considered assets by the Turkish Government, and we are expected to look upon them as such; but their history is wrapt in obscurity. Has the tax-payers shirked paying the claim, or has the collectors embezzled it? Acting in the dark on this point we are exposed to the dangers on one side of committing an injustice, and on the other of prejudicing the rights of our own administration. The same difficulty crops up, too, which has often met us before in parallel circumstances—the untrustworthiness of Eastern agency. Military colonels, heads of police, superintendents of departments, receive with avidity our satisfactory sovereigns, but when they come to pay out to their subordinates or in the market, the gold has disappeared, and Turkish paper money has taken its place. These “fimsies,” as they are called, give a great deal of trouble, and add to the confusion already existing in the currency of Turkish gold, silver, and copper coins alongside our own money.

Without entering in any way into the discussion as to the general character of the Convention with Turkey, we may consider with calmness the future of Cyprus. Whatever turn politics may take, it is exceedingly unlikely that the island will be again given up; but on the other hand, sooner or later, serious and perhaps heated discussion will probably arise about the expense. In our avoidance of party questions we need not pronounce for or against the larger projects of an Imperial policy; but on one point there can be no question; if England is to take the lead in the Levant, and to play the part of an Eastern Power in the Mediterranean as well as in the Indian Ocean, she must be prepared to pay for it. The details already given will show that our present relations with Cyprus are scarcely of a remunerative character, and it would not be surprising if a proposal for the purchase of the island should be one amongst forthcoming schemes. Ready money has always a peculiar charm with embarrassed exchequers, and this serious expenditure once over, the zeal for improvements would be greatly increased by reasonable prospects of ultimate profit. An island with a sub-tropical climate, which will grow cotton and sugar-cane, is only one-third cultivated, and possesses, as is believed, considerable mineral wealth, is an ac-

quisition which in the hands of the patient, industrious and inventive Anglo-Saxon should surely have a future. All is yet to seek,—roads, drainage, sanitary arrangements, extended cultivation, a harbour; but these things are in no way impracticable.

As to insalubrity, we believe that in a great measure to be a bugbear. It is certain that this year was exceptionally unhealthy; the English arrived at the hottest season of the year; they were exposed both by day and by night; they were imprudent. Cultivation and drainage alone will altogether modify the conditions under which life is carried on, and habits must be accommodated to the circumstances in which they have to be exercised. Dullness has a great deal to do with sickness, and useful occupations and reasonable pleasure induce a state of body far less susceptible of disease than when people mope and languish. Our experiences as yet have been mostly confined to two or three towns; but the mountain ranges crowned by the Cyprian Olympus must not be forgotten,—on moderate heights of which sanatoria will doubtless in the end be established, where the English soldier will be as safe from pestilential air as at Landour or Kussowlie.

## Correspondence.

### RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF “ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.”

SIR,—I have read with much interest, in your last number, your suggestive remarks on railways in India. It is indeed gratifying to learn from Mr. Juland Danvers's report for the year 1877-78 that, apart from the important services which railways rendered during the famine and the encouragement they afforded to commerce and agriculture, as evidenced by the great increase noticed by Mr. Danvers, in the exports of produce from India, they earned £6,232,888, or about 5½ per cent. on their capital outlay of £113,344,541. You are in error, however, in stating that “the average earnings of the State railways in 1877 were £5. 5s. per cent.” that class of railways having hitherto scarcely earned anything in excess of working expenses, and presenting a very unfavourable contrast with the Guaranteed lines. The figures stated by Mr. Danvers give the following results:—

Railways.	Capital Outlay.	Earnings. Amount.	Percentage on Capital.
Guaranteed	£95,482,941	£6,091,532	6·37
State	17,862,559	141,356	0·79

Thus, while the Guaranteed lines earned 1½ per cent. more than the interest which the Government undertook to make good, the State railways scarcely earned any portion of the interest payable on the capital borrowed for their construction, whereby a burden is cast on the already insufficient revenues of the country. The cause of this great difference is twofold; less traffic and heavier working expenses. The State Railways have been undertaken, in some instances, upon strategic grounds, without regard to financial results, and, in others, upon a misapprehension of the wants of the country, as in the case of the Calcutta and South-Eastern; which accounts for the indifferent amount of traffic they command. As regards the working expenses, it appears from Mr. Danvers's Report that, of the twelve State Railways, the expenses of ten absorbed more than 70 per cent. of their gross earnings, and that two were worked at an actual loss of £2,005. The expenses of the Guaranteed lines, on the other hand, amounted to rates averaging only 46 per cent. of their gross earnings.

The profits of the Guaranteed lines, by covering the losses occasioned by the State railways, have helped to conceal the financial character of the latter, and to create the impression that our railway undertakings in India have all been more or less successful; whence a danger has arisen of new schemes being entertained and sanctioned without a strict scrutiny of the chances of success which they offer. The Mutlah Railway subserved private interests when it was inaugurated, but has proved a dead loss to the Indian Exchequer; and the rejection in 1872 of the Carwar Railway scheme was believed to have saved India from another bad speculation. The same scheme,

however, has recently again been recommended by the authorities in India, and it would be well if the papers containing the objections which were entertained in 1871 and 1872, and the grounds on which the Duke of Argyll refused to sanction the scheme, were called for when Parliament assembles.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. DACOSTA.  
16, Manson-place, 17th Sept.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE MISSION TO AFGHANISTAN.

Once more the regions of the Amir of Afghanistan are to occupy a prominent place in Anglo-Indian politics. Scarcely has the din of arms in Europe ceased, hardly has a Russian regiment turned its face homewards, when the old ghost of Central Asian affairs rises to vex the soul and worry the minds of administrators. Sir Neville Chamberlain, once again in the bracing climate of the higher hill-regions of the North West, will find his old vigour return, and all that can be done to ensure the success of the special mission he has accepted will, we may be certain, be done. It does not appear from the information we have received what the particular object is which Sir Neville is expected to achieve, but it would not be hard guessing. Lord Lytton is ambitious of leaving his mark on Indian foreign politics, partly, perhaps, to justify the wisdom which sent a diplomatist to be Vice-Emperor of Hindostan. Masterly inactivity has no place in the Viceroy's mind, indeed, there are few to say "God bless it" to what was the sheet anchor of Lord Lawrence's policy as Governor-General, but was even by him discarded ere his reign was over. The appointment made to meet Shere Ali in durbar marks the throwing overboard by the old Punjab "Political" of a policy which the trying days of the Mutiny doubtless impressed strongly upon his mind. If Lord Lytton has no liking for masterly inactivity he has as little for mischievous activity. He knows, apparently, how to wait and to possess his soul in patience. There can be no doubt that Sir Lewis Pelly's proposals of last year were not accepted. What these proposals actually were no one outside Government circles positively knows, but there can be little doubt, we think, that the chief article in Sir Lewis's instructions was to persuade the Amir to agree to the appointment of a British Embassy at Kabul. This, it is not unreasonable to suppose, is really what the Viceroy is driving at, and respecting which he will not be satisfied until his object is accomplished. The selection of the Envoy is a compliment to the Amir, and if it be possible to achieve success, no doubt Sir Neville will come back with a treaty in his possession, and friendly relations established with Kabul. Should the project succeed Russia will be checkmated. All that General Abramoff seems to have got as the result of his expensive mission in July and August is a permission to trade. The Russian Envoy appears to have been treated with special magnificence, and all proper honour was paid to him. At least equal consideration is likely to be paid to the British Plenipotentiary, and, skilfully managed, better results ought to be ensured. There is, however, this disadvantage about Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, that it comes after the Russian embassy, and being one of very great importance the Amir may develop an increasing sense of his own dignity and refuse to treat. We may suppose, however, that Lord Lytton, being in possession of information which we of the outside public know nothing of, is pretty certain of success. It is not likely his Excellency would lay himself open to a rebuff from the Amir, and would not sanction this move unless there were good reasons to believe it would be successful. Like Lord Beaconsfield—when the Premier determined to go to Berlin, and most people were satisfied therefore that peace would be preserved—Lord Lytton would not risk failure. It is not likely in a project which is so much to him, and whereby he will desire his period of rule should chiefly be judged, he will act rashly or unwisely. It is quite possible the Mission will be quite successful, and that early in 1879 an Anglo-Indian embassy may be constituted in Kabul. For all his coquettings with the Russians the Amir knows that his English neighbours in nigh-at-hand India are stronger and far more formidable foes than the Muscovites. If war occurred the advantage is all on the side of British India with its large forces, its depots on the borders of Afghanistan, and its railways able to bring innumerable forces. Recent events, too, are calculated to impress the Amir with an idea of British might and power no less than of Russian force. The Indian Contingent and the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey, and the acquisition of Cyprus will have influenced the mind of the Amir. Indeed, it is very probable that this mission is but a part of the Premier's far-reaching views for the protection of India from Russia. We have heard rumours time and again that, even with the Anglo-Turkish Convention, propounded solely in the interests of India, the whole of the Ministerial policy was not made clear. May it not be that, as in Asia Minor an effectual barrier (as it is supposed) has been raised against Muscovite progress, it is intended that a similar barrier should be raised in Afghanistan and a treaty like unto that which bears the

signature of Safvet, K.C.S.I., and A. H. Layard, K.C.B., is to be presented by Sir Neville Chamberlain for the consideration of the Amir? Some forcible arguments might be used to urge the desirableness of such a course, not the least of which would be the fact that the Mohammedan Caliph had set the Central Asian Muslim the example. In spite of all the courtesy that was shown to General Abramoff there can be little love in Afghanistan for the Russians. The attention rendered was extorted by fear, and was a tribute paid to the bravery and force which had overthrown the Sultan's armies. Should our surmise be correct, we are on the eve of quite a new development of foreign policy. With Armenia at one end of the line and Afghanistan at the other, and both under our control, we ought to wait with equanimity anything that the Russians might do. To make our line of defence complete, Persia would need also to be bound over to British interests and sworn to bar Russian aggression. Was it because he received a hint that he would be sounded on such a policy that the Shah changed his plans at Paris, gave up his intention to visit England, and hurried as far away from perfidious Albion as possible? It is not unlikely. But, whilst it would be satisfactory to India to have a complete fence of friendly States from Erzeroum to Peshawar keeping off the Russian foe, Persia is not necessary to English safety. A Russian force advancing upon India in that direction would have to debouch upon the Persian Gulf, and proceed by sea to Indian shores. Their way through Afghanistan and Beluchistan would be completely barred. It would be impossible for any respectable Russian force to embark for India; there are no transports or convoys in the Persian Gulf, and none could get there whilst British naval supremacy remains so great as it is. Both on sea and on land, should such a policy as we have hinted at be consummated, we should be able to cry "Check" to Russia all along the line, and our position in India relieved from the anxieties—often causeless enough—which now periodically occur, to hinder all progress and to distract men's minds from internal reform and advancement. We heartily wish Lord Lytton's policy—if it be such as we have described—the fullest success. Only when we have got these border spectres laid can we hope for such earnest and undivided attention being given to Indian home affairs which they require. Once this question is settled there is nothing on the horizon—except the King of Burma should become really mad—that need occasion the slightest concern, and we might steadfastly set ourselves to the task of ruling thoroughly well the dominions which we have had under our charge nearly two centuries. Until the outer defences are safe we cannot hope the house which is to be protected will be properly set in order.—*Madras Times*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, Aug. 14.—No date has, I believe, been yet fixed for the assembly of the troops at Hassan Abdal, but it is in contemplation to hold the camp much earlier in the cold weather than has hitherto been customary. Many who were present will recollect the discomforts of cold, wind, and rain which attended the manoeuvres in the same locality in 1872. December and January are proverbially wet and stormy months in the Northern Punjab, and scarcely suited to military exercises which oblige the soldiers to dwell any length of time under canvas. This was fully recognised during the recent expedition against the Jowakis, when many valuable lives were lost, and good constitutions spoilt by exposure to weather more severe than an inclement February in England. In that particular instance, however, the rain from which individuals suffered contributed materially towards the success of the operations; and General Keyes has put it on record that "had it not been for the unusual and abundant rain that fell during our occupation of the valley it would have been impossible to have maintained our position at Shindeh for more than a few days." November commends itself as a month in which rain seldom falls, free from storms, healthy, and sufficiently cool (so far north as Hassan Abdal) to admit of the men being exercised all day without risk from the sun. Grass in November and early in December is more plentiful than later on—an important consideration in assembling a large body of cavalry and artillery—and supplies generally cheaper and in greater abundance. Then regiments like the 9th Lancers, with a long return march before them, would have an early start for their new quarters, enabling them to settle down comfortably before the hot weather of 1879. Against the argument for an early camp, it is urged that regiments would not be at their best until later in the season, having had no preliminary setting up drill as is usual in the autumn; and that some corps would have to march for the camp while it was yet unpleasantly warm. Another camp is spoken of lower down the frontier, but its details are kept a close secret, and I am not at liberty to mention even the few particulars which have reached me. Our relations with Kabul are, I believe, a shade more favourable than they were, which is after all not saying much. Chetan Shah, the Assistant Surgeon whose services were lent to Sher Ali at the close of 1876, has recently returned to British territory, and, rumour hath it, is the bearer of a friendly message from his surly patient.



It is unlikely that the Hindoo Galen will again thrust his head in the lion's mouth, even on the temptation of such liberal pay and presents as Sher Ali always bestowed upon him; but if he can be induced to return, he may be the means of putting us on better terms with the Amir than have existed between the two countries since Sir Lewis Pelly's breakdown at Peshawur last year. The Adam Kheyl Afridis are reported to have sent a *jirga* to Kabul *selon règle* to receive the usual present of *lângis* and knives in return for nominal allegiance; and some of the Bonairwals, Swatis, and Mohmunds have started on the same errand. But our *prestige* on the Peshawur border has risen so considerably since the successes of last cold weather that Sher Ali must find it a difficult task to induce any of the independent Pathan tribes to do him homage on any terms. These deputations have a pleasant time of it, feeding free, and receiving small presents on departure. A journey under such conditions is peculiarly acceptable to a Pathan, whose happiness in life (when not fighting) consists in feasting his friends or being feasted by them. The Amir is of course anxious to exhibit his pretended power over our frontier tribes, with the object of forcing us to conciliate him by liberal concessions. But in reality he has no influence whatever with these wild republicans, who acknowledge no superior, not even amongst themselves, and who are so far sufficiently impartial to accept British bread and *lângis* with as good a grace as Sher Ali's. These tribes fully understand our ability to punish them when they deserve it, and whole *kafilas* of scarves and daggers from Kabul would scarcely move them to raid on British territory, unsupported by some personal grievance requiring adjustment. Grievances at present they have not. Major Cavagnari's series of *jolies surprises* during the past few months, combined with the Jowaki collapse, have read a chapter to the border Kheyls which they will not easily forget.—*Pioneer* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

BEHAR.—A Committee has been appointed to report on the rent laws of Behar, with a view to legislation.—*Times* Telegram.

THE appointment of Mr. Henry Thoby Priupeer, Bengal Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is announced in the *Gazette of India*.—*Times of India*.

LOSS OF THE "JAMES SERVICE."—The reports as to the loss of this vessel on its voyage from Calcutta to Melbourne are confirmed. The vessel was wrecked on a reef forty miles from Perth, and all on board were lost. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Cowderoy, Mr. Williams, formerly Dave Casson's principal violinist, and Miss Minnie Williams, well-known upon the Indian Stage, and Messrs. P. Smith, Phillips, and J. Kelly.

BIJNOUR.—Till within the last few days, says the *Pioneer* of the 28th ult., Bijnour suffered more from drought than perhaps any other district in the North-West. Since the late welcome fall of rain, however, the Collector has reported that, although the relief works already arranged for must be kept open till the next harvest, he can probably dispense with the additional large railway works which were on the eve of being started.

SUSPECTED POISONING OF A JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An Akola correspondent of a contemporary recently mentioned that Colonel Bell, the Judicial Commissioner of Berar, had been attacked by cholera at Omraotee; but the belief is now entertained that an attempt had been made to poison him, and that had it not been for the skill and care of the Civil Surgeon there might have been at this moment an important vacancy to fill up in the Berar Commission.—*Pioneer*.

CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—Among the isolated cases of cholera, the *Pioneer* of 20th ult. mentions:—In Lucknow there are isolated cases of cholera, although the epidemic form has not yet been reached; whilst the same disease obtains more or less in both the civil station and native city. A lady-teacher at the Martiniere Girls' School, Miss Patten, the daughter of a well-known resident, Mr. J. Patten, was taken ill on Aug. 15, and died the following day. The deceased lady had for some years been connected with the institution, and was held in general esteem both by the managing committee and her colleagues and pupils.

DISTRESS IN THE PUNJAB.—The distress prevalent among the poorer classes in the southern districts of the Punjab, and also in the native States bordering in that direction, is, we understand, such as to call for State notice and relief. The recent rainfall may, to a certain extent, ameliorate the condition of the agricultural classes, but it can bring no relief, even in a prospective sense, to the masses representing the village artisans and menials. Tuccavi advances will help the agricultural classes to purchase seed; but where the mortality among the plough and well-cattle has been great, it is simply impossible to replace these by local purchases. That the mortality has been very great is evidenced by the simple fact that one European firm alone has purchased two hundred thousand hides at Delhi for exportation.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE PATNA DIVISION.—The report of the Commissioner on the

condition of the labouring and cultivating classes in the Patna Division shows that in no district has there been any unusual resort to public works, and that, though in parts the people are pinched by the high prices, the country is in a fair way towards recuperation. In replying to the report, the Local Government observe that the irrigation works which are now in hand will go far to provide labour where it is most wanted, and a line of railway to the Gunduck has already been surveyed and could be put in hand if more work were really required. The district officers must continue to watch carefully the condition of the people in the doubtful tracts.

THE KASHMIR FAMINE.—The following notification has been issued by the Punjab Government:—"The reports received from the territories of his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir continue to show such extreme distress caused by a scarcity of food grains, amounting in some parts of the country to positive famine, that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab feels himself compelled to declare all the passes, without exception, into Kashmir, closed to intending visitors during the remainder of this season. The condition of the inhabitants is so deplorable that it not only incapacitates them from rendering the usual and requisite assistance to travellers, but also entirely precludes the possibility of any pleasure resulting to visitors from such tours this year. No exceptions can be made to this prohibition."

THE COAST LINES.—Of late years the Local Government has shown a wise and provident interest in the coast lines of the provinces under its care. It has kept up surveys, opened up long closed rivers, sought out eligible sites for new ports and laid the foundation of a permanent record of changes. As was to be expected, the littoral of Orissa, having been long neglected, has received a large share of attention, and while Chittagong and the *debouchure* of the united streams of the Megna and Pudma has not been overlooked, the greatest progress has been made on the Western side of the Sandheads. Next cold weather the whole coast from the mouth of the Hooghly will have been buoyed off. The last link in the chain will be furnished by the placing of a large buoy off Lychnapore, midway between the Balasore buoy and that in the North-Eastern extremity of the dreaded Palmyras Reef. The Dhamrah River and False Point Harbour are already well furnished with buoys.—*Indian Daily News*.

ACROSS THE THIBETAN FRONTIER.—The Kulu Correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states that two gentlemen who recently passed through the valley succeeded in penetrating six marches into Chinese Territory in Chumurti. The Tartars dwelling in tents offered no opposition to their advance, but as soon as they got to the first village, they were of course stopped, but were not uncivilly used, the Chinese officials generously offering them a pony and twelve rupees each, on condition that they turned back at once. From further information furnished to the *Englishman*, it appears that the travellers in question left Kashmir by the Zojibai Pass, and passed through Dras and Baltistan, by the direct route to Leh. From Leh they went into Rupshu, and, finding all the passes still closed by snow, crossed the Thibetan frontier at the north-east of Rupshu, and were ultimately turned back, as stated by the correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*.

SAILORS' COFFEE ROOMS.—On the 15th ult. Sir Ashley Eden and some members of his staff paid a visit to the Sailors' Coffee-rooms in Lall Bazaar, Calcutta. A large number of sailors were present, and also a number of captains. The Lieutenant-Governor was received by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, and conducted through the rooms, making a minute inquiry into everything connected with the work carried on in the place. His Honour expressed himself as highly pleased, and intimated his purpose to visit the rooms again. To illustrate the manner in which sailors are gathered in from the street by hearing the voice of singing from the brilliantly-lighted rooms, a number of ladies sang one of Jack's favourite hymns, in which the sailors heartily joined. Thus far these rooms seem to have been very successfully managed; since they were opened in April, less than four months ago, more than twenty thousand visits have been made to them, and there has also been a very large sale of coffee and other non-intoxicating beverages. No one can doubt that a large amount of good has thus been done, both in adding to the sailors' comfort and in protecting them from the temptations of the grog-shop. The sailors present were greatly pleased with his Honour's visit, and on leaving gave him three rousing cheers. Later in the evening General Litchfield gave a stirring address, which was received with great satisfaction by the men assembled.—*Indian Daily News*.

EMIGRATION TO BURMA.—The result of the scheme for introducing labourers in British Burma from the Madras Presidency, under the provisions of the British Burma Labour Law of 1876, has proved altogether disappointing. From the proceedings of the Chief Commissioner on the working of the scheme we gather the following facts:—The labour law was introduced in the belief that there were large employers of labour; but it has now been discovered that such employers exist almost exclusively in the seaport towns. British Burmah is in direct and steam communication with the Madras coast, where hordes of labourers flock over to the Burma rice ports annually for the busy season, returning home with their savings at its close. The absolute freedom with which

these men can go and come at their own pleasure, the tempting wages they can command as coolies, and several other circumstances, were against the success of any scheme directly fostered and controlled by Government. The Chief Commissioner at Rangoon has therefore decided on putting a stop, for the present at all events, to all further recruiting under the Act. He has directed the Emigration Agent at Coconada to dismiss his establishment and to dispose of the depot buildings by auction; all allowances to himself and others employed in connection with the depot to cease at the expiration of one month from the date of receipt of orders.—*Madras Times.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19. Ismail, Jeddah; Lady Egidia, Jeddah; Turgot, Mauritius.—20. Str. City of Venice, Liverpool; str. Baghdad, Moulmein; str. Commilla, Rangoon; Artist, Liverpool.—21. Inch Keith, Glasgow.—22. Str. Virginia Schillizzi, Madras; str. Cyrene, Colombo; str. Preenitz, Tauricorin; Gilroy, London.—23. Ironside, Brisbane; Mary Stenhouse, Madras.—24. Duchess of Edinburgh, Cardiff; Ville de Marseilles.—25. Str. Satara, Camorta; str. Himalaya, Bombay; Sydney Decree, Liverpool; Bengal, Liverpool.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 19. Ellora.—21. Strs. Estepona, Oorya and Reliance; Benan.—22. Str. Nepaul.—23. Strs. Pemba and Presnitz.—24. Strs. Oorya and Commilla; Dunloe.—25. Strs. Ava and Meinam; Edward Kidder; K.G.N.S.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Aug. 27, 1878.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ....	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4 per Cent., 1873 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 6 to 102 7
4 per Cent. ....	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 13 to 97 0
4 per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	98 14 to 97 0
4 per Cent., 1869-8 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103 8 to 103 12

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ....	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d. to 16d.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	100	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	800 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	725 to 727½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	100	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1355 to —
Coal Company ...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	142 to 143
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	165 to —
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	60 to 61
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	220 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	187½ to —
Holba Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1400 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	250	42 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	350 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½	111 to 113
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 56

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs. 110 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	111 8 to 112 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	112 0 to 112 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	114 0 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	114 8 to 115 8
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908)	103 8 to 104 0

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 5 0 to 0 0 3	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 13 6 to 0 15 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 13 9 to 0 16 3
Linseed ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	1 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 7 6 to 1 8 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rape ...	1 13 6 to 1 13 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

**THE LATE REV. W. M. TAYLOR.**—The *Madras Athenæum* records the death at Madras, on Aug. 22, of the Rev. William Munro Taylor, one of the oldest Protestant Missionaries to Madras, and a distinguished Oriental scholar. We must postpone to our next issue a notice of his career.

**THE MOULMEIN VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.**—The official acknowledgment of the annual Inspection Report of the Corps states that the Government of India concur with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in considering that the progress made by the Corps

is very creditable, and that the *esprit de corps* attributed to the Moulmein Volunteers, coupled with the energy and attention evinced by the Commanding Officer, Major M. Furlong, are very satisfactory.

**TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.**—Mr. Saunders, the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway Company, has it under consideration to establish telephonic communication between the Agent's office at Royapuram, the Central Station, the Perambore Works, and the Loco-Superintendent's office at Perambore. The cost is stated at about Rs. 6,000, but a great deal of time and labour will be economised under the arrangement, and an ultimate saving will be effected in the large establishment now maintained for communication between these stations.

**BANGALOR MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The Government of India is said to have approved of the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysor for the establishment of a medical school at Bangalor, for the purpose of educating and training native pupils for the grade of hospital assistants to provide for the requirements of Mysor and Coorg, but to have declined to exempt the medical subordinates in Mysor from being subjected to the regulations for Civil Hospital Assistants laid down in the Government Resolution dated 31st August, 1877.

**MYSOR FAMINE RELIEF.**—The proceedings of the Mysor Famine Relief Committee have been brought to a close. Since its formation, the Committee has expended £165,390, nearly the whole of which was received from the English fund through the Madras Committee. A small balance still remains in hand, out of which a grant of Rs. 6,000 is to be made for the worst parts of the Dodballapur and Nellamangala talooks; and the surplus will be held at the disposal of Major Moncrieff, the Famine Commissioner, for any special purpose, such as the relief of groups of villages where the famine has struck home, and which are in great need of seed-grain.

**RAVAGES OF TIGERS.**—The ravages of tigers, says the Ootacamund paper, "in the neighbourhood of Mudumullay continue unabated. A native Shikaree was proceeding along the road at this spot when a tiger appeared, and was in the act of springing upon him just as the man fired. Happily he killed the animal, which was evidently a man-eater, for between its fangs he discovered a lot of human hair, evidently that of a woman. We learn that tigers are still very numerous about Seegoor, and not a day passes but one or two are seen in the most frequented localities. We are glad to find that our remarks on the subject of tigers have attracted attention, and that the Commissioner purposes addressing Government upon the subject of higher rewards for the destruction of these beasts."

**AN OFFICER CASHIERED.**—At a general court-martial, assembled at Kamptee, on the 9th July, Major David Frederick Moore Lane, Madras Staff Corps, was found guilty of having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Kamptee, in the month of February, 1878, fraudulently misappropriated to his own use certain money entrusted to him as Honorary Secretary to the Public Rooms, Kamptee. The sentence of the Court, that the prisoner be cashiered, has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, with the remark, "I can see no point in Major Lane's conduct, as disclosed in these proceedings, which would justify me in giving effect to the Court's recommendation to mercy."

**FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.**—According to the *Mail* all famine relief works in and around the town of Madras have been discontinued. The work on the batteries has been brought to a close, and those labourers who have not been absorbed on ordinary work are being provided with work on the Coast Canal, north or south of Madras. The Government have ordered the District Engineer to take measures at once for commencing the South Canal extension to Sadras, and have directed the Collector of Chingleput to obtain possession of the land that is still required for the purpose. The Collector of North Arcot has been directed to arrange for the drafting of labourers from the Palar Channel works to the Coast Canal at Sadras, up to the limit of 3,000 persons, as soon as Colonel O'Connell is ready to receive them. He is also to select one or more officers to collect people from the Polur and Wandewash taluks, and to escort them to the Coast Canal works.—*Times of India.*

**IRRIGATION IN THE GODAVERI DISTRICT.**—The irrigation returns for 1877-78 from the Western delta of the Godavery district show that there has been an increase of more than fifteen thousand irrigated acres over any previous year, and that this would have been considerably greater but for the unfavourable character of the season. The total area of land cultivated with wet crops was 298,276, including 12,838 acres of dry crops watered. In the official year 1876-77 the acreage of land watered in the eastern delta of the Godavery district was 131,147, against 124,502 returned in amended returns, and 137,807 in 1877-78. In the central delta the acreage returned in the official year just closed was 96,803. In the western delta, as stated above, a return is given of 298,279 acres, the first wet crop being returned at 285,441, or a grand total of 520,051 acres. Lieutenant Dorward, who prepared the returns of irrigation, took great pains to collect carefully drawn up statistics,

so as to give the total quantity of water used, the discharge of water through the sluices, the registered rainfall, &c. The total quantity of water that passed into the Western delta canals from 1st May to 15th December was 57685·3 millions of cubic feet. Supposing that half the rainfall in the irrigated area was utilised for cultivation and half wasted, the amount of water so used was 1381·5 millions of cubic feet. The irrigation season under the Attili canal begins on the 10th May, the Nursapur canal irrigation on the 1st May. Great delay takes place in getting proper information from the village curmums respecting the extent of land supplied with water.—*Madras Standard*.

**ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.**—The *Madras Mail* of August 21st says :—In last night's *Gazette*, Lieut.-Gen. Elmhirst, C.B., the senior General Officer on the Staff, is appointed Acting Commander of the forces of Madras. A Provisional Commander-in-Chief is appointed only when the *pukka* Chief leaves Indian limits, so should Sir Neville Chamberlain proceed to Kabul such an appointment may have to be made. An Acting Commander of the Forces, without a seat in Council, is needed when the Chief leaves his own Presidency, but does not leave India. In both cases, however, the senior General Officer on the Staff, upon whom the chief command devolves, retains command of his division, at the headquarters of which he must remain unless summoned to the seat of the Government by the Governor. It is understood that General Elmhirst has received such a summons to Ootacamund, and that during his absence from Bangalore the Mysor command devolves on Col. Hill Wallace, C.B., R.H.A.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta.—22. Fifeshire, London.—23. Dap de Lomo, Pondicherry.—24. Str. Robinia, Moulmein; str. Nepal, Calcutta; str. Khandalia, Bombay; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta.—25. Str. El Dorado, London.—26. Str. Malwa, Southampton; str. Asia, Rangoon; str. Estepona, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20. Str. Colaba, Tuticorin.—22. Str. Dorunda, London.—23. Str. Clive, Rangoon.—24. Str. Nepal, Southampton.—25. Str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; str. Khandalia, Bombay; Union, Coast.

## Commercial.

Madras, Aug. 28, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 9½ d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½ d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 7 15-16d.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	37 prem.
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### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13.
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan	...	...	...	1859	3½ prem.
4½ per cent. " "	...	...	...	1870	4 to 1 prem.
4½ per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	1873	2½ prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1835-36	3½ dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	...	1872	3½ dis.

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

**THE SURAT RIOTS.**—The trial of the six Surat rioters was still proceeding, and the case for the prosecution had not closed when the mail left.

**MUNICIPAL LOAN.**—The Municipality of Bombay will not, as had been expected, raise at once the whole sixty lakhs of rupees required to carry out the drainage scheme, but will undertake a portion of the works as an experiment.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**—The Government of India, in reply to a communication from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, urging that the railway from Nagpore to Raepore should be constructed on the broad gauge system, declares that it looks upon this line as one of a purely local character, and that the narrow gauge will therefore do very well for it.

**RIGGING THE MARKET.**—Great efforts have been made, according to the *Times of India*, to stimulate the demand for the shares of the various Foreshore Companies. A bold dodge was tried on the 24th ult., when a rumour was circulated in the Fort and the Bazaars that the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay had arrived *incog.*, and were engaged in inspecting the foreshores with a view to immediate purchase. Hundreds of men went about repeating this tale, which, to use an Americanism, was too "thin."

**SHIPPING OFFICE FEES.**—With reference to the question of levying extra fees by the officers of the Shipping Master's Department at Bombay, in their official capacities, for engaging and discharging the crews of vessels of the mercantile marine on board such vessels, instead of at the Shipping Office, and of allowing the said fees to the officers concerned, the Government of India is said to have observed that it has no objection to the levy of the fees alluded to; but as these fees form an item of provincial revenue, it will rest with the Government of Bombay to decide whether it will allow the officers of the Shipping Master's Department to receive them, or to credit them to Government.

**STATE OF CRIME.**—From the annual report on the state of crime in the town and Island of Bombay during 1877, which has been lately submitted by the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State, it would appear that, while the police force has maintained its character for zeal and efficiency, in many classes of serious crime there was an increase, such as criminal breach of trust and embezzlement, possession of stolen property, burglary, offences relative to coin and Government stamps, assaults on police officers, &c. In murder the number of cases was equal to those reported last year; in case of forgery there was a slight decrease, while in refusal of duty on boardship there was a diminution of 145 cases. There was a large increase (506) in the number of persons charged with theft, which is ascribed, with considerable probability, to the presence of the large number of destitute persons who came during the year to Bombay from famine districts in search of food.

**SURAT EDITORS.**—The prosecution against the editors of the Surat newspapers commenced at Surat on the 19th August, before Mr. Pollen, at the Adawlut. Immense crowds swarmed into the Court and grounds. Mr. Branson, with the Government pleader and Mr. Kallabhoy, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Gill, Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, Mr. Gunness Wasudew Josey, and Mr. Ruttonsha Erucksha for the defence. The counsel for the defence made a strong appeal for bail both in the interest of the State and of the accused. Very little opposition was made by the Crown to the application. The Judge said that he must go through the papers before giving his decision. Two English-speaking assessors were selected out of ten who were in attendance. Mr. Branson opened the case with an elaborate address. One witness was examined, and the Court then adjourned. The trial was expected to be very lengthy.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**ESTATE OF THE LATE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIER READYMONEY, C.S.I.**—Messrs. Homejee Cursetjee Dady and Cowasjee Maneckjee Limjee, two of the executors of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, C.S.I., have applied to the Ecclesiastical Registrar of the High Court for a grant of probate of the will of the deceased, who died at Bombay on the 19th of July last. By his will and codicil the deceased appointed his brother, Mr. Heerjeebboy and the applicants as his executors, and his movable and immovable properties sworn in the application consisted of Government papers, shares in joint-stock companies, the annuity which he purchased from Mr. Ardasheer Hormusjee Wadia for rupees nine lacs, in the name of his adopted son, Mr. Jehangier, a few months before death, and other landed estates, amounting in all to Rs. 12,31,000.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**DEATHS IN GOA.**—It is rumoured at Goa that, in consequence of the numerous deaths lately amongst the chief officials, and the almost constant presence in the town of fever of a malarious type, the Portuguese Government has decided to remove the seat of Government to some other town. The accounts from the surrounding districts are also bad. The continuous heavy rains are causing serious anxiety for the paddy crop. On the 3rd ult. a heavy gale passed over the district of Salsette, uprooting many cocoa-nut trees and causing much damage. The Archbishop has personally visited some villages where cholera is raging, and, after providing medical aid, food, and other comforts he reanimated the people, who were leaving from terror.

**THE S.S. "BELLONA."**—The s.s. *Bellona*, which left Bombay about a month ago, had been out twenty-eight days with a twenty days' supply of coal without anything having been heard of her at Aden. It is just possible that in case the vessel had made an exceptionally good passage through the monsoon belt, her captain might determine to push on to fetch Suez. His supply of coal might enable him to do that, but only if the voyage were unusually easy and rapid. That it can scarcely have been at this season, so that fears are entertained that the ship has been lost. The *Bellona* was a good vessel, well found, and, we believe, properly manned. It is hard to believe that a ship so fitted out have been utterly lost between Bombay and Aden so as not to leave a vestige that might be picked up. Yet this was really the fate of the *Coromandel*, on the same track, three or four years ago, of which vessel not a single spar has ever been found.—*Pioneer*.

**A NATIVE TEACHING ENGLISH.**—An amusing story is told of the inability of a native teacher at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, to distinguish between the niceties of poetic license and moral impropriety. A number of students were poring over the intricate lines of "Paradise Lost," which the teacher, a Brahmin "Fellow," vainly tried to make clearer. The latter, after being badgered by many questions, finally thought he would silence the too brisk

curiosity of the class, and accordingly asked rather pompously—“Don't you know that Milton was a licentious poet?” This the pupils certainly did not know; and one student bolder than the rest denied that Milton was at all licentious. The tutor maintained the phrase, and rejected with scorn the suggestion that he meant to say Milton indulged in poetic license. The students showed their contempt for his ignorance so openly, that the Brahmin left the class-room, and formally complained to the head-master. Of course authority was vindicated, but the students had very soon a new master, who, it is needless to say, was not a native.

**THE FORESHORES.**—The subject of the Bombay foreshores is still engaging public attention, and recently Government has made a proposal to form a Trust similar to that which regulates the Mersey Docks. The foreshore properties would under this arrangement be valued, and either by consent of the owners, or, if necessary, by compulsory purchase, merged into a single Trust. The management would be in the hands of a Board of Trustees, a portion of whom would be elected by the bondholders, another portion by Government as representing the general public, and the remainder by the merchants of Bombay. The opinion of the local Chamber of Commerce has been solicited, but they ask for further information on several points before giving a decided answer. In the meantime they object to the proposed constitution of the Board of Trustees, on the ground that it gives Government a preponderating voice in the management of the Trust. It is very desirable, as the Chamber points out, that there should be a speedy settlement of this important question, as the shipping season is fast approaching.—*Times of India*.

**TULSI WATER WORKS.**—The Bombay Town Council has had submitted to them by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Walton, a statement showing the progress of the laying of the main which is to bring the Tulsi water into Bombay. From this statement it appears that 51,580 ft. of the main have been laid, jointed, and completed up to the present time, and 17,638 ft. are laid in position ready to be jointed. The remaining length is 31,172 ft., and sufficient pipes for only 17,997 ft. are at present in Bombay, either near the pipe line or stored at the pipe depot, the remaining 13,558 having yet to be received from the contractors in England. Mr. Walton, judging from assurances given by the contractors through Mr. Manning, the gentleman employed by the Corporation to test the pipes in England, and to Messrs. Graham and Co., their agents in Bombay, expects that the last pipe will have been delivered into the hands of the Municipality in Bombay in the early part of October; and he leaves it to be inferred that the work of laying them, after they are received, will not be delayed much longer. The Town Council sanctioned payment of an advance of Rs. 10,000 on account of charges in connection with the recent alarming landslide at Tulsi.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**STRANGE CREDULITY.**—A strange instance of credulity and ignorance among the respectable Eurasians and East-Indians of Hyderabad is narrated by the *Friend of India*, and made a text for recommending missions to the “so-called Christians” of European extraction:—A young officer of the Nizam's Reformed Troops died the other day after an illness of two months. A few days before his death he sent for certain members of his family, and related to them a strange dream, to the effect that he would die very shortly after, and that precisely twelve hours after his body would be consigned to the grave he would revive again, should any of his relatives present themselves at that time and call on him in the name or the Lord to come forth from the grave. Not only did he relate this dream to them, but made them solemnly promise that they would carry out minutely what was required of them in the dream. The fear of being buried alive might perhaps have induced the deceased to make so strange a request; but that a body of Christians should be so blindly credulous as to imagine that the remains of a person after being consigned to the grave would be resuscitated is a fact which, to say the least, does no credit to their intelligence. However, about 7.30 P.M. some thirty to forty ladies and gentlemen assembled in the cemetery, when the grave was opened, and precisely twelve hours after the body had been interred one of the relatives of the deceased stepped down and said, “A. B., I command you in the name of the Lord to come forth.” This was repeated three times, but met with no response; the grave was then filled up, and the people returned to their homes. So sure were some of them of the deceased coming to life again that they had gone to the cemetery provided with a suit of clothes for their departed friend.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 23. Str. Calcutta, Kurrachee.—24. Charlotte Gladstone, Liverpool.—25. Str. Africa, Calcutta; str. Henry Bolckow, Bussorah.—26. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; str. Apis, Trieste.—27. H.M.S. Arab, Kurrachee; Gulianar, Mozambique; Contest, Liverpool; str. Nizam, Southampton; Cambridge, Cardiff.—29. Emillen Marie, Mauritius; Seamantha, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nizam.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dodd, Mrs. Litton, Mrs. Hannant, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew and infant, Major and Mrs. MacNaghton and three children, Miss B. Murry, Col. J. W. Colthrust, Lieut. Col. H. E. Adamson, Mr. John Casey, Mr. Coleman, Miss S. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Latham, Mr. Garland, and Mr. D. Jeffery.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. R. Sim, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Whitty, Mr. C. D. Shroff, Mr. Shapoorjee Jewajee, Mr. D. M. Limjee, Mr. K. N. Palloujee, and Mr. K. Shelly. From VICE.—Mr. Joseph Humphries, and Mr. and Miss Francis. From SUEZ.—Col. M. Heathcote.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 23. Stockbridge, Liverpool; str. Bokhara, Southampton; str. Shildon, Bussorah.—24. Lady Dufferin, Calcutta; Princeport, Calcutta; str. Ethiopia, Coasta; str. Vindicator, Kurrachee; str. Shailwan, Persian Gulf.—25. M. of London, Calcutta; Becherda Ambaidas, Vancouver Island; Sydney Eggers, Cochin; Timour, Singapore; Webfoot, Java; St. James, Banzouou; County of Peebles, Calcutta; str. Panjab, Zanzibar.—29. Beana Uamha, New Orleans; British India, Diamond Island; str. Calcutta, Persian Gulf.—29. Shah Jehan, Coasta; str. Branksome Hall, Liverpool; str. Bycliffe, Bussorah.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. Co.'s str. Bokhara.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Sergt. Swanson and wife, Mr. Dickson, Mr. J. R. Hurdell, and Mr. W. A. Smith. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Gregory. For ADM.—Mr. Pachodeen. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. Baldwin. For BOMBAY.—Captain H. Wylie, Col. A. Fraser, Mr. Jones C. Pigott, Miss Hayes and infant, and Mr. T. Cleburne. For VICE.—Mrs. Blackburn, Col. Sir Wm. Hamilton, Col. A. de C. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Mr. S. Jackson.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Aug. 30, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	...	House Rate	118	Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate	118	Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	...	Rs. —
“ “ Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	“ —
“ “ Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	“ 97
“ “ “ “ 1842-43	...	...	...	“ 97
“ “ “ “ 1854-55	...	...	...	“ 97
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	“ 102½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan 1878	...	...	...	“ 102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	“ 103½
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee 18-13-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	“ 18-13-0
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	“ 18-10-0

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...	...	...
months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 16-32d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	Rs. 142
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 83
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	570
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	...	1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 735
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 pms.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1080
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	...	Rs. 510
Coorla Spinning Company	...	...	...	Rs. 1020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	...	1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	...	Rs. 1150
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	...	119
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 1130
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (420 paid up)	...	...	...	300
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Muzagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	...	980
Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	...	727½
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	...	765
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 770
Ditto New 420 Shares (Rs. 87-4-8)	...	...	...	Rs. 4 dis.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-13-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	per 100 238
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	do. 226
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	do. 217
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	108½
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s. Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.  
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s. Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

### EXPORTS FROM CEYLON.

In a review of the exports from the colony during the present year the *Ceylon Times* points out that the results of the opening of the Suez Canal, as affecting the sailing craft, exceed even what was anticipated. A proof of the altered state of things in regard to the carrying-trade by sea is that whilst during the first six months of last year there were ten sailing ships loaded home direct from Ceylon with coffee, &c., there were but two so loaded direct during the corresponding period of this year. In coffee exports the chief decline has been in the exports to Australia, which have fallen from cwt. 11,602 from 1st October, 1876, to August 1877, to cwt. 9,024, whilst shipments to America have fallen from cwt. 4,221 to cwt. 1,000.



211. Whilst coffee has declined in the aggregate from cwts. 858,593 to cwts. 572,698, cinnamon has risen from 6,598 bales to 9,428 bales in the present year. The largest portion of this increase has gone to the United Kingdom, but foreign countries, and notably America, have shared in it. Cinnamon chips show scarcely any increase, but they now appear to be distributed amongst foreign markets. Under the head of plumbago there is a large falling-off, the figures for the period in question having declined from cwts. 88,712 to cwts. 51,090, the heaviest decline having been on the shipments to the American States, which have decreased from cwts. 74,532 to cwts. 17,895,—the result partly of trade depression, partly of the working of local mines. The trade in ebony has received a serious check by the limitation of felling licenses in Crown forests; the figures are cwts. 14,055, as compared with cwts. 20,221 during the corresponding period of last year; the exports to China and England have chiefly suffered, having fallen from cwts. 17,448 to cwts. 8,297. But the figures which are the most unexpected are those relating to the cocoanut-oil trade. There is every reason for believing that the breadth of the land under the cultivation of the cocoanut has increased rather than diminished; yet the aggregate of shipments has fallen from cwts. 152,644 in 1876, and cwts. 128,455 in 1877, to cwts. 82,987. Of this latter quantity, only cwts. 32,614 went to Great Britain, against cwts. 98,409 in the previous year. On the other hand, we find a marked increase in the exports of this oil to Indian markets, viz., from cwts. 376 last year, to cwts. 29,144 during the present season. The severe drought of last year, which so seriously affected growing crops, had an equally prejudicial influence on the produce of all oil seeds. The price of the ordinary oils of India has therefore advanced in the local markets, and the railway companies, who are large consumers of oils as lubricants and for burning in their carriages and on their premises, have found the cocoanut oil of Ceylon a cheap substitute for the oils hitherto in use by them. Other consumers have probably made the same discovery, and hence a sudden demand for our oil. The cocoanut oil of Cochin would be nearer the Indian centres of demand, but it is worth more in European markets than our oil, hence the preference shown the latter.

### Miscellaneous.

**THE DOCTOR OF THE S.S. "ELDORADO."**—We learn that on the day before the arrival of the *Eldorado* at Colombo the doctor of the vessel disappeared. He was last seen at two A.M., sitting on the side of the ship, smoking, and it is supposed that his hat blew off; and in trying to save it he overbalanced himself and fell into the sea. There is no reason to suppose that he committed suicide.—*Ceylon Observer*.

**VACANCY IN THE COUNCIL.**—At a meeting held on July 31st at Kurnegalan, which was largely attended by the Kandyan Chiefs, it was resolved that in view of the Kandyan people forming a large and important element in the Singhalese community, governed by peculiar laws and usages, their interests should be represented in the Legislative Council by a member of their own, or that at least in the selection of a Singhalese member, the choice should be alternately between the low country and Kandyan Singhalese. It was further resolved that a measure be presented to the Governor praying for the appointment of Mr. J. H. Tennekoon to the vacant seat.

**CHOLERA IN SLAVE ISLAND.**—We learn that cholera of a virulent type has again made its appearance in the purlieus of Slave Island, and the mortality is considerable—as many as six or seven daily. No doubt the wretched condition of the hovels in that neighbourhood, and the absence of any effectual system of drainage, have much to do with this recurrence of disease; but we suspect a good deal of it may be traced to the common practice of devouring raw jak, cucumbers, &c. The military are forbidden to enter the infected district.—*Ceylon Times*.

**A NEW CATHEDRAL AT COLOMBO.**—It is proposed, says the *Ceylon Times*, to erect a new cathedral at Colombo, on the old Rifle Parade-ground, at a cost of £25,000. It is arranged that the present edifice known as St. Peter's Church, formerly a Dutch official building, shall be taken over by the civil authorities. The amount of the valuation, which is expected to be £8,000, will be paid towards the construction fund of the new cathedral, leaving a balance "of £17,000 required, which," adds the *Ceylon Times*, "can no doubt be raised here and amongst friends in England."

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to attach J. G. Edge, Esq., as a writer to the Badulla Kachcheri. The following appointments are also notified, viz.:—J. W. J. Wilkinson, Esq., of Rothschild, to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Pussellawa; J. H. De Caen, Esq., of Helboda, to be Deputy Coroner for the District of Pussellawa. Leave of absence to proceed to England having been granted to Major Tranchell, it is notified that William Murray, Esq., has assumed charge of the superintendence of police of the Central Province, with effect from the 10th ult.—*Gazette*.

**THE COLONIAL BALANCE-SHEET.**—The last *Gazette* contain

parative statement of the revenue of the colony for the half years ending June 1877 and 1878. There was a decrease of Rs. 307,027-97 in Customs; Rs. 7,733-59 in port and harbour dues; Rs. 371,226-51 in land sales; Rs. 15,812-67 in rents (exclusive of land) Rs. 176,033-95½ in licenses; Rs. 792-49 in postage; Rs. 8,714-68½ in fines and forfeitures; Rs. 189,963-49 in pearl fishery; and Rs. 219,153-44 in railway receipts. Altogether, the decrease from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,308,756-92, but there was an increase of Rs. 210,931-12½ in all from land revenue, stamps, taxes, Government vessels, sales of Government property, interest, miscellaneous, special receipts, receipts by Crown agents in London—the latter the magnificent item of Rs. 261-52. The revenue in the first six months of 1877 was Rs. 8,593,109-63½; and in the corresponding period of this year, Rs. 7,495,283-84½, showing a net decrease of Rs. 1,097,825-79½.—*Ceylon Times*.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—MAJOR D. F. M. LANE.—At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Kamptee, on the 9th July, Major D. F. M. Lane, Madras Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charge:—For having behaved in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Kamptee, in the month of February, 1878, fraudulently misappropriated to his own use certain money entrusted to him as Honorary Secretary to the Public Rooms, Kamptee, on account of and belonging to the said Public Rooms, in the following instances:—On or about 4th February, Rs. 850, being the amount of a cheque drawn by him on Bunseloll, banker, Kamptee, payable to the librarian, Public Rooms, Kamptee. On or about 12th Feb. Rs. 474-1-2, being the cost of a bill of exchange, for £40, payable to C. O'Halloran, Bath, procured by him, Major D. F. M. Lane, from Bunseloll, banker, Kamptee, on account of the Public Rooms. Finding—The Court find that the prisoner is guilty of the charge in both its instances. Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be cashiered. Approved and confirmed.—I can see no point in Major Lane's conduct, as disclosed in these proceedings, which would justify me in giving effect to the Court's recommendation to mercy.—Fred. P. HAINS, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

**LIBERIAN COFFEE.**—In the annual report on Kew Gardens Sir Joseph Hooker thus refers to the experimental plantings in India of Liberian coffee, the seed of which was widely distributed in the preceding year:—"The following extracts from the letters of correspondents, showing that the Liberian coffee is susceptible of becoming established in widely distant countries, will be read with interest. Mr. Gammie writes to me from Darjeeling:—'I have given a few Liberian coffee plants to tea planters in the Sikkim Terai and Bhotan Doars, to see how they will succeed in those parts. If they get through this winter, which is doubtful, there should be good hopes of success. Hitherto they have grown most vigorously. Those in the Doars are described as being four feet in height, and with enormous leaves. The common coffee planted the same time is not a quarter the height. I have also planted a few in our warmest valleys, but have not much hope of their getting through the winter, as the thermometer falls as low as 45 degs. some nights. With us the common coffee grows and fruits splendidly up to about 3,000 feet, but it is quite neglected by tea-planters. If the red spider continues to be the serious pest among the tea bushes it has been this year the planters will probably turn their attention to the cultivation of coffee.' Dr. Thwaites writes to me from Ceylon:—'Our oldest Liberian coffee trees are giving us a little crop of berries for sowing, so we shall be able to distribute plenty in moderate quantity amongst the native cultivators before very long.' Mr. Murton writes to me from Singapore:—'Some plants (about forty) of Liberian coffee that I sent to H.B.M.'s Resident at Laroot, about twelve months since, are giving great satisfaction as far as growth is concerned. No disease has attacked them as yet. Colonel Benson, in a communication to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras, sums up the result of the trials of plants supplied to the Government of that Presidency from Kew somewhat adversely:—'A proposition has been made to introduce the Liberian coffee into the Presidency town of Madras, the climate being suitable to the habits of the plants. In my opinion the natural habitation for the plant would be the climate of Burma or the Western Coast. The plant has not made a favourable impression on and in the estates in the neighbourhood of the Neigherry hills. Its general appearance and characteristics are certainly not indicative of its being a heavy fruit bearer, but the contrary, of a strong tendency to run to leaf and foliage. Perhaps its large size and corresponding increased bearing with space, and its larger berries, may more than compensate for a less prolific crop; or perhaps its appearance cannot be taken as a true criterion of its fruit-yielding powers.'—*Planters' Gazette*.

At the Puna Regatta on the 26th ult., in the first race, the Junior Sculls, Park was the winner. The second race was the Challenge Fours. Puna took the lead, Calcutta next, Bombay last. Calcutta soon went to pieces and finished a bad third. Puna won by one length, Bombay gaining rapidly. Time six minutes ten seconds. Fletcher rowed over in the first heat for the Senior Sculls, Calcutta scratching.



# Official Gazette.

## CIVIL.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 24.)

**AVERN, F. M.**, exec. engr., 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, returned from the priv. leave and resumed charge of the Jhelum div. from Mr. Brereton, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Aug. 9.

**BAILLY, Capt. F., R.E.**, dep. consrv. of forests of the 1st grade, and supt. of forest surveys, is app. consrv. of forests of the 4th class, and director of the forest school to be established at Dehra Dun in the N.W.P.; Capt. Bailly will remain supt. of forest surveys, and will carry on the work of that office in addition to his duties as consrv. of forests and director of the forest schools, from Sept. 1.

**BANCE, Lieut. J. M., R.N.**, 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*, is transfd. to the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, as an addtl. 2nd in lieu of a 1st grade officer, v. Mr. F. H. Smith resigned.

**BELL, H.**, engr. in chief, Sindia State Railway, suptg. engr., 3rd grade, temp. rank, returned from priv. leave.

**BULL, C. A.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, returned from priv. leave and resumed charge of the Soan div. from Mr. Spring, asst. engr., 1st grade, on Aug. 10.

**DANGERFIELD, H.**, supt. Way and Works, Holkolkar and Neemuch State Railways, is app. to offic. as supt. of those lines in addition to his own duties, during the abs. of Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., on special duty.

**DIXON, J.**, asst. dist. supt. of police, to offic. as dist. supt., 5th grade, v. Mr. Perreau.

**GAY, E., M.A.**, received charge of the office of acct. gen. and comr. of the Dept. of Issue of Govt. Paper Currency, Bombay, from Mr. C. E. Chapman, on Aug. 8.

**GUINNESS, J.**, is app. to P.W.D. as a temp. asst. examiner of accounts, 3rd grade, on prob., is posted to office of the Govt. examiner of accounts Guaranteed Railways, Lahor.

**HALLETT, J. B.**, offic. additional judge, Rajshahye dist., is app. to act, in addition to his own duties, as dist. and dep. judge of Rajshahye.

**HUME**—The Secretary of State for India has app. the Rev. O. W. Hume, M.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. A. Eschelbach.

**MAXWELL, Lieut. R. O., R.E.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, is app. to offic. as asst. director of State Railways, Central Provinces, v. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.

**MEADE, Lieut. M. J.**, offic. political asst., 3rd class, has passed the examination prescribed for officers employed in the Political Dept.

**MOORE, H.**, to be a 3rd grade officer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on prob. and posted to the I.G.S. *Czarewitch*, v. Mr. T. G. R. Finney, transfd.

**O'DONOGHUE, C. J.**, chief insp. of police, to offic. as asst. dist. supt. of police, v. Mr. Dixon.

**PORTER, W. J.**, dist. supt. of police, 5th (offg. 4th) grade, in British Burma, to offic. in the 3rd grade, during the abs. on leave of Mr. R. Redpath, offic. dist. supt. of 3rd grade, from May 26 last.

**PERREAU, J. C.**, asst. dist. supt. of police (offg. dist. supt. 5th grade, to offic. in 4th grade, v. Mr. Porter.

**PRINSEP, H. T.**, Bengal Civil Service, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

**REYNOLDS, W. H.**, asst. conservator of forests of the 1st grade, is app. dep. supt. of Forest Surveys from Sept. 1.

**SHONE, Lieut. W. T., R.E.**, offic. exec. engr., Ferozepore div., Military Works, passed the Departmental Standard Examination.

**SMITH, F. H.**, 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, is permitted to resign the service.

**TYNDAL, H.**, exec. engr., 3rd grade, P.W.D., with temp. rank of the 2nd grade, British Burmah, Railway Estab., is reduced to the 4th grade.

**WINGATE**—The services of Mr. A. Wingate, Bombay Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the P.W.D. Famine Branch.

#### APPOINTMENTS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, P.W.D.

The undermentioned asst. engr. have been temp. transfd. from the Provinces noted to Madras for appt. on Famine Relief Works:—  
From Bengal Irrigation Branch.—Mr. J. Beale, Mr. C. Kamil and Mr. J. A. Beale, junior.  
From Punjab Provincial.—Mr. R. H. Tulloch.  
From Punjab Irrigation Branch.—Mr. F. W. Chanter, asst. exec. engr., 2nd grade; and Mr. W. Scotland, asst. engr., 2nd grade.  
From Rajputana.—Mr. W. D. Joscelyne, asst. engr., 1st grade.  
From Central India.—Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, asst. exec. engr., 1st grade.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers of the Sindia Railway passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on Aug. 3:—

Mr. D. A. Duns, asst. engr., 1st grade.  
Mr. G. B. Reynolds, asst. engr., 1st grade (temp. rank).

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 14.)

Capt. W. Hopkinson, cantonment mag., Barrackpore, is app. to act, in add. to his own duties, as cantonment mag. of Dum-Dum, during the abs. on leave, of Major T. B. Michell, or until further orders.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, offic. mag. and coll., Cuttack, having resumed charge of his duties on the 22nd ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders dated 5th idem is cancelled.

In supersession of the orders of 24th ult., Mr. T. D. Deighton, joint mag. and dep. coll., Julpigoree, is transfd. to the Sudder Station of the Balasore dist.

Mr. G. G. Collins is app. to act, until further orders, as a dep. mag. and dep. coll., and is posted to Lohardugga.

Mr. F. F. Handley is app. to act, until further orders, as a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade in Cuttack from the date of his being relieved of his acting app. as mag. and coll. of Cuttack.

Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Rampore Haut, in Moorsheadabad, is vested with the powers of a coll., under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring the land required for public purposes in the sub. div. of Rampore Haut.

Mr. W. C. Fasson, who was app., under orders dated 30th ult., to act as an asst. supt. of police, is posted to the dist. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A., offic. director of Public Instruction, is confirmed in that app., v. Mr. J. Sutcliffe, deceased, from 1st inst.

Mr. Alfred Ewbank, M.A., Principal of the Dacca College, on leave, is prom. to the 2nd class of the Bengal Educational Service, v. Mr. A. W. Croft.

Mr. J. Willson, M.A., Professor, Patna College, is confirmed in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service, v. Mr. H. Blochman, deceased, from 1st inst.

Mr. Walter Keown is app. to act as an asst. sub. dep. opium agent, Benares Agency, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. S. R. Innes, or until further orders, from the date on which he joined his app.

Mr. Lumley Spence is app. to act as an asst. sub. dep. opium agent, Behar Agency, during the abs., on deputation, of Mr. G. M. Gregory, or until further orders.

Mr. A. M. Nash, Professor, Presidency College, having passed by the High Proficiency Standard in Bengali at the examination held on 1st July last, is allowed, under the rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among graded European officers of the Bengal Educational Service, to draw the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 15.)

Mr. A. Anderson, asst. comr., Kangra, is app. to offic. as judicial asst. of Sialkot.

Surg. H. Mallins, 6th Punjab inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Abbotabad in add. to his other duties.

Mr. R. Clarke, offic. judicial asst., Sialkot, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Jhelum.

Capt. R. Bartholomew, offic. judicial asst., Rawalpindi, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Jhang.

Major G. G. Young, offic. comr. and supt. Umballa div., is app. sess. judge of that div.

Mr. G. Knox to be an addtl. sess. judge, and directs him to act in the Jullundur and Umballa divs.

Capt. H. M. M. Wood, asst. comr., Murree, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Rawalpindi.

Mr. Hatchell, asst. dist. supt. of police, Jullundur, is app. to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Jhelum.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 17.)

Mr. H. F. Bartlett, C.S., asst. comr. in charge of the Upper Godavari sub div. of the Chanda dist., is app. to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd class.

Mr. J. Hogan, asst. engr., is posted to the Hoshangabad div.

## NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Aug. 17.)

Mr. F. W. Higginson, in med. charge of Gonda, to offic. as supt., Central and District Jails, Lucknow.

Capt. W. E. Forbes, dep. comr., 3rd grade, to be dep. comr., 2nd grade. Lieut. col. E. G. Clark, asst. comr., 1st grade (settlement officer, Kheri), to be dep. comr., 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Sultanpur dist.

Mr. T. R. Redfern, asst. comr., 3rd grade (offg. asst. settlement officer, Kheri), to offic. as a settlement officer, and to be placed in charge of the settlement of the Kheri dist.

Mr. W. O. Bennett, asst. comr., is posted to the Lucknow dist.

Mr. F. N. Wright, joint mag., 2nd grade, to offic. as mag. and coll., Cawnpur.

Mr. G. Adams, dep. comr., 2nd class, Jhansi, to offic. as comr., Jhansi division.

Mr. J. Deas, offic. asst. comr., 1st class, to offic. as dep. comr., Jhansi.

Surg. G. Franklin, supt. Central and District Jails, Lucknow, to offic. as civil surg., 1st class, at that station.

Rev. L. Phillips, head master, Boys' High School, Allahabad, to offic. temp. as chaplain, Allahabad.

Surg. J. Lewtas, whose services have been placed temp. at the disp. of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, to offic. as civil surg., 2nd class, and to be posted to Jhansi.

Mr. H. H. Butts, asst. comr., from Lucknow to Gonda.

Mr. G. D. McRoddie, from Partabgarh to the med. charge of Gonda.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Aug. 10.)

Mr. W. R. Green, asst. supt. of police, Dacca, in Bengal, whose services have been placed at the disp. of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is posted to the dist. of Sibsagar.

Mr. R. F. H. Pughe, offic. dist. of police, 5th grade, Sibsagar, is, on public grounds, transfd. to the Naga Hills dist.

Mr. W. B. Savi, asst. supt. of police, 1st grade, Naga Hills, is, on public grounds, transfd. to the dist. of Cachar.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be comrs. of the Dibrugarh Municipality:—Messrs. R. Rowe, J. M. Wood, and A. D. Stewart.

The Chief Comr. is pleased to app. the undermentioned gentlemen to be comrs. of the Gauhati Municipality:—Messrs. H. Bell and W. Aitkin.

Mr. R. Pughe assumed charge of the office of dist. supt. of police, Naga Hills, upon July 15, from Mr. W. B. Savi.

Lieut. H. Maxwell, asst. polit. officer, assumed exec. charge of the Naga Hills Treasury upon July 15 from Mr. A. D. Cooper.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 24.)

BRANDER, Lieut. A. J., Bengal staff corps, wing officer, 19th (Punjab) N.I., to be a sub asst. comy. gen., 3rd class, on prob., from Aug. 16, to fill an existing vacancy.

FASKEN, Lieut. C. G. M., 2nd batt. 16th foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing comdr., 2nd Sikh Inf. Punjab Frontier force, on prob.

PARROTT—FRASER-TYTLER.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified:—Lieut. col. and brevet col. B. Parrott, staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s. capitalised value of annuity £6,742 from Aug. 18, to be paid in England. Gen. J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, c.s., staff corps, ordinary pension £456. 5s., capitalised value of annuity £6,597, from Aug. 20, to be paid in England.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. H., R.A., to offic. as an asst. supt. of Factories, v. Capt. J. G. Stone.

WHITTALL, Lieut. C. J. S., 63rd foot, offic. squad. officer, 14th Royal Lancers, is admitted to Bengal staff corps from July 31.

## MEDICAL.

EVES.—The services of Surg. major C. T. Eves, offic. comr., insp. gen. of dispensaries, and supt. of vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

GRANT, Surg. P. M., M.B., of the Indian Med. Dept., is app. to offic. as medical officer in charge of the 2nd regt., Central India horse, from the date of assuming charge, v. Surg. A. Barclay.

LAW, Surg. major J., M.D., offic. supt., Central Jail, Bangalore, to offic. as sanitary comr., insp. gen. of dispensaries and supt. of vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned dists., v. Surg. major C. T. Eves, reverted to mily. duty.

CONSULAR.—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Govt., the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. B. Mubry as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Akyab during the absence of Mr. Koop.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bareilly on August 2, Driver J. Thoroughgood, of K Battery 5th Brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—First: In having, at Bareilly, on July 8, used violence against Gunner Neal, by pulling him out of his bed and knocking him down on the floor. Second: With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having struck with his clenched fist in the face Corporal Hunt. Finding: The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges. Sentence: The Court sentence the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of five years. Approved and confirmed; three years of the penal servitude will, subject to the sanction of Government, be inflicted in India.

NATIVE MILITARY SCHOOL.—As additional students will be required in January next for the Native Military Normal School, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief requests that officers Commanding all Native Corps will invite one or two qualified soldiers, Marathas, Jews or Mohammedans, to join it. Candidates must be men of good character, who are really likely to qualify as masters and must not be over twenty years of age. The necessary qualifications are as prescribed for a First Class School certificate in addition to a competent knowledge of English up to Laurie's 4th Book, with dictation from the same. All candidates are to be examined by the School Committees at an early date, and the whole of the examination papers (questions and answers) are to be submitted to the Superintendent of Army Schools accompanied by a certificate of character and a statement as to the men's ability to read English. The course will last for three years and will commence on the 8th of January, 1879.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Rev. E. Jermyn, chaplain of Benares, priv. leave for three months. Mr. H. B. Harington, dep. comr., Unao, priv. leave for three months. Mr. H. B. Beames, dep. mag. and dep. coll., reported his departure on Aug. 2. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, asst. mag. and coll., Saran, for one month and seventeen days, from such date as he may have availed himself of it. The extraordinary leave for four months granted to the Ven. J. Baly, Archdeacon of Calcutta, has been extended for a period of six months. Rev. P. J. Jarbo, a senior chaplain on the Bengal Estab., for six months, in extension. Mr. G. A. Anderson, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, Jaora Dina. pur, priv. leave for two months, in continuation of three months' leave to study the native languages. Mr. J. Tweedie, offic. dist. and sessions

judge, Rajshayye, for two months, from Sept. 1 next. Mr. E. M. Reilly, dep. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Rampore Hat div. of the Moorshedabad dist., for one year. Mr. S. A. L. Corrigan, asst. engr., Morar div., Mily. Works, priv. leave for three months.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) C. S. deN. Lucas, 2nd brig. R.A., for thirty days, from Aug. 25, to Bombay. Capt. E. T. Sherlock, 3rd foot, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation. Lieut. G. H. J. Alexander, 83rd foot, in India, from Aug. 20 to Nov. 20, pending retirement from the service. Major J. Barras, 15th N.I., from Aug. 10 to Sept. 30, in extension, to remain at Poona. Major G. E. Blew, staff corps, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure. Surg. major F. W. Wade, A.M.D., from July 13 to Nov. 22. Surg. major J. O'Neal, A.M.D., in med. charge Deolalee Depot, to Poona, from Sept. 4 to Oct. 20, on private affairs in extension of priv. leave. Surg. W. G. Martelli, A.M.D., from July 14 to Sept. 18. Surg. major M. M. Mackenzie, 21st N.I., to the med. charge, to join at the expiration of his present civil app. Lieut. C. J. Dickson, Bombay staff corps, for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Major H. S. Clive, R.E., Bengal, in anticipation. Hony. col. G. A. Barnett, of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps, for six months. Lieut. col. and brevet col. J. S. Ogilvie, Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, Meerut, for two years, on private affairs. Lieut. col. W. R. Osborn, Bengal staff corps, squad. comdr. and 2nd in com. 5th Bengal cav., for one year and twenty-eight days, on private affairs. First class vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, for one year, on private affairs. Surg. W. M. Courtney, med. officer 38th (The Agra) N.I., for two years, on private affairs. The leave granted to Major O. M. Graham, Bengal staff corps, for three months, in extension.

## Madras.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 20.)

BILDERBECK, J. B., B.A., professor of history, Presy. College, 4th class, substantive *pro tem.*, to act as professor of English literature, Presy. College.

HORSLEY, W. D., coll. of Cuddapha, to act as 3rd member Board of Revenue.

JOHNSTON.—The undermentioned gentleman has passed the prescribed exam. in Telugu:—Mr. J. C. Johnston, asst. engr., Dept. of Public Works.

METCALFE, E. P., M.A., to be principal of the Provincial College of Rajahmundry, and to act as principal, 3rd class.

OBBAED.—With reference to the grant of three months' priv. leave to Mr. R. Obbard, that officer's services are replaced at the disposal of the chief comr. of the Central Provinces from the date of the expiration of the said leave.

THOMAS, H. S., acting 3rd member, Board of Revenue, to act as 2nd member.

TOMLINSON, T. A., acting asst. supt., 1st class, to be confd., v. Major C. D. Baynes, resigned.

SULLIVAN, H. E., 2nd member, Board of Revenue, to act as 1st member.

## MILITARY.

(Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 14.)

BALDWIN.—The services of Lieut. P. B. Baldwin, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

COUCHMAN—MARSAK.—Col. R. S. Couchman, from comdt. 34th L.I., to comdt. 13th N.I., with effect from date of departure of Col. Couchman. Col. A. B. Marsack, from comdt. 13th N.I. to comdt. 34th L.I., with effect from date of the departure on furl. of Col. Couchman.

GILLON.—In G.O.C.C. dated Aug. 1, for "Lieut. G. G. W. Haynes" read Lieut. H. Gillon.

HARRIS, Major H. T., from offic. wing comdr. 22nd N.I., to be wing comdr. 22nd N.I.

MACDOUGALL, Major J., from gen. duty, Vizagapatam, to gen. duty, Vizianagaram.

PRICHARD, Lieut. G. P. M., from offic. wing comdr. 31st L.I., to wing officer 31st L.I.

RING, Condr. J., of the Ordnance Dept., is transfd. to the Pension Estab. in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from Sept. 1.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 20.)

ARDAGH—LOUDON.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the col.'s allowance:—Colonel R. D. Ardagh, staff corps; Col. J. Loudon, staff corps.

BALDWIN.—The services of Lieut. Baldwin, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

ELMHURST.—H. E. the C. in C. having proceeded beyond the limits of his own command on a temp. absence within Indian limits, his Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. gen. C. Elmhurst, c.s., the senior gen. officer on the staff on whom the com. will devolve, to be acting comdr. of the forces of Madras.

FRASER—ROWLANDSON—POOLE.—The following proms. are made:—Major William Morgan Fraser, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col. To be majors, having completed twenty years' service. Capts. M. A. Rowlandson and M. C. Poole.

SMITHER—WIFFEN.—The following proms. are made in the Warrant Grades of the P.W.D.:—Lieut. and asst. comy. Smither, to be dep. comy., and Lieut. and dep. asst. comy. Wiffen to be asst. comy.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the col.'s allowance, with effect from the dates specified under the provisions of para. 61 of G.O.G.G. No. 808, dated Sept. 26, 1866:—

Col. R. D. Ardagh, staff corps, Aug. 20.

Col. J. Loudon, staff corps, Aug. 21.

The following proms. are made:—

Major W. M. Frazer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieut. col., from Aug. 20.

To be majors, having completed twenty years' service:—

Cpts. M. A. Rowlandson and M. C. Poole, from Aug. 20.

The following proms. are made in the warrant grades of the Public Works Dept.:—

Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. T. Smither to be dep. comsy., and Lieut. and Dep. Asst. Comsy. G. E. Wiffen to be asst. comsy., from July 24, v. Dep. Comsy. J. Lever, transfd. to the Pension Estab.

## MEDICAL.

BRADFORD, Surg. R. M., from doing duty depot, Wellington, to gen. duty, Hyderabad Circle.

WHITE, Surg. H. B., from doing duty R.A. Bangalore, to gen. duty, Hyderabad Circle.

**MEDALS FOR LONG SERVICE.**—H.E. the C. in C. directs that the medal for long service and good conduct, and the gratuity on discharge (£5) be conferred on the undermentioned individuals for the year 1877-78:—  
Store Serjts. C. McCarthy, W. H. Clarke, W. Baker, W. J. Lunn, J. W. Borthistle, C. Johnson, J. Turton, T. Evans, W. Pallett, J. J. Harrington, and J. F. Tripp; Laboratory Serjt. W. Harman; Serjts. J. Chapman, H. States and J. K. Page; Barrack Serjts. D. Cahill, C. B. Illingworth, J. Hampson, and G. Redman; Garrison Serjt. major G. Hartley, Qrmr. Serjt. J. Everett, Hospital Serjt. J. Coghlan, Farrier Major T. Wynn, Serjt. W. Spencer, Qrmr. Serjt. J. Brown, Serjt. T. Walton, Serjt. Major J. W. Jones, Drum-Major J. Rose, Drummer T. Hall, Bugler T. Roberts, Serjts. T. Richardson, W. Love, and P. O'Brien; Corporals T. Ball, D. Kirk, T. Eagan, B. Brown, and J. Farrell; Bombardiers T. Tynan, T. Horan, W. Kenny, D. Donovan, J. Lyons, M. Hierleby, D. Donohoe, M. Murphy, G. Clifford, T. King, A. Ricketts, J. Mansfield, P. Blake, J. Brew, J. Madden, M. Keefe *alias* Coady, and P. Keefe; Gunners T. F. Cartman, J. Hensay, H. Parker, R. Butler, M. Walsh, T. Byrne, P. Lawson, J. Conway, F. Spencer, J. McMahon, J. Power, and J. Williams; Bugler S. Hynes, Army Schoolmaster A. C. Sherwood, medal only.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. col. A. DeC. Scott, supt. Revenue Survey, priv. leave for three months. Mr. W. Jopp, asst. engr., 2nd grade, for six months. Mr. R. Obbard, B.C.S., on famine duty in the Salem dist., priv. leave for three months.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. W. Taylor, H. baty. 1st brigade R.A., priv. leave to Ootacamund, from Aug. 30 to Oct. 30, in extension. Major T. R. Tabuteau, wing officer 28th regt. N.I., priv. leave to Bangalore and Eastern Coast, from June 30 to Oct. 1, in extension. Major J. W. Swift, wing officer, 27th regt. N.I., to Bangalore, for four months, from July 29, or date of departure. Capt. J. O. Butler, Invalid Estab., for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Lieut. S. E. Rolland, staff corps, wing officer and adjt. 26th regt. N.I., for one year and six months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras. Sub Condr. C. Floate, of the Ordnance Dept., to Madras, until Jan. 24, with effect from July 27, the date of his departure from Rangoon. Lieut. col. E. G. Dixon, inf., wing comdr. 8th regt. N.I., for fourteen months, on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Madras or Bombay. Lieut. col. E. G. Dixon, wing comdr. 8th N.I., for fourteen months, on private affairs. Capt. J. O. Butler, of the Invalid Estab., for two years. Lieut. S. E. Holland, wing officer and adjt. 28th N.I., for one year and six months, on private affairs. Major J. Ewing, staff corps, offic. dep. qrmr. gen., priv. leave for sixty days.

## Bombay.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 29.)

ACWORTH—WOODWARD.—Mr. H. A. Acworth delivered over and Mr. W. Woodward received charge of the office of 2nd asst. coll., Panch Mahals.

CROW, W. H., acting senior asst. judge and sessions judge of Sholapur, having resumed charge of his office on Aug. 23, the unexpired portion of the priv. leave for three months is cancelled.

FRAMJEE.—H.E. the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Dosabhoj Framjee, c.s.i., to be special officer, with the power of a collector, to hear appeals against Licence Tax assessments in the town of Bombay, under the supervision of the collector of Bombay.

FRANCIS, F. W., asst. supt. Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha country, is prom. from 4th to 3rd grade of asst. supts.

HEWETT—BETHAM.—Messrs. G. E. Hewett and G. K. Betham, asst. consrvrs. of forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Khandesh Dist. Forest Office.

HORSLEY—EDWARDS.—Mr. W. H. Horsley, supernum. asst. coll., delivered over charge to Mr. J. Edwards, dist. coll., Khandesh, of the Jamner and Bhusawal Talukas, and proceeded on the leave granted him by Govt.

LAMBERT—SINGLE—BHAT.—CHADANANI.—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following temp. proms., with effect from July 17, v. Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E., proceeded on furl.:—G. N. R. Lambert to be exec. engr., 2nd grade. J. G. Single to be exec. engr., 3rd grade. G. A. Bhat to be exec. engr., 4th grade. P. P. Chadnanani to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

LELY—VENILAL.—Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over and Mr. C. Venilal received charge of the 1st asst. coll. and mag., Broach.

OMMANEY, H. T., returned from priv. leave and resumed charge of the office of 1st asst. coll., Khandesh.

POLLEN, A. D., delivered over charge of the office of senior asst. judge at Sholapur on Aug. 14.

SEALY—KENNEDY.—Lieut. C. W. H. Sealy has been app. to act as registrar of Aden, v. Capt. Hunter. Lieut. W. P. Kennedy acted as registrar of Aden.

WEBB, W., barrister-at-law, is app. to offic. as Presy. mag. in the place of the Hon. D. Framjee, c.s.i., during his deputation on special deputy, or until further orders.

WISE—GIERTZEN—DANIELL—BABINGTON.—H.E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:—Major F. J. Wise to be supt. of the G.I.P. Railway Police; Mr. G. T. Gierzen to be dist. supt. of police in the Kurrachee dist.; Major H. S. Daniell to be dist. supt. of police in the Poona dist.; Capt. S. Babington to be dist. supt. of police in the Ahmednagar dist.

WOODWARD, H., acting 2nd asst. coll., Khandesh, received charge from Mr. Edwards, dist. depy. coll. of the Talukas of Jamner and Bhusawal.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 29.)

YERBURY.—The following extract from brigade order by Brigdr. gen. R. Phayre, c.b., comdg. at Nusseerabad, dated Aug. 7, is confd.:—Lieut. Yerbury, R.A., will act as exec. commissariat officer, v. Captain W. Luckhardt, transfd. to Bombay, and will take over charge of the exec. during the course of the day.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Aug. 26.)

CRISPIN—SETON.—Lieut. col. G. B. Crispin, wing comdr., and offic. 2nd in com., 4th N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Col. Chesshyre. Major W. S. Seton, wing officer and offic. wing comdr., to be wing comdr., v. Major Griffith, transfd. to the 18th N.I.

DOIG, Major A. J., staff corps, to offic. as wing comdr., 26th N.I.

GEOGHEGAN—BOYD—FULTON.—HUME.—Regtl. order confd., Aug. 6, directing Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, offic. wing officer 6th N.I., to offic. as qrmr., in addition to his own duties, v. Lieut. Nuthall, 11th N.I. Regtl. order, dated Aug. 2, directing Col. Boyd, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdr. from May 7, v. Col. Palin, on leave; Major Fulton, offic. wing officer, to offic. as 2nd in com.; and Capt. Hume, adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his own duties, from June 7. Capt. Hume, adjt., offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. French, qrmr., as wing comdr., in addition to their respective duties, from May 7 to June 6.

KIRWAN, Lieut. J. D., 6th brig., has been app. to B brig. R.H.A., v. A. F. Makellar, deceased.

NEWPORT, Major C. P., offic. wing comdr. 18th N.I., to offic. as wing comdr., 24th N.I.

SMYTH—GRIFFITH.—Lieut. col. J. A. Smyth, 2nd in com. and offic. comdt. 18th N.I., v. Col. Becher, retired, Major F. P. Forteath, wing comdr., and offic. 2nd in com., to be 2nd in com., v. Lieut. col. Smyth. Major J. G. E. Griffith, offic. wing comdr., 17th N.I., to be wing comdr., v. Major Forteath.

## COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the death of Lieut. col. R. T. Clarke, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following proms. in the Commissariat Dept. are ordered, from July 29:—

Major J. B. Fenwick, on furl., to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. col. A. Phelps to be acting asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Major E. S. Ostrehan to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. R. H. M. VanHeythuysen to be acting comy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. col. A. M. Shewell to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. W. B. Seton to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. S. Walcott to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. T. Teed to be acting dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class.

Major J. M. Boyd to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. H. C. Lucas to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. B. L. P. Reilly to be sub asst. comy. gen. 3rd class on prob., to fill present vacancy, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

Capt. J. L. Fagan to be acting sub asst. comy. gen. 1st class.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. J. B. Fuller, asst. to the director of Agriculture and Commerce, priv. leave for three months. Apothecary W. Roane, No. 49, gen. duty, Presy. Circle, priv. leave for one month, from date of departure.



## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

September 17.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts. :—

4th Hussars.—E. W. Exham.

9th Lancers.—C. J. B. H. Dressner.

10th Hussars.—E. T. Rose.

13th Hussars.—R. S. S. Baden-Powell, F. S. Dimond.

15th Hussars.—G. F. A. Gavin, P. C. Reid.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. A. W. Anstruther to be capt., v. P. Harrison, placed upon the seconded list; Capt. T. W. Bridges (late Bengal), from the supernum. list, to be capt., v. T. A. Davis (late Bengal), placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. L. Tillotson to be capt., v. J. S. Bridges, who retires upon a gratuity; Lieut. J. Bent to be lieut. upon the seconded list; Lieut. J. P. W. Freeman resigns his commission.

The undermentioned sub lieuts. to be lieuts. :—

1st Foot.—H. W. Broadley, dtd March 8, 1876, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 12, 1876.

3rd Foot.—H. R. Tate, E. D. Brath, A. H. Coles, H. H. Forbes.

5th Foot.—A. L. Pennington, J. G. Ogle.

6th Foot.—E. M. Eyre.

8th Foot.—H. J. R. St. G. Richardson.

9th Foot.—R. H. F. Lombe.

12th Foot.—R. C. Onslow, R. B. Adams, A. J. R. Hutchinson, J. M. Carpendale.

14th Foot.—J. W. Thruston, J. H. H. Ansley.

17th Foot.—M. R. Hyslop, dated Nov. 11, 1876, but his commission in the army to bear date Sept. 11, 1876.

18th Foot.—P. B. Lindsell.

22nd Foot.—A. U. H. Gardner.

25th Foot.—J. M. A. Retallick, F. M. Turner.

34th Foot.—E. W. F. Martin, G. H. A. Arnot.

39th Foot.—H. J. J. Kentish, F. C. Dunlop.

44th Foot.—W. G. Carter.

59th Foot.—C. F. H. Medhurst.

62nd Foot.—S. C. Faulder, C. E. L. Clarke.

63rd Foot.—W. Tenison, A. G. B. Stubbs, J. H. Parsons, W. B. Graham.

65th Foot.—C. W. Ford, F. E. Wallerstein.

70th Foot.—H. Ringwood, F. G. Delamain, dated Nov. 24, 1877, but his commission as lieut. in the army to bear date Feb. 12, 1876.

73rd Foot.—J. H. C. Coode, C. W. Harris.

85th Foot.—W. B. Capper, E. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. J. R. Stirling, P. Bulman.

92nd Foot.—E. C. Bethune.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

### BIRTHS.

BARROW—At Arrah, Aug. 21, wife of F. H. Barrow, C.S., son.

BEVERIDGE—At Madras, Aug. 23, wife of W. E. Beveridge, South Indian Railway, son.

CAMPBELL—At Hooblee, Dharwar Districts, Aug. 17, wife of A. W. Campbell, daughter.

CASSELLS—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 26, wife of J. A. Cassels, son.

CLAYTON—At Simla, Aug. 19, wife of C. Clayton, R.A., son, stillborn.

DUN-BOYLAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 21, wife of J. Dun-Boylan, son.

FOX—At Ootacamund, Aug. 18, wife of Surg. major W. S. Fox, daughter.

FRASER—At Calcutta, Aug. 19, wife of A. L. Fraser, daughter.

JAMIESON—At Assam, Aug. 22, Mrs. Jamieson, son.

KENNEDY—At Jubulpore, Aug. 24, wife of Capt. W. O. Kennedy, the Royal Scots, daughter.

LOWIS—At Ranchi, Aug. 23, wife of Major N. Lowis, Manager, Chota Nagpore Estate, son.

MACEWEN—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of R. MacEwen, daughter.

MASSON—At Calcutta, Aug. 17, wife of P. A. Masson, son.

MEARS—At Dinapore, Aug. 20, wife of A. Mears, son.

MORTON—At Simla, Aug. 19, wife of Gerald de C. Morton, 6th royal regt., daughter.

MOWAT—At Bombay, Aug. 26, wife of M. Mowat, son.

PHILIPS—At Ranikhet, Aug. 15, wife of W. Philips, supervisor, D.P.W., son.

RAPHAEL—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, wife of J. H. Raphael, daughter.

RENNY—At Sialkot, Aug. 21, wife of Lieut. G. B. Renny, 1st Bengal cav., son.

SAMPSON—At Colaba Station Hospital, Aug. 27, wife of Asst. Apoth. Joseph Sampson, son.

SMYTH—At Howrah, Aug. 19, wife of G. C. Smyth, son.

SPALDING—At Palamcottah, Aug. 23, wife of W. H. Spalding, asst. engr., S.I.R., son.

TOOMEY—At Tirhoot, Aug. 16, wife of George Toomey, son.

TWOHIG—At Bangalor, Aug. 17, wife of Sergt. P. T. Twohig, Commissariat Dept., daughter.

WHELAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 24, wife of Harry G. Whelan, daughter.

WHITE—At Bassein, British Burmah, Aug. 11, wife of H. T. White, B.C.S., son.

WORKE—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, wife of Leslie Worke, son.

### MARRIAGES.

BARROW—ANDERSON.—At Allahabad, Aug. 20, T. L. Barrow to A. J. Anderson, daughter of J. H. Anderson, Missionary.

BURGESS—LEFRANC.—At Purneah, Aug. 19, R. H. Burgess to E. C. LeFranc.

CLARKE—PRESGRAVE.—At Penang, S.S., July 30, A. E. Clarke, B.A., Cantab, to Isabella, daughter of D. C. Presgrave, of Penang.

HALLUMS—WEST.—At Girgaum, Aug. 22, A. G. Hallums, inspr., Bombay Municipality, to S. West.

HARENC—ABERCROMBIE.—At Bankipore, July 13, C. E. Harenc, capt. 4th Bengal cav. (staff corps), to Marian E., daughter of R. Abercrombie, late B.C.S., of Pousa, Tirhoot, Bengal.

MANNERS—EVATT.—At Naini Tal, Aug. 23, H. Manners, of Tirhoot, son of Col. H. R. Manners, to Emmie, daughter of the late Capt. G. Evatt, 70th regt.

MCPHERSON—HOFF.—At Simla, Aug. 17, D. W. McPherson, asst. examr. of accounts, P.W. Dept., to H. May, daughter of the late W. H. Hoff.

MITCHELL—BROWNE.—At Sambhur, Aug. 21, J. M. Mitchell, patrol, Inland Customs, to Evelyn S. (Eva), daughter of the late W. L. Browne.

NEALE—JERRAM.—At Auckland, New Zealand, July 4, W. Augustus, son of the late Col. W. A. Neale, B.S.C., to M. E. Jerram.

NOBBS—KEARNEY.—At Morar, Aug. 22, O. R. S. W. Nobbs, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to E. A. Kearney.

WESTERN—BEER.—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, C. M. Western, lieut. R.H.A., to Ida I., daughter of F. Beer, of Calcutta.

### DEATHS.

ADAM—At Madras, Aug. 20, Janet, daughter of Sarg. major H. Adam, 10th regt. Madras N.I., aged 18.

BOURDON—At Allahabad, of fever, Louis Bourdon, seaman, a native of Rouen, France.

CHATTERTON—At Bangalore, Aug. 19, Edward T. Chatterton, of the firm of Riggs and Co., aged 29.

CLAYTON—At Simla, Aug. 19, Florence M., wife of C. Clayton, R.A.

GAYER—At Calcutta, Aug. 23, Surg. major E. J. Gayer, Bengal Med. Service, aged 44.

GODFREY—At Bancoorah, Aug. 22, Edmond B. Godfrey, dep. mag. and coll., aged 50.

HARRIS—At Simla, Aug. 22, George M., son of W. P. Harris, Etawah.

KENNEDY—At Poonamallee, Aug. 20, Henry Kennedy, of the firm of Barrie and Co., aged 67.

KENNEDY—At Cachar, Aug. 16, James T. D., son of the late John G. Kennedy, of H.M.'s Indian Customs, aged 19.

LOVELL—At Mussorie, Aug. 23, Thomas Lovell, Mem. Inst. C.E., chief engr. Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, aged 52.

MACAULAY—At Malabar Hill, Aug. 21, J. M., infant son of W. M. Macaulay.

MCBEAN—At Calcutta, Aug. 22, Anne McBean, widow of the late D. McBean, aged 58.

MCGILL—At Calcutta, Aug. 20, Mrs. Cecilia McGill.

MALINS—At Barrackpore, Aug. 13, George G. Malins, condr. P. E., aged 75.

PEARSE—At Negapatam, Aug. 15, E. L. Pearse, M.C.S., aged 31.

PENTON—At Deesa, Aug. 20, Herbert W., infant son of Lieut. H. M. Penton, 18th regt. N.I.

PEW—At Barrackpore, Aug. 14, Mary F., child of G. J. Pew, aged 13 months.

PEW—At Barrackpore, Aug. 17, wife of G. J. Pew, aged 28.

RAMSBOTTOM—At Madras, Aug. 26, Annie, daughter of the late Conductor G. Ramsbottom, aged 21.

SANDYS—At Chittagong, Aug. 15, Katherine H., infant daughter of Edwin Francis Sandys.

SETON—At Asirgarh, Aug. 25, William L., infant son of Major W. S. Seton, 4th Rifles.

STRACHAN—At Almora, Aug. 6, James Strachan, formerly of the 94th regt.

TAYLOR—At Madras, Aug. 22, the Rev. William Munro Taylor, Missionary, aged 82.

TREVOR—At Nusseerabad, Rajputana, Aug. 12, son of Major G. Trevor, B.S.C., aged nine months.

## Official Papers.

### NEW RAILWAY BILL.—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following preliminary Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st August, 1878 :—

1. The members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Railways in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill, and the papers.

2. We have saved not only rules, &c., made under the Acts which the Bill proposes to repeal, but also rules made under the enactments which those Acts replaced.

3. We have extended the definition of "Railway" so as to include ferry-boats used for the purpose of, or in connection with, a Railway.

4. It has been held, both in England and in India, that if a Railway Company has no statutory power authorising it to use locomotives, it will be liable for damage caused by sparks, even though all reasonable precautions have been taken to prevent them. Our present Railway Act (XVIII of 1854), unlike the English Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, confers no such power. We have therefore, in accordance with a suggestion of

the Secretary of State, expressly declared that locomotives may be used on every Indian Railway. The result will be that the Railway Administration will not be liable for such damage without proof of negligence.

5. When a passenger's luggage is at his request placed in the same carriage in which he is to travel, and is lost or injured, we have declared that the Company is not liable, unless the loss or injury has been caused by the neglect or default of their servants.

6. As the law stands in India, when certain specified articles are contained in parcels delivered to a Railway Company, the Company is not liable for loss of or injury to those articles, whatever may be their value, unless they have been formally declared and insured. One or other of these articles is found in the luggage of most first and second-class passengers, and the result is that many people, as a rule, travel without declaring their property, and run the risk of losing it altogether from accidents to the train, or carelessness and misconduct on the part of the Company's servants. In England the railway companies are relieved from responsibility only when the value of undeclared articles exceeds £10, and we think that in India Rs. 100 would be a reasonable limit. We have therefore assimilated section 6 (now section 7) of the Bill to section 1 of the Carriers' Act, 11 George IV. and 1 Wm. IV., chapter 68. Where any article declared and insured under this section is lost or damaged, the owner will, as a rule, be entitled to recover, in the former case, the value of the article lost, and in the latter, the difference between its value before and after the accident. But where he understates the value, he should be concluded by his statement; and we have therefore provided that the amount so recoverable shall in no case exceed the declared value.

7. We have also amended section 7 (now section 8) so as to express the substance of the English Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, section 7. The Bill now provides that Railway Companies shall, notwithstanding any notice, condition or declaration, be liable for loss or injury to any articles not specially provided for by the preceding section when such loss or injury is occasioned by a railway-officer's neglect or default. But this is not to invalidate special contracts as to receiving, forwarding or delivering such articles, provided such contracts are reasonable, and in writing signed by the parties.

8. In the case of accidents attended with serious personal injury, we have required (section 12) the nearest station-master to give notice to the nearest magistrate and the officer in charge of the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred.

9. We have expressly empowered (section 14) the Railway Administration to make rules regulating the maximum number of passengers to be contained in each railway carriage, and the mode in which such number shall be denoted thereon. And we have provided (sections 26, 37) penalties for railway officers compelling passengers to enter carriages already full and for passengers wilfully entering such carriages.

10. We have required (section 16) that the amount of the fare shall be specified on the tickets. In the absence of such a provision, we are informed that Native passengers are constantly cheated either by the issuers of tickets or by touts hanging about the stations.

11. We have declared (section 17) that any passenger to whom a ticket has been furnished and for whom there is no room shall be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

12. We have provided (section 28) penalties for a person travelling by a train of a class superior to that for which his ticket was issued, using or attempting to use a ticket on a day for which it is not available, or wilfully altering or defacing a ticket so as to render the date, number or other material portion thereof illegible.

13. We have declared (section 34) that the fine for not giving an account of goods, or for giving a false account, shall be in addition to the toll to which such goods may be liable. This is in accordance with 8 and 9 Vic., c. 20, section 99.

14. We have added to the offences for which a person may be arrested without warrant those of evading payment of the proper fare (section 28), being intoxicated or committing nuisance (section 32) and entering rooms or carriages reserved for females (section 33). We have increased the fine for being intoxicated or committing nuisance from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.

15. We have provided (section 33) a penalty for unlawfully making, showing, hiding or removing signals or lights upon or near railways.

16. The present law (Act XXV. of 1871, section 2) provides a penalty for wilfully driving cattle on a fenced railway, but does not prohibit such driving on unfenced lines. We have, in section 40, made such driving penal whether the line is fenced or unfenced.

17. In some parts of India young native boys are in the habit of throwing stones at trains and placing obstructions on the rails. When they are under seven years of age the law cannot touch them; when they are above seven and under twelve, they are punishable only when proved by the prosecution to have attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of their conduct—a proof which, in most instances, is not easily given. Considering the serious risk to life and property caused by such acts, we think the general law should be modified in this respect; and we have accordingly provided, by section 42, that the convicting magistrate may direct either that such children be punished with whipping, or that their fathers and guardians be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

18. We have required (section 45) drivers and conductors of omnibuses and other vehicles, while in a station-yard, to obey the reasonable directions of duly authorised railway officers. One of the bye-laws framed by the Board of Trade for regulating travelling by railway in England is to the like effect.

19. We have struck out sections 43 and 44 of the Bill as introduced. The latter section is obsolete, as there are now no Heads of District Police and Amins in the Madras Presidency. The former conflicts with the Code of Criminal Procedure, section 72. We have also omitted the provisions as to tramways contained in section 23 of the Bill as introduced.

20. We have made some changes in wording and arrangement.

21. The publication ordered by the Council has been made; we recommend that the Bill as now amended be re-published, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

## FLIGHT OF THE SHAH'S BROTHER.

A recent number of the *Temps* contains some curious particulars of the flight of the Shah's brother, extracted from a Tiflis paper—the *Kavkaz*. He arrived at midnight on the 3rd of August at Lenkoran, a town on the Caspian, escorted by six horsemen; and on being questioned by the Russian Prefect gave in French the following account of himself:—

"I have no passport. I am Prince Abbas Mirza Nayboul Saltanat, son of the late Shah Mehemet, and brother of the reigning Shah Nasser Ed Din. After my father's death my brother hated me and resolved to put out my eyes. My mother, the head of the Russian Legation, Prince Dolgouroukoff, the English Envoy, Shiel, and the Turkish Envoy saved me. We were taken to Turkey, to Bagdad, where my mother, my family, and I, took up our residence. I lived thus more than twenty years at Bagdad. On my brother the Shah's last visit to Khebellai (Kerbela?) a place of pilgrimage, I presented myself to him at Bagdad. He invited me to re-enter Persia, but I did not accept it, and soon afterwards repaired to Constantinople, where the late Sultan Abdul Aziz gave me a cordial reception and augmented my income. I afterwards returned to Bagdad. The Shah by various intrigues and tricks tried to induce the Sultan to give me up to him, or if not, to fix Ham, in Egypt, as my residence, failing which he threatened war. The Sultan did not accede to these demands, seeing no serious ground for listening to them. I on my part knew that the Shah's words were simply threats, Persia being too weak to declare war against Turkey. When the relations between the Porte and Russia began to get critical the Shah wrote me a letter begging me to forget my resentments and come to Teheran. At the same time the English Resident at Bagdad advised me to satisfy the Shah's wish; but I could not decide on doing so. The English then intervened in such a way that the Turks themselves gave me the choice between returning to Persia and being interned in Egypt, alleging that if I remained at Bagdad Persia would make an alliance with Russia and also declare war against them; whereas if I yielded to the Shah's desire Persia would remain neutral. The English promised me their protection. After some hesitation I resolved on starting for Teheran with my son, leaving my family at Bagdad. On arriving in the capital I was well received by my brother, with all the honours due to my rank. He then appointed me Governor of the province of Zenguan and Khamse, or Hamadan. I immediately repaired to my new residence, the town of Zenguan. On the eve of the Shah's departure for Europe an Infantry corps revolted. The mutineers surrounded the Shah's carriage and called on him to yield to their demands. The same day he executed ten of them. My enemies did not fail to make capital out of this event against me. They mixed up my name with the revolt of the Sarbazes. My brother then told one of his intimates that the same thing might happen to me as to the executed Sarbazes when he returned from his tour. These words were promptly repeated to me at Zenguan to put me on my guard. After the Shah's return to Teheran I received six days ago secret information that my fate was settled and my death decided on. Only one way of escape remained—to flee to Russia, which I had previously thought of, following the example of my uncle, Prince Regmen Mirza. The day after receiving this fatal news I published through the town my intention to leave for a few days, made some hasty preparations, and started. Crossing in the night the bridge over the Sefidroud, I ordered the raising of the camp established there, and at midnight, when all were asleep, I took with me my son and five trusty men, and started by the Ardabil-road for the Russian frontier. It is four days since I fled. I have crossed the mountains without stopping, going at such a pace that four of my horses died from exhaustion. I left Persia to save my life and that of my son. God has heard my prayers. I have come to Russia with the resolute purpose of throwing myself at the feet of the Emperor of all the Russias and asking his aid and protection." The Prince embarked next day in the Russian steamer *Prince Bariatinsky* for Bakow.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.—The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Captain Cameron left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning in her Majesty's troopship *Orontes* for Cyprus, a passage thither having been granted him by Government. The gallant officer, after a short stay in our newly-acquired island will proceed on a mission having for its object to ascertain the practicability of the Euphrates Valley for railway communication with our North Western Provinces of India, and the elucidation of the most desirable line to be taken to the terminus, when the course of the great river must be abandoned on its nearing the Persian Gulf. A glance at the map will show the arduous nature of the undertaking entered upon by Captain Cameron, even if regarded only in a geographical sense. But it is to be feared that the hostility of man may prove far more prejudicial to the explorer than the difficulties of nature. Supposing that he meet with no serious opposition to his designs as far as Bussorah, there is some probability that the entire rest of the route, through Faristan, Carmania, and part of Beloochistan, will be beset with difficulties from the people of each district. The Shah of Persia, I understand, furnished Captain Cameron with authoritative protection and encouragement; but even Imperial mandates when they contravene public prejudices are apt to be disregarded in the distant provinces of the Shah.

## Home.

### CENTRAL ASIA.

It would appear that the Russian traveller Prejevalsky in his last remarkable journey in the heart of Central Asia did not explore Lob-Nor at all, as he claims to have done. Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen, one of the first comparative geographers of the day, has examined the account of the journey, more especially by the light of Chinese literature, and proves, almost incontestably to our thinking, that the true Lob-Nor must lie somewhere north-east of the so-called Kara-Kotchun Lake discovered by Prejevalsky, and that, in all probability, it is fed by an eastern arm of the Tarim river. This, at all events, would account for the remarkable diminution in bulk undergone by the waters of that stream as they proceed southward, which could not but strike an attentive reader of the Russian explorer's narrative. We have not space to reproduce all the arguments which Von Richthofen adduces, but the more important are these:—Prejevalsky's lake was fresh, whereas Lob-Nor has been called the Salt Lake, *par excellence*, in all ages; Shaw, Forsyth, and other authorities report that the name Lob-Nor was well-known in those regions, whereas Prejevalsky found no such name applied to his lake; the Chinese maps, of the accuracy of which Von Richthofen has had repeated proofs, represent Lob-Nor as lying more to the north-east, and call two lakes, lying nearly in the position of those discovered by Prejevalsky, *Khas-omo*, *Khas* being the Mongolian for jade, a famous product of Khotan, of which mediæval traders from China went in quest, passing by these very lakes *en route*. Another important argument is, as we have mentioned, based on the bulk of water discharged by the Tarim at its mouth. Von Richthofen's theory presupposes that the Tarim river has altered its course, and that the main rush of water is now south-east, instead of due east as formerly. The whole question is well worthy of further investigation, and it is possible that Prejevalsky, whom a recent telegram from St. Petersburg reports as about to return to Central Asia, may be enabled to elucidate it. He will return to Zaissan, the Russian frontier post, and thence endeavour to make his way into Tibet by way of Barkul and Hami. It is, however, certain that he will encounter great, if not insuperable obstruction, for we learn from private advices from India that the ill-advised publication in the Chefoo Convention of the then proposed Mission to Tibet has resulted in the issue of the most stringent orders to the Tibetan officials at all the various routes and passes to allow no European traveller to enter into the country on any pretext whatever.

From Semi-rechensk we learn that two officers have been sent from Fort Naryn to make topographical reconnaissances in the Issyk-kul district. They are to survey a route between Naryn and Kashgar (probably that leading over the Bogashta and Terekli passes), and complete Baron Kaulbar's surveys of 1868 and 1869. The country about Kuldja will not be examined this year, it having been reconnoitred as far east as Manas, and on the Chinese side as far as Karashahr. These surveys have been completed by Capt. Larionof, who has also traversed the Sary-Djas and Muztag ranges east of Lake Issyk-kul, the only route across which is that leading to the Muzart Pass and beyond to Aksu and the Chinese dominions southward. Capt. Larionof has compiled a map and a list of barometric heights.

The Russian troops are said to be dispersed along the frontier to guard against any incursions of the Chinese troops. The latter are very indifferently drilled and armed; each soldier is armed with either a gun or pike, in the proportion of two pikes to every three guns, while the officers are armed with American rifles. Famine is said to be imminent in Dzungaria, and in Kashgaria there is complete anarchy, the different provinces being in a state of chronic rebellion, which the Chinese have enough to do to put down.—*Athenæum*.

## Miscellaneous.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £350,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were to Calcutta, £250,000, and to Bombay £100,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7 11-16d. will receive about 8 per cent., above in full; on Bombay at 1s. 7 1-2d., about 91 per cent.

**THE ORIENTALIST CONGRESS.**—The grand prize of 2,500*l.* offered by the Orientalist Congress for the best essay on the different phases of Aryan civilisation in India has been awarded to Dr. Immer, of Germany. Awards of merit have been made as follows:—To Mahadeva Moreshwar Kunte, 1,000*l.*; Pramatha Nath Bose, 500*l.*; and Gevson Dacunya, of Bombay, 500*l.* Professor C. Seager, of the Catholic College, Kensington, delegate to the Congress of Orientalists, died on Wednesday morning, after an illness of two days.—*Times*.

**INDIA OFFICE CHANGES.**—It is understood that Sir Thomas Secombe, the Assistant Under Secretary of the India Office, will retire early next year. He will be succeeded by Mr. H. Waterfield, at

present Secretary in the Department of Commerce and Statistics. The Department of Reporter on the Products of India, at the head of which Dr. Forbes Watson has presided for so many years, has been abolished, the work of the Department being transferred to Mr. Waterfield's present department, Dr. Watson retaining his appointment as Director of the Indian Museum at South Kensington. A considerable annual saving has been effected by this arrangement, and the abolition of the office consequent upon it.

**TROOPS FOR INDIA AND CYPRUS.**—The *Euphrates*, Indian troopship, Capt. Brownrigg, left Portsmouth on Tuesday for Bombay, calling at Queenstown, being the first voyage of the new trooping season. She took out from Portsmouth Lieut. Col. Walker, 12th Foot; Major Green, 11th Foot; Surg. Major Knaggs and Surgs. F. de Caux, Anderson, and Kenny, of the Army Medical Department; Major Kelly, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Ricardo, 9th Lancers; Lieuts. Boisragon and Gavin, 18th Foot; Lieut. Watson, 44th Foot; Lieut. Hunter, 70th Foot; Lieuts. Parkinson and Shaw, 73rd Foot; Lieuts. Des Voux and Garratt and Sub Lieut. Jones, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Hunter, 9th Lancers; Sub Lieut. Grenfell, 10th Hussars; Lieuts. Bumbury and Pink, 2nd Foot; Surg. Daman, of the Bombay Medical Staff; five men, seven women and fifteen children. At Queenstown the *Euphrates* will embark on the 22nd Major Raynsford, Royal Artillery; Captain Blackwood and Captain Walker, and Lieutenants Kirwan and MacLaine, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Major Magenis and Capt. Nutt, R.A.; Major Roberts and Capt. Cotton, 9th Foot; Capt. Brander, 70th Foot; Lieut. Toogood, 21st Foot; Major Shaw and Capt. Jackson, 18th Foot; Capt. Lewis, 8th Foot; Capt. Stevenson, 21st Foot; Major Feneran, 48th Foot; Capt. Maturin, 70th foot; Lieut. M'Kinstry, 17th Foot; Major Parry, Capt. Davies and Newington, and Lieut. Daman, 22nd Foot; Capt. Manning, 7th Foot; Surgeons Foss and Mulrenan, Army Medical Department; Lieuts. Beecher, Govan, Lugara, and Ommannay, 9th Foot; Lieuts. Allen, Bond, and Hodgson, 22nd Foot; Lieuts. Jacob and O'Brien, 40th Foot; the Hon. F. Colborne, 83rd Foot, 994 men belonging to sundry corps, 14 women, and 13 children. The *Euphrates* is timed to arrive at Bombay on the 22nd of October, and to leave on the homeward voyage on the 30th of October. The *Orontes* troopship, Capt. Seymour, sailed from Portsmouth, on Wednesday, for Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, calling in at Queenstown on the 21st. She embarked at Portsmouth Capt. MacLachlan, R.A.; Capt. Pote, 4th Foot; Major Fitzgerald, 69th Foot; Surg.-Major Robinson, Army Medical Department; Brevet Major Stockwell, 10th Foot; Lieut. Brophy, 42nd Foot; and 438 men belonging to the 7th Brigade, R.A., the 1-4th Foot, and various corps, 24 women, and 35 children. She will embark at Queenstown Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Griffiths, 23rd Foot; Capt. Carr, 102nd Foot; Capt. Dooner, 108th Foot; Col. Flood, of the Staff; Lieut. Howard, R.A.; Lieut. Morgan Payter, 1st Foot; Surg. Power, of the Army Medical Department; Capt. Norcott and Lieut. Spitta, 101st Foot; 435 men of various corps, 3 women, and 4 children. The *Orontes* is ordered to convey the 101st Regiments from Cyprus to the Straits Settlement and return home with the 28th Regiment.

**DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED ORIENTALIST.**—Danish science has suffered a loss that will be felt and sympathised with wherever Oriental studies have found votaries. Mr. Niels Ludvig Westergaard, Professor of Oriental Languages at the Copenhagen University, died on the 9th of September, after a protracted and painful illness, that has for a long time prevented him from work. Mr. Westergaard was born at Copenhagen on the 27th of October, 1815. He was the son of a joiner and builder, and at eighteen years of age took his first degrees at the University, passing the next year as M.A. He had from his schooldays felt a deep interest in the Arabian and Persian languages, and soon devoted himself entirely to Indian philology. After studying for several years at Copenhagen, the public libraries of which town are rich in Asiatic manuscripts of high value, brought over from India by the celebrated Rasmus Christian Rask, he went, in 1838, to Bonn, and in the following year visited Paris, London, and Oxford. In the spring of 1841 he went, by way of the Cape, out to India, and here he spent three years deeply immersed in linguistic studies, returning in 1844, *via* Tiflis, Moscow, and St. Petersburg. On his return he was nominated Professor of Indo-Oriental Philology and Literature at the Copenhagen University, and the valuable contributions to Oriental science which were due to his researches and linguistic talents soon secured to him the highest scientific honours. He became member of the Royal Danish Society of Science, corresponding member of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, and, on the 5th of April, 1856, honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. His first work was entitled "*Radices Lingue Sanscritæ*," and was written at Bonn, 1841. Four years later he gave out a most remarkable essay upon the deciphering of the second Achaemenian or Median species of arrowheaded writing. Of the Indian Codices belonging to the Royal Library and the University Library of Copenhagen he delivered a complete list and description, under the title, "*Codices Bibliothecæ Regiæ Hafniensis enumerati et descriptum indice codicum Indicarum et Iranicarum Bibliothecæ Universitatis Hafniensis*." Of smaller papers may be named his treatise upon the connection between Sanscrit and Icelandic, his

elucidations of the Gîrnar inscriptions, and some contributions as to Persian mythology and history. But the great work of his life is the careful and trustworthy edition of the Zoroastrian holy book, Zendavesta, or the religious books of the Zoroastrians, edited and interpreted, with a dictionary, grammar, &c.; printed in Copenhagen from 1852-54, 4to., and containing in four parts the Yasna, Vispered and the Yashts, and Vendidad. For many years he was occupied in preparing a Zend Dictionary, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March, 1856, Professor George Stephens has communicated some interesting details as to this work, but it is not known how far it had proceeded at the time of his death. Besides his scientific labours, Professor Westergaard entered for some years into political life; he was a member of the first Danish Rigsdag that voted the Liberal Charter still forming the fundamental law of the kingdom; but when constitutional liberty had been safely established he gladly retired to his quiet study and to his University duties.—*Times*.

## India Office.

Sept. 19, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. G. M. Ogilvie, and C. C. Stevens.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. T. Benson, 6 weeks, s.o.; J. W. Olive (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.o.; F. Trimmer (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.o.; A. Hough (Uncov.), 2 mos., s.o.; and A. E. C. Casey, 3 mos., s.o.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Messrs. W. M. Tidy, T. Benson, J. G. Silcock, U. W. Moore, H. M. Chase, F. Fedden (Uncov.), G. J. Hynes (Uncov.), F. C. Barnes (Uncov.), W. Fiddian (Uncov.), A. C. Tate, and E. J. Jones (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. A. Happell.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

### BIRTHS.

**DONALDSON**—The wife of the Rev. James Donaldson, Ceylon, of a son, at Fivemiletown, Ireland, Sept. 1.

**GWYN**—The wife of Major H. L. Gwyn, R.A., of a son, at Cheltenham, Sept. 10.

**LEGGETT**—The wife of Major J. B. Leggett, 10th M.N.L., of a daughter, at West Norwood, Sept. 14.

**MUSPRATT**—The wife of Henry Muspratt, B.C.S., of a son, at Nightingale-lane, Clapham-common, S.W.

**SHERER**—The wife of J. W. Sherer, C.S.I., of a daughter, at Bayswater, Sept. 10.

**WINTER**—The wife of C. A. Winter, Malabar Hill, Bombay, of a daughter, at South Kensington, Sept. 17.

### MARRIAGES.

**FEARNLEY-BALLARD**—E. Fearnley, H.M.I.R., to Matilda Mary, daughter of the late Joseph Ballard, of Cochin, East Indies, Sept. 10, at Paddington.

**MARSDEN-TURNER**—Edmund Marsden, of the Mysor Commission, India, to Julia Turner, at Cambridge, Sept. 12.

### DEATHS.

**BAYNES**—Lieut. col. W. H. Baynes, late M.A., at Bath, Sept. 14.

**COATS**—Mary Ann Deovil, wife of Deputy Commissary Coats, Control Department, Ceylon, at Glasgow, May 20.

**CRANK**—Ellen, wife of Frederick Crank, late District Superintendent Police, Soonderbuns and Hooghly Rivers, Bengal, at Jersey, Sept. 13.

**HILL**—Herbert Byron, son of the late Rev. Charles D. Hill, late Lieut. 17th B.N.I., and H.M.'s 106th Foot, at Bedford, Sept. 9, aged 37.

**LORIMER**—Alex. Lorimer, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., late Deputy Inspector Gen. of Hospitals, Madras, at Lee, Kent, Sept. 14, aged 67.

**TULLOCK**—General Alex. Tulloch, C.B., late M.A., at 27, Dawson-place, Bayswater, Sept. 15.

GENERAL ALEXANDER TULLOCH, C.B., who died on the 15th inst. at his residence, Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged ninety. He entered the service in July 1804, becoming a General in March, 1868. He served with the Army of Reserve assembled on the Tombuddra in 1815; with Colonel Marriott's force against Kurnool in 1816; with Brigadier-General Pritzler's and Sir Thomas Munro's force in 1817; was in charge of the Madras Commissariat on the expedition to Ava in 1824-1826; and was present at the taking of Donabon, &c. He also served in Goomsoor during the second occupation of that district. General Tulloch held the medal and clasp for Ava.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15. Canopus, Rangoon; Belle of Arvon, Rangoon; Apollo, Rangoon.—17. Ida, Bassein; Ispahan, Calcutta; Kaiser Wilhelm, Rangoon; Iside, Bassein; Raphael, Bombay.—18. Albatross, Akyab; Nicola, Bassein; Conisio, Rangoon; Ardenclutha, Bombay; Merioneth, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 15. Harvester, Calcutta; str. Treutham Hall, Bombay.—17. Carondelet, Bombay; Tamerlane, Java.—18. Isle of the South, Singapore; Norman McLeod, Calcutta; Luigia, Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland Route.

Per str. — Sept. 19.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. M. R. Chase, Mr. F. Church, Mr. H. T. Lucas, and Lieut. Doyle. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. O'Kinealy and child, Mr. F. H. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Buckwell, Mr. and Mrs. Grace, Mr. W. A. MacDougall, D. Buttick, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Prinsep, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. G. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. V. Rigby, Mr. E. Stanbury and Mr. G. S. Pain. For HONG KONG.—Mr. F. R. Smith. For GLENELG.—Mr. E. Bruce. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Hatchelor, Mr. Green, and Rev. J. and Mrs. Edgohill. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morton, Mr. J. Mosely, Mr. Greenless, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Manning. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Oxley, Miss Smith, and Rev. A. Wallace. For MALTA.—Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Blackley, Miss Blackley, Sir H. and Lady Keppel, and Miss Keppel. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Twopenny, Mr. Blackwell, Mr. W. Millar, Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. and Miss LIZARS. For SUZ.—Mr. H. A. Hills.

Per str. — Sept. 19.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Schröder, and Mr. A. Blair. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, and Mr. Bickwyne. For SYDNEY.—Mr. J. A. Lawson. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Owen.

Per str. — Sept. 19.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Driessen, Capt. and Mrs. Jacob and two children, Mr. Fox, Col. Downing, Mr. Langley, Gen. Stewart, and Mr. J. G. Silcock. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Lacey. For SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugenil. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bruce and child. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Deavilles. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Finney, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Marcus.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

SEPTEMBER 26.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Raunell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Davies, Rev. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Champion, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish and children, Gen. and Mrs. Bright and family, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Capt. Stribbitt, Dr. W. Jackson, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Baker, and Miss Baker.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M'Kee, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Llewellyn and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Medley, Rev. — Goethals, Mr. Van Luyke, Major Woodhouse, Mr. Porter, Mr. Macmillan, Capt. Sanderman, Col. R. M. MacDonald, Mr. W. H. Felzo, Major Henderson, Major Grant, Miss Grant, and Miss Chase.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porter, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. E. Hallett.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Haslett, Capt. Carr, Mr. A. Wrench, Lieut. Molyneux, Mrs. Durnford, and Major, Mrs., and Miss Gildard.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Y. Smith.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Pitham, and Miss Collard.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kenan, Miss Kenan, and Surg. Major Duncan.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEK.—Miss Walker.

BRINDISI TO ADEK.—Major Whitting, and Capt. Leacock.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Rev. E. Browne.

OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Surg. Major Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Turner.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Major Lech, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala and family.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hilliard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and children, Mr. J. G. Fleming, Mr. Cumming, and Mr. F. Somerset.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Raunsell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Mr. J. C. Walker, and Miss Lamb.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. R. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Rev. — Parker, Mr. Macaulay, and Mr. A. Ker.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mr. Thomas.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentle and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stafford Mr. Sayer, and Miss Willis.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Molver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., and Flag Lieut. Urwick.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wrench.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyne, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, and Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Laue, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge.

MALTA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, Miss Vere, and Mrs. Moffitt.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Mr. Maule.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Sirard and family.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. McKenna, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson.

BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside.

GALLE TO MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, and Mr. E. Mort.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, and Mr. Shakespeare.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, and Mr. Finckle.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, and Rev. and Mrs. Sathianathan.

SUZZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Matichison, Mrs. M'Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Waigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, and Misses Wilson.



VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Partman.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, and Miss Weir.  
VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, and Major and Mrs. Lidderdale.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wisdom.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Cresswell and two daughters.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Deedes, Mrs. E. Bosanquet, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, Miss and Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Galpine, Col. Gulliver, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie, Miss Holmwood, Miss Wallaby, Mr. E. S. Reynolds, Rev. — Sampson, and Mr. Aldis.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Plowden, Mr. R. A. Walters, and Mr. J. L. Johnstone.  
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Surg. Major and Mrs. H. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Dear, Mrs. Macgregor and children, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lewis, Miss Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Gasper, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, Mr. Leyborn, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. G. R. Davies, Mr. W. Leekie, and Mr. A. W. Brind.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. and Miss Mosley, Mr. H. P. Mosley, Mrs. and Miss Glasford, Mrs. Foote and five daughters, and Miss Maxted.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. C. H. Mounsey, and Mr. A. D. Watson.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. C. Lowell, and Mr. Hertsch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUZ.—Mrs. Tuck.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Craik, Mr. J. K. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Miss M. Bignold, Dr. J. S. Ireland, and Mr. G. F. Robertson.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry, Mrs. M. Keen and child, Capt. L. R. Campbell, Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, and Lieut. Gaiskell.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, and Mr. A. D. Watson.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. A. Porter, Mr. M. Fiddian, and Mr. and Mrs. Prince.

SUZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, and Mr. Gilbert.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Galton and child, and Mrs. F. Beeching.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. C. H. Mounsey, and Gen. and Mrs. Wood.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUZ.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters, and Mrs. Scott's three children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Cairns.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. F. Bois and child, and Mr. J. H. White.

**DUTCH EAST INDIES.**—The Budget for 1879 of the Dutch East Indies, was presented by the Colonial Minister on 9th inst. There is a deficit of 10,000,000 florins caused by the expenses of the war in Acheen and the expenditure for the construction of new railways. The Minister proposes to cover the deficit temporarily by advances from the Treasury to the Indian Finance department, and ultimately by a loan. The expense attending the occupation of Acheen is estimated at 9,000,000 florins. The Minister estimates the coffee crop at 820,000 piculs at the price of 48 cents. per half kilogramme.

**THE TONGHOO SCANDAL.**—In respect to the Tonghoo scandal, we learn that Colonel Ardagh, the Sessions Judge of Tenasserim, to whose Court Colonel Marshall, of Tonghoo, has been committed on a charge of adultery, has addressed the Judicial Commissioner on the subject. He thinks that he, being a military officer, of the same rank as the defendant, it would be preferable, in the ends of justice, if the case was removed to the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, where the defendant would have the advantage of the Recorder's knowledge of English law and procedure. The local Government have the power, we believe, to send the case to the Recorder for trial, or the Judicial Commissioner can order its transfer to his own court.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 26.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 27.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 8d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 5d. | 12 oz., 1s. each additional 2 oz., 3d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | every additional 4 oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | every additional 4 oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 2 oz., 3d. | every additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 2 oz., 2d. | every additional 2 oz., 2d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.	Actual Sales.	95	96
*1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ... ..	85	85½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-29 ... ..	85	85½	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ... ..	85	85½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ... ..	In sterling	80	80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ... ..	ingtaking	80	80½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ... ..	Co.'s Rs.	80	80½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ... ..	1,000 as	80	80½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ... ..	equiva-	81	81½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ... ..	lent to	80½	
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ... ..	£100.	84½	85

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days'	30 days'	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d. sight.	1s. 7½d. sight.	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std.	...	...	53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	56d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock, 1890 ... ..	...	102	to 103
India 4 per cent. ... ..	...	101	to 102
India 4 per cent. Debentures ... ..	...	99	to 99½
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	...	100	to 101
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..	...	100	to 101
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guas. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	114	to 116
Stock Eastern Bengal (guas. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	124	to 132
Stock Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ... ..	100	99	to 100
Stock East Indian ... ..	100	125	to 127
Stock G.I. Peninsula (guas. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	124	to 124
30 Ditto (new) ... ..	14	—	to —
30 Ditto ... ..	10	—	to —
Stock Madras (guas. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	102	to 104
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ... ..	100	111	to 113
Stock Ditto (guas. 4½ per cent.) ... ..	100	106	to 108
30 Ditto ditto, 1871 ... ..	10	—	to —
Stock Oude and Rohileund, guas. 5 per cent. ... ..	all	113	to 115
Stock Ditto Debentures (a) ... ..	100	99	to 101
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guas.) ... ..	100	111	to 113
Stock South Indian (guas. 5 per cent.) ... ..	100	113	to 114
30 Ditto ... ..	£2. 8s.	—	to —
Stock Ditto, 4½ per cent. ... ..	100	106	to 108
Stock Nizam's State Railway ... ..	100	104	to 106
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited) ... ..	all	12½	to 13½
30 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ... ..	all	22	to 23
35 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ... ..	all	28	to 29
35 Delhi and London ... ..	all	—	to —
100 Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ... ..	all	99	to 101
35 Oriental Bank Corporation ... ..	all	39½	to 40½
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10 Eastern (Limited) ... ..	all	7½	to 7½
10 Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ... ..	all	7½	to 7½
35 Indo-European (Limited) ... ..	all	20½	to 21½
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ... ..	all	3	to 3½
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ... ..	all	9½	to 10
Red Sea Telegraph ... ..	all	—	to —
MISCELLANEOUS.			
30 Jorehaut Tea Company ... ..	all	52	to 57
10 Tiphook Tea Company ... ..	10	25	to 30
10 Lower Assam ... ..	£6. 5s.	—	to —
10 Upper Assam ... ..	10	3½	to 4½
30 Assam Tea Company ... ..	20	61	to 63
10 Eastern Assam (Limited) ... ..	all	3½	to 3½
10 Lebong ... ..	all	10½	to 11½
30 British-Indian Tea (Limited) ... ..	all	4½	to 5½
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ... ..	all	5½	to 6½
5 Do. New ... ..	4	—	to 1 pm.
30 Ceylon Company (Limited) ... ..	all	8½	to 8½
30 Darjeeling (Limited) ... ..	all	21	to 23
100 Madras Irrigation and Canal ... ..	100	103	to 105
10 Madras Tramway (Limited) ... ..	all	3½	to 4½
1 Nerbudda Coal ... ..	8s.	1½	to 1 dis.
60 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ... ..	all	40	to 43
50 Ditto New, 1867 ... ..	20	6	to 8 dis.
35 National of India Land ... ..	12½	—	to —
30 Suez Canal ... ..	all	21½	to —
Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	69	to 70
Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	80	90	to 91
Gouapore Jute, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	90	to 91
Howrah, Rs. 100 ... ..	all	72	to 73

The cost to Government of the survey of the seaport towns of Moulemein and Akyab has been something like eighteen to twenty thousand rupees. The establishment will be dismissed, and all the work completed, we believe, by the close of the year.

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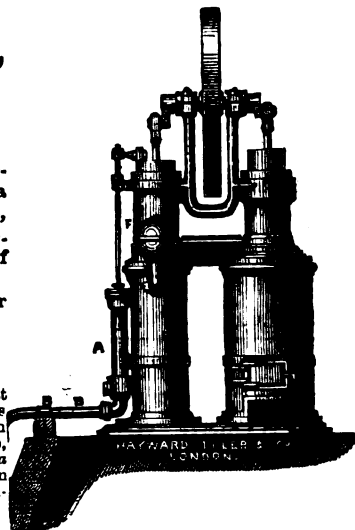
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### Summary and Review.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, September 6th; Madras and Allahabad, September 4th; Calcutta, September 3rd.

THE official reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 27th August, state that in Madras rain is reported from all districts; damage from excessive rain continues to be complained of in parts of Kistna, Godavery and Kurnool; prospects are generally good. The total number on relief works is 109,474, and gratuitously relieved 67,469, a decrease of 6,116 and 2,677 on the figures for last week; 1,289 tons of grain were exported during the week ending 24th ult. Good rain has fallen throughout Mysor, and prospects are very favourable; prices are falling. For the week ending the 17th instant the numbers in receipt of relief were, works 32,635, gratuitous 13,227, more by 717 and less by 548 than in the previous week. Rain has fallen throughout the Bombay Presidency, but the weather has recently been more broken than before; except in Sindh, where much damage has been done by floods, prospects are good. Rain has also been general in the Central Provinces; some damage has been done by excessive falls, but prospects are generally favourable. In Berar the cotton and jowari are said to be suffering from excessive rain. In Central India continuous rain is reported in Malwa, and consequent damage to the crops; in Gwalior and Bundelkhand good rain has fallen at Morar and Nowgong, but more is still needed. Rain has fallen in all districts of Bengal; more is said to be still required in many places in the Patna division, especially in Sarun, but prospects are generally very favourable. In Assam very heavy rain has fallen in the Valley Districts and Sylhet; prospects are good. In Burma want of rain is causing anxiety in many districts, especially in Thonkwa, Thayetmyo, Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Amherst. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh excellent rain has fallen in all districts except Jhansi; prices are generally falling, and prospects are good. Rain has fallen in all districts of the Punjab (including Peshawar, where later information announces 81 inch on the 28th); agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but inundations have done some damage in the districts under the hills.

THE reports from the Provinces for the week ending August 24 give the following results as to general health:—Slight cholera in Gujerat; in Khandesh, 414 cases of cholera, 258 deaths; in Puna, 38 deaths; Ahmednagar, 78 deaths. Fever prevalent in Kanara and Kattywar. In Bengal, health generally good, cholera declining; but in Sarun, Singhbhoom, and Balasor fever prevalent, also in places in Rungpore. Cholera prevalent in parts of Bareilly and in the Central Provinces. Cholera still general, but decreasing; in Numai, however, 229 deaths were reported, and 118 in Wardha; 82 in Seoni. Cholera has disappeared from Arakan, but malarious fever was very prevalent. General health of Rangoon good, and in British Burma; also in Assam. In Rajputana cholera abating, but fever very prevalent in Ulwur.

LIEUT.-COL. BONUS, R.E., having recently inspected the Indus Valley State Railway, has, it is stated, reported that some seventy miles have been more or less injured, and must be reconstructed. It will be therefore some months before the complete restoration of through traffic can be effected, especially if extra water-way is determined. In the Ferozepore district the rise of the Sutlej has once more broken the head-works of the inundation canals, and laid a hundred square miles of land under water. The *Times* telegram states that it is hoped that the Indus Valley Railway will be opened for through traffic from Multan to Kotree before the end of October. The Government have resolved to complete the Punjab Northern State Railway to Rawul Pindee with the utmost energy. All leave has been stopped, and employes on leave recalled.

No news contained in our overland advices seems of any importance by the side of the intelligence which reached us on Monday, and which has created the utmost excitement, not only in England but in all the capitals of the Continent. On the 21st the advance guard of our Mission left Peshawar, and proceeded as far as Jamrood on our frontier. Major Cavagnari rode forward to Ali Musjid, the frontier Afghan fort, to ask for a safe passage. The commandant of the fort in the presence of the Mir Akhir, or Master of the Horse, a trusty servant of the Amir, not only refused a passage, but declared that personal friendship alone prevented him from shooting Major Cavagnari. Thus for the second time our Mission has been denied access to Kabul, and it is impossible to attribute this insulting denial of amity to any mistake on the part of subordinate officers. The Amir's own representative, recently despatched to Ali Musjid, not only refused to permit the advance, but threatened violence. It seems to have been anticipated that such would be the case, and the Indian Press, in view of such a contingency, have beforehand almost unanimously approved the firm attitude of our Government. We cannot wait to learn whether the reported disavowals of the Russian support to the Amir are true or not. The insult to the Empress of India offered by the Amir of Afghanistan has to be promptly and effectually avenged. Both the Imperial dignity and the military exigencies require an immediate movement. No time must be given for the insolent and ungrateful Afghan to make use of his temporary triumph, as he will deem it, or to allow Candahar, Jelalabad, Ghuzni, and other positions which now lie almost at our mercy, to be strengthened. To delay, moreover, were to allow time for the uncertain frontier tribes, many of whom have been cowed by recent chastisement,

to be gained over to support the Amir. The Mission has been dissolved, Sir Neville Chamberlain has started for Madras, and instead of a military pageant, three strong columns are said to be about immediately to march, under the command of General Roberts. The northern column is said to be intended to operate by the Khyber Pass, but there seems to be an uncertainty as to this item of intelligence. The forces of the central column, about 6,000 men, will concentrate at Thull, a small town on the left bank of the Khoorum river, 168 miles from Kabul and 198 from Ghuzni, and separated from the Kabul Valley by the Suffeid Koh. The southern column will concentrate at Quetta, whence 8,000 men will threaten, or it may be expected advance on, Candahar, 150 miles distant. The question as to the advisability of an immediate advance will be most carefully considered; but it cannot be doubted that the sooner the blow needful to bring the Amir to a sense of his position be struck the less will be the difficulty and the duration of the too probable, if not certain, war. It is hardly necessary to repeat that not only all our Indian fellow-subjects, but all the Powers and peoples of Europe and Asia are waiting and watching eagerly the issue of this quarrel between so powerful an Empire and a barbarian chief of some few hundred square miles of mountainous country, tenanted by semi-civilised tribes.

It is not possible for any leading politician, of whatever party, to do otherwise than assert the necessity of punishing the affront offered by the Amir. But as might have been expected, the embroglio is regarded by some as a natural outcome of the Conservative policy. It is all the fault of the Ministry who have chosen to believe that Russia is not the wellwisher of England, and who believe that Russian influences in Central Asia are not conducive to the peace of our Indian Empire. We wonder at whose door lies the blame attaching to the Government which missed in 1869 the opportunity of obtaining from the Amir, not only the reception of a Mission, but the residence of a British Political Agent. When Shere Ali came to the Durbar at Umballa he was ready to concede all that we could ask, and even to refuse the same right to any other Power, the presence of whose Envoy, Resident, or Consul, can only be a focus and centre of intrigue, the effects of which would be continually felt throughout India. We know the spoken opinions of the Duke of Argyll, and his noble views of our Indian rights and duties. Who then inspired the instructions that no requisitions were to be made, no conditions exacted? The Amir, who had come submissive, and expecting to be compelled to admit the controlling influence of England, received all, rupees, arms, artillery, and was asked for nothing. Well might he say, as he halted in Peshawar, "Now, indeed, I feel that I am a king." There would have been no hope for Russian intrigues, whether prompted from St. Petersburg or not, no need for an Afghan expedition, if our policy had been then more Imperial.

THE selection for the command in Afghanistan of Brigadier General F. S. Roberts, who, according to the telegram of yesterday, will leave to-morrow for Khelat with a brigade of all arms, is said to be most judicious. In the prime of life, active, vigorous, and hardy, General Roberts, besides bringing a varied experience, obtained from a twenty years' service in the Quartermaster-General's Department, of which he is the actual head, to bear on his new command, has also the advantage of having served through many campaigns, in all and each of which he has earned distinction. At the siege of Delhi he earned the Victoria Cross for personal gallantry in sabring a standard bearer and capturing his flag. The various operations connected with the Relief of Lucknow and its subsequent siege and capture saw him acting as an Assistant Adjutant-General. For this campaign he received the brevet of major, besides a medal and three clasps, and was frequently mentioned in despatches. At the Umbeila Expedition in 1863 he was also present and again mentioned. He served throughout the Abyssinian war as Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Brigade, and was given a Lieutenant-Colonelcy for his meritorious services. As senior Staff officer he accompanied the Looshae expedition of 1872, for which he received the Companionship of the Bath. General Roberts has been mentioned no less than twenty-three times in despatches, so

that his past career and present knowledge of the frontier, derived from long study of the question and personal acquaintance with the ground, fully warrant the assertion that a better selection for a Brigade leader could not have been made.

ACCORDING to the most recent news from Calcutta, it is believed that the annexation of Sindh to the Punjab will be shortly effected. It is stated that some of the heads of departments in the Punjab have already been warned to prepare for taking over the corresponding departments in the territory transferred.

THE text of the two letters sent by the Viceroy to the Amir, is given in full by the correspondent of the *Standard*. The first, dated Simla, Aug. 14th, contains the following passages:—"The authentic intelligence which I have lately received as to the course of recent events at Kabul and in the countries bordering on Afghanistan, has rendered it necessary that I should communicate fully and without reserve with your Highness upon matters of importance which concern the interests of India and Afghanistan. For this reason I have considered it expedient to depute an especial and confidential envoy of high rank, who is known to your Highness—his Excellency General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain. He will visit your Highness immediately, in order that he may converse personally with your Highness regarding these urgent affairs. It appears certain that they can best be arranged for the welfare and tranquillity of both States, and the preservation of friendship between the two Governments, by a full and frank statement of the present position. The second letter was written (Aug. 23) after the death of Abdulla Jan, condoling with the Amir, and announcing a delay of the Mission till the period of mourning should have expired.

ACCORDING to a Bombay telegram of 23rd inst., all the prisoners charged with being concerned in the riots at Surat in April last, on the occasion of the imposition of the licence tax, have been honourably acquitted.

THE report as to the death of the King of Burmah, mentioned last week, was repeated in a telegram, dated Calcutta, the 22nd instant:—"The latest Press news states that the King of Burmah died on the 11th inst., at seven in the evening. He was conscious to the last. His will nominates Myoung Yaw or Thee Baw, his two sons, as alternative successors, preferring the latter. Both princes have left the palace, and taken refuge in the British Embassy. There is, however, no official confirmation of his death. All trade is stopped, but Mandalay is quiet." Another telegram, dated Rangoon, 25th inst., says:—"The report recently current announcing the death of the King of Burmah was unfounded."

WE hear from Rawalpindi (says the Lahor paper) that on the 23rd August the horses of G-3 R.A. were attacked with what was believed to be the ailment known as the Ludhiana disease. By noon of the 24th twenty-two horses had died, and many were still suffering; on the 26th the number of the dead had amounted to thirty-eight, or more than one-third of all the horses in the battery. The animals affected had been promptly removed from the neighbourhood of those which were sound, and the latter removed from the stables into camp. The horses of the Royal Horse Artillery Battery which were close alongside those of G-3 have not suffered at all. This it is supposed may be accounted for by the fact that the horses of G-3 have had as forage lately some green *jowar* which was not given to the Horse Artillery Battery horses, and hence one veterinary surgeon has formed the opinion that the horses have died not of Ludhiana disease but of poison.

THE Naik of the Guard who murdered Mr. Cooper at Bhamo has been tried, sentenced and executed in British territory.

AT a meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, held on Sept. 5, Sir A. Arbuthnot introduced a Vernacular Press Bill, the object of which is to repeal that portion of the Act which enables publishers of Vernacular newspapers to withdraw themselves from its restrictive provisions by submitting their proofs to a Government official. The Bill was to be considered

on the 26th inst., when Sir A. Arbuthnot purposed to review the discussions on the Bill in India and England.

\* THE Army Sanitary Commission, in expressing its opinion on the revised rules framed by the Government of India for adoption on the outbreak of cholera or small-pox in cantonments, remarks that the great gain to the public health of India lies in the practical declaration that quarantines are not to be depended on as safeguards against epidemics, and that in future these must be sought in the application of sanitary measures to towns and villages and fairs, and along the routes followed by pilgrims as proposed by the special committee appointed by the Viceroy to examine the question.

THE *Times* telegram of the 22nd states that a very strong feeling of dissatisfaction is expressed at the prospects of promotion in the Indian army. Hopes had been entertained that the rules which have recently been laid down for the officers in the new Line regiments with reference to retirement and pensions would have been extended to all officers of the old Company's army still remaining in the service. Unless some such measure is passed to diminish the enormous excess of the field officers in the Indian army it would be difficult to supply fresh officers. At the beginning of the present year there were in the Bengal Staff Corps 509 field officers, as against 175 subalterns; in the Bombay Staff Corps, 249 field officers, as against 79 subalterns; in the Madras Staff Corps, 396 field officers, as against 31 subalterns. Thus in the three Presidencies the field officers are a little more than four times as numerous as the subalterns. This is chiefly caused by the grossly unfair system of pensions, under which voluntary retirement is almost impossible. This is both unjust and impolitic, and unless remedied will render the condition of the native army intolerable for English officers.

We published last week extracts from a minute of the Governor of Bombay on the result of the recent inquiry into the Railway grain robberies, reflecting severely on the conduct of the officials. Our readers will find a strong expression of local opinion adverse to the conclusions therein expressed, especially as regards the officials who were acquitted of the charge of complicity, in another part of our columns. The principal witness against Mr. Dewey has been put on his trial for perjury, and the *Times* correspondent has telegraphed the result, and the expression of feeling elicited on the occasion as follows:—"A telegram from Bombay states that after a three days' trial of Luckemsee for perjury, arising out of evidence given by the prisoner in the recent prosecution of Dewey for grain robberies, the prisoner was convicted. Sir Richard Temple, after the acquittal of Dewey, had published a minute censuring the railway traffic manager and Dewey, indirectly also reflecting upon the conduct of the High Court in connection with Dewey's acquittal. In the present case the Judge, in summing up, cautioned the jury not to allow anything contained in this movement, whether written or not by the highest official, to influence their verdict. In presenting their verdict the jury considered Dewey had been most harshly and unjustly treated, that the reflections made in Sir Richard Temple's minutes should be withdrawn, and that Dewey ought to receive full compensation for the injustice done him. The Judge awarded Dewey 1,000 rupees compensation."

WHILE rejoicing over the abolition of the expensive and cumbrous annoyance of the Inland Customs Line, the *Friend of India* remarks that the abolition of the Custom's line is, of course, a hardship to the officers engaged on it, but similar hardships cannot be avoided, when any existing system is abolished. Allowing it undue weight would be the stoppage of reform. The disestablished officers have petitioned Government to relax the pension rules in favour of those officers for whom suitable employment cannot be found in other departments of the service, and certainly the utmost possible consideration is due to them. The Governor-General does not consider himself justified "to relax the Pension Code at his discretion," and "regrets that he cannot find any speciality in the circumstances of these officers such as would justify him in moving the Secretary of State to sanction any departure from the rules in their favour." He does not think it just, however, that officers should be discharged suddenly, and allows, therefore, that they should receive the pay of three months

from date of notice, whether or not their services were practically dispensed with much or little within that period. They will also of course receive the pension or gratuity due to them under the present service regulations. We do not see that more could be done, though we can readily sympathise with the discharged officers.

We are glad to learn, says the *Madras Mail*, that the subject of harbours for India is not being lost sight of by the Government of India. Commander A. D. Taylor, Superintendent Marine Survey Department, Colonel Thomason, R.E., and Captain Baird, R.E., Superintending Tidal Observations, will shortly proceed on a tour round the Indian coasts to further investigate the capabilities of certain ports visited by Colonel Thomason during the last working season. The tour will also be extended to the coast of Burmah and Port Blair; but we understand that the ports to which attention will more particularly be directed at present with a view to future harbours are, False Point, Vizagapatam, the Paumben Channel, Cochin, Beypor, Mangalor, and Carwar. The heavy financial pressure under which this country is now labouring in consequence of the late famine may for a time render the execution of these works a matter of some difficulty, but the lessons of the past will not have been thrown away should they lead to the satisfaction of so crying a want as a sound system of harbours along the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. Few officers have had more practical experience in harbour engineering than our present Public Works Minister; and should he leave us as a legacy such fruits of his long experience, India will have good reason to be grateful to Sir Andrew Clarke.

In the resolution in the Report of the Bengal Police Department for 1877 Sir Ashley Eden animadverts very strongly on the tendency of the police to "lock up in anticipation all those whom they think likely to give them any trouble." The Inspector General seems to be of a different opinion, but the Lieut. Governor declares that he will "insist on loyal co-operation on his part in substituting a system of sensible control, and prevention of crime by intelligent exertion, for one under which it was possible in the course of one year and a-half to prosecute 2,180 innocent persons for bad character." Referring to the conflict of opinion, and the reluctance expressed by the Inspector General to restrain the police from too zealous prosecution of "bad characters," the resolution avers that "Sir Ashley Eden has in no way declared that the provisions of the law are to be treated as a dead letter; what he did say was that they were intended only for a state of circumstances to which they have not been restricted. They were intended as aids to police administration, and not as substitutes for ordinary preventive and detective action. They were never intended to serve as a cloak for the indulgence of the police in sloth and for the gratification of malice, or as a screen for inefficiency. That they have been so used the record of police administration for the past two years amply proves. It is plainly demonstrated by the figures that the police in their efforts to save themselves trouble, and to swell their lists of convictions, have employed an engine intended for the repression of special crime in harassing all against whom they have been able to get up cases of bad livelihood without regard to their real innocence or guilt."

In a letter to the *Times* of the 24th inst. Mr. Rogers, an ex-member of the Bombay Council, reminds us of the conclusions arrived at by a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the factory operatives of Bombay during the governorship of Sir Philip Wodehouse. The decision of the Commission was against legislative interference, the main reason for this conclusion apparently being that the medical witnesses reported favourably of the physical condition of the operatives, caused by the fact that their wages enabled them to obtain better food than that of day labourers. We fancy that we hear echoes of the old debates when representatives of the manufacturing interests or of the colliery owners in this country protested that the overworked women and children rather liked the long hours and hard labour under their taskmasters than otherwise. Surely, in the protection of the women and children we need not hesitate to assimilate our dealings with the native operatives to those protective measures, which the present generation find it hard to believe, were ever opposed in the British Parliament. Mr. Rogers says that the natives of India "re-



joice in a close muggy atmosphere, and that factory work is to them, in fact, a well-paid enjoyment." Perhaps so; but an enjoyment that cannot be discontinued, save at the will of an overlooker, may become intolerable, and we think that it is the duty of legislators to protect the ignorant and weak from the injurious effects of an excessive indulgence in the enjoyment of prolonged hours of unhealthy labour.

A REMARKABLE discovery of an organised system of kidnapping children has been made by the Madras Police. According to the *Athenæum*, it has been notorious for years past in Madras that the children of the lower orders when reported as "lost" at police stations are seldom if ever recovered. By a happy accident two children, who had been lost for several years, fell into the hands of the police staff of the F division this week, and informed the police that they had escaped from a veritable "house of bondage" in the back slums of Triplicane. There they had been taught the Hindostanee language and clothed after Mohammedan style, being also given Musalman names. A rigid inquiry having been instituted by the police, five more "long lost children" were discovered, like the two who made their escape, being all under ten years of age. The parents, who have been sorrowing for years, recognised in these quasi-little Mohammedans the urchins who had been "lost or mislaid, stolen or strayed." By all accounts the demand for likely-looking boys and girls is greater than the supply; of course so long as this continues, "kidnapping" will flourish. That such a trade can be carried on right under the noses of the police, and that the chief parties implicated should have escaped detection so long is not a matter of surprise. Its ramifications are widespread, and it is easy to pass children from one part to another amongst the members of the Madras Slave Trade Company (unlimited).

THE *British Burmah Gazette*, in remarking on the report on Light-houses for 1877-8, mentions the strange disappearance of the Krishna Shoal Light-house in August 1877 from the South coast of Pegu. It was built in 1869, was annually inspected, was thoroughly repaired by the P. W. D. in 1876, was last visited in June, 1877, by the buoy vessel *Pharos*, and its disappearance was reported by the *Ava* when it reached Rangoon on 22nd August. The *Ava* was accordingly at once ordered to return to the Krishna Shoal, taking with her an experienced harbour-master well acquainted with the coast. She reached the spot at night, sailed over it and around it, fired rockets and made other signals to attract notice, but all to no purpose. Next day the search was renewed fruitlessly, the *Ava* returning to Rangoon with a report that not a vestige of the Light-house could be seen, and that the soundings taken gave a depth of six fathoms all round the spot at low water. The real cause of the calamity will never, probably, be discovered. The light was seen burning brightly on the night of the 6th August; on the night of the 10th a vessel rounding the shoal could see neither Light-house nor light, and the weather had during the whole of the time been exceptionally stormy. The place of the Light-house was shortly after taken up by the light-ship *Star*, which lies anchored in longitude 95 degrees 34½ minutes E., four miles to the eastward of the position formerly occupied by the Light-house.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Statesman*, one of the Secretaries in the Military Department of the Government of India has lately issued an order to the effect that the Hindoo Peons, many of whom are of high caste, must not appear at their work with caste marks on their forehead. The *Statesman* may well say if this information were not well authenticated we should receive it with incredulity, and characterise the order as "senseless," and calculated needlessly to exasperate Hindu feelings.

THE numerous inquirers as to the real condition of Afghanistan will be glad to learn that we are promised a complete compendium of Afghan History, and a review of Afghan politics from 1841 to the present time, from the pen of Col. Malleison, C.S.I. This timely volume is in the press, and will be published by Messrs. Allen and Co. in November next.

THE Indian brewers have achieved a great victory, which it is to be hoped they will use with moderation. The *Pioneer* informs us, upon the recommendation of his Excellency the

Commander-in-Chief, and with the full concurrence of the Military Department, that Indian beer only is to be supplied to all garrisons from Peshawur to Umballa inclusive, as well as to all hill-stations in the Punjab and North-West Provinces; and three-fourths Indian beer and one-fourth English to all other stations as far south as Cawnpore, including Cawnpore and Gwalior. By this arrangement the consumption of Indian brewed liquor will be increased from about 18,000 hogsheads per annum, to something like thirty-six or forty thousand. Then, contracts hereafter are to be given for three years, instead of for one year or two years, and in order to allow the brewers ample time to arm themselves for a long campaign, tenders for 1880, 1881, and 1882 are to be advertised almost immediately and opened in December next, or earlier. Lastly, among other minor reforms in the system of dealing between the Government and the brewer penal bonds are to be substituted for money guarantees for due fulfilment of contract—the rule which required the supplier to deposit a sum equal to 10 per cent. upon the amount of his contract having been found oppressive in practice.

THE projected Asia Minor and Euphrates Railway cannot be now regarded as a distant dream. Seldom has so varied and influential a body of supporters united to forward such an enterprise, as those who form the Stafford House Association for Promoting the Construction of a Railway from the Persian Gulf to Constantinople and the Mediterranean, affording alternate routes to British India, and for developing the resources of Asia Minor. The Duke of Sutherland as President, and the veteran pioneer of the Euphrates Valley Route, Mr. W. P. Andrew, as Chairman, with Lieut.-Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball as Vice-chairman, head a committee numbering some fifty influential names, among which we find Lord Blantyre, Midhat Pasha, Lord Strathnairn, Lord Shaftesbury, Major-Gen. Sir F. Goldsmid, Sir John Macneill, Sir Philip Rose, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Col. Nassau Lees, Messrs. Thos. Brassey, M.P., R. W. Hanbury, M.P., Sampson Lloyd, M.P., Grattan Geary, and W. J. Wrench (H.M.'s Vice Consul at Constantinople).

## Odds and Ends.

It is rumoured that Mr. O'Kinealy, Legal Remembrancer and Officiating Judge of the 24-Parganas, will be appointed an Additional Member of the Governor-General's Council on the next vacancy occurring.

GOPINATH, the man who lately assaulted Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge of Bareilly, has been committed to the sessions on a charge of attempt to murder. His trial will, under a special order from the High Court, be held by the Judge of Saharanpur. The latest advices state that he has been found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life.

THE amount of Customs collections in Burma for the first three months of the current financial year was Rs. 14,36,056, as compared with Rs. 11,79,877 during the corresponding period of last year.

It is stated that the Indian tea crop will be 5,000,000 lbs. short of the estimate formed at the beginning of the year.

THE result of the Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the recent collision between the steamer *European* (Capt. Sibthorpe) and the ship *Stornoway* (Capt. Storm), outside Bombay harbour, is that both captains have been severely censured by the Court.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per str. Nepaul, Sept. 19.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Ogilvie, Col. F. G. Moore Lane, Lieut. J. H. Eyre, Capt. Ledmarch, Mr. S. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield. For ADMIRAL.—Mr. H. G. Hussein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

Per str. Bangalore, Sept. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Pennefather, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. W. Kimble, Mr. H. Bell, Mr. A. S. Garrard, Rev. J. K. Stuart, Major F. Bartholomew.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

Per str. Bangalore, Sept. 26.—From BOMBAY.—Dr. J. A. Weir, Dr. F. B. Lewis, Col. H. R. Osborne.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.—Lieut. H. E. F. Heneage, R.A., at Cawnpore, Aug. 28. Colonel A. Leslie, C.B., 40th Foot. H. P. S. Reid, Esq., 11th Hussars, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 23, aged 28. Lieut. Col. H. Y. Gold, at Windsor Cottage, Ringwood, Hants, Sept. 22.

BENGAL.—George Dick, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., late of Calcutta, at 46, London-road, N.W., Sept. 17.

MADRAS.—Capt. A. J. Arnott, 30th M.N.I., at Westbourne Park, Sept. 21, aged 36. G. A. Ouchterlony, Esq., late from Trinity Hall, Cambridge, at Madras, in September.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate, discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

THURSDAY, September 26, 1878.

## ASIA MINOR AND EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

Now that the Protectorate of Asia Minor has been undertaken by this country, and that the island of Cyprus has been conditionally ceded to us, in order that we may be enabled the more effectually to carry out such measures as might prove necessary for the successful protection of the vast provinces thus placed under our guardianship, it behoves us by every means in our power to aid in the development of the resources of the country whether commercial or agricultural, and at the same time, in case of need, to render more readily available the military resources of the Turkish Empire.

It must have been apparent to the most casual observer that had railways existed throughout the dominions of the Sultan during the late war the result might have been very different. Many a time the Turkish generals feared to move rapidly, lest reinforcements known to be on their way should not come up in time to support them, or that supplies, munitions and stores should fail when most urgently required; thus more than one opportunity of crushing a foe already well-nigh exhausted was lost, and the enemy, with railway communication in his rear, was allowed sufficient time to bring up corps after corps to strengthen his wasted and demoralised battalions.

More than fifteen years ago, at the request of Musurus Pacha, Mr. W. P. Andrew drew up a scheme by which it was proposed to unite, by means of railways, the most distant provinces of the Sultan's Asiatic dominions with their opposite extremities in Europe. Thus, with one terminus at Bussorah and the other at Belgrade, the most distant parts of Asiatic Turkey would have been brought within fifty hours of the capital; while in Europe Sofia and Widdin might have been reached in one-fourth of that time.

From Belgrade to Vienna a railway already exists, and thence by several alternative routes through Europe direct communication between London and the north-west shores of the Persian Gulf might be attained. The distance from Belgrade to Bussorah is about 2,200 miles, and a section of about 200 miles from Constantinople to Jamboli is already finished, leaving only the gap from that point to Belgrade to complete the European part of the system. The Turkish Empire has now been shorn of its chief European possessions. It will be of small avail to the House of Ottoman to propose schemes by which the Asiatic reinforcements may be brought to reinforce

the European outposts. But the establishment of a system of railway communications has become a pressing necessity, not only for the development and protection of the rich and extensive possessions which we have guaranteed, but for the subservience of our own Asiatic interests and Indian Empire. As regards the Asiatic portion of the railway, which would have two termini at the European ends, the one at Alexandretta and the other at Constantinople, the respective lines from which would unite at Diarbekir or Aleppo, or some other convenient point, and thence proceed *via* Bagdad to Bussorah, it has been urged that we need only concern ourselves with the line connecting the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, which would secure to us a safe, easy, and rapid means of access to our Eastern Empire. But this, like all other purely selfish policies when more closely scrutinised, proves to be an error; upon more careful examination it becomes obvious that if we are effectually to safeguard the Turk, our true policy is to make him as strong as possible, by placing at his command such means of communication as would enable him to develop the resources of those fruitful regions over which he dominates, and to avail himself readily of all the military forces of his still widespread Empire. We invite the attention of our readers to two letters appended to this article, one written in 1863 and the other in 1870, which, with great foresight, clearly lay down a plan, the adoption of which has by recent events been rendered more than ever desirable. Whether the line deviates a little to the right or the left is of no great importance; but we feel convinced that the time has now arrived when something ought to be done towards the carrying out of an undertaking involving such vast interests as the efficient protection of Asia Minor and an alternative route to India.

We cannot introduce the letters in question without expressing a hope that the patriotic exertions of the Duke of Sutherland and the noble and distinguished coadjutors associated with him for the construction of the Asia Minor and Euphrates Railway may be crowned with success.

To H.E. the Right Hon. Sir Henry G. Elliot, G.C.B., British Ambassador at Constantinople.

London, Oct. 25, 1870.

Your Excellency,—In consequence of a conversation I have had with Mr. Walpole since his return from Constantinople, I think well to repeat the assurance he made to your Excellency that my ambition and object in the concession I seek is to join in one iron bond India and England, by completing, as our share of the task, the railway from Constantinople to Bussorah. Although for the past fifteen years I have advocated more particularly the construction of a railway from the Mediterranean to the head of the Persian Gulf, it has been with the ultimate view that this great section, although complete in itself, should facilitate the construction of, and eventually merge in, the Grand Railway from Constantinople through Asia Minor and the Valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf; to be continued hereafter by the seaboard of the Gulf to Kurrachee, the port of the Indus on the Arabian Sea.

At Kurrachee the railway I have indicated would form a junction with the lines and the flotilla of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, of which I am Chairman, and would thus be in steam communication with all parts of India.

In 1863, at the request of Musurus Pacha, I drew up and transmitted through his Excellency a plan in detail for the construction of railways in Turkey, advocating, amongst others, a railway from Belgrade to Bussorah.

I should much regret if any misapprehension as to the great scope of the design should have in any degree prevented your Excellency from giving a project, so important in every point of view to both England and Turkey, and so entitled to consideration from the character of the men who support the plan, that furtherance which might fairly be expected from your Excellency's influential and distinguished position.

I trust that the list of members of the Board, which I had the honour to submit in my last letter to your Excellency, is sufficient to show that the enterprise will be exclusively conducted by Englishmen.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

W. P. ANDREW.

Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Companies, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, 14th July, 1863.

Your Excellency,—Being well aware, from the friendly relations which it has been my good fortune to maintain with your Excellency for so many years, of your great and enlightened interest in all measures, having for their object the improvement and honour of the great empire you so worthily represent; and having studied and well-considered the plan of your Excellency for the construction of a grand trunk line of railway from Constantinople to Belgrade and Bussorah by means of a loan contracted for in England on account of the Imperial Government, and for the execu-

tion of the works by contract with the most eminent contractors in England, engaged in similar undertakings, I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following suggestions, and to request that you will confer upon me the additional honour of transmitting the same for the favourable consideration of the Sublime Porte.

2. In ancient, as well as in modern times, constructing roads was considered an important element of policy and power. One of the noblest characteristics of the Roman empire, and that which probably contributed beyond all others to the duration of its dominion, as well as to the beneficent influence the great political Colossus exercised over the ulterior destinies of the territories subjected to its sway, was its habit of constructing admirable highways, extending in every direction, from the capital to the most distant provinces; and the far-seeing wisdom of the policy which dictated such an expenditure of labour is universally acknowledged by modern statesmen.

3. The introduction into Turkey of a well-considered and extensive system of improved means of communication would, judging from the results obtained in other countries, tend more powerfully than any other measure that can be devised to promote the prosperity, the power, the social and commercial progress of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan's dominions.

4. Your Excellency is aware that the special business of my life has been to promote to the utmost of my power improved means of communication in Eastern countries, and that I have arranged with the Government of her Britannic Majesty many contracts for this purpose; that I am, at this moment, as Chairman, conducting with success, in concert with Government, the several railways from Delhi along the route of the Indus to the Arabian Sea, and I do not therefore rashly or unadvisedly venture to bespeak attention on the present occasion.

5. I am also greatly encouraged in bringing forward views, the realisation of which, your Excellency has long had much at heart, by the knowledge of the exalted and benevolent sentiments of his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, your august Sovereign, for the improvement of the rich and widely-extended dominions subject to his sceptre.

6. The attempts hitherto to introduce British capital and enterprise into Turkey have not been fortu- nate, from causes which are obvious, and may be easily guarded against.

7. Instead of, as heretofore, granting a concession to certain individuals, with a guarantee of a certain per centage from the revenues of the State without efficient control or supervision, either of the construction of the works, or the expenditure of the funds raised on the credit of the State, I would suggest:—

8. That a loan be raised, to be called the "Imperial Ottoman Public Works Loan."

9. That the capital thereby raised be lodged in the Bank of England to the credit of the Imperial Government.

10. That the loan so raised by the Ottoman Government be applied to the construction of a railway, proceeding from Constantinople, as from a common centre from which its western arm would extend 500 miles to Belgrade, while its eastern arm would stretch 1,300 miles to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, with such branches and works as may be necessary.

11. The continuous line of railway that would thus be established of 1,800 miles in length, traversing at once the European and Asiatic dominions of the Sultan, and binding together with a band of iron the scattered elements of his power, would bring the frontiers of Servia and the distant shores of the Persian Gulf into close proximity to the seat of Imperial power on the Bosphorus, connecting the whole of Europe with the whole of Asia through Constantinople.

12. This railway would promote the development of the resources of the distant provinces of the empire, awake the dormant energies of secluded nations to a knowledge of the value of time, and to a participation in the innumerable benefits that have been conferred on other peoples, by the judicious application of modern science and skill.

13. While fresh lustre would be added to the reign of the Sultan, by the advance of his people in prosperity and happiness, the foundations of the Ottoman throne would be strengthened by such a display of power and beneficence.

14. Not only would the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, commerce, and general enlightenment be promoted, and the authority of the Sultan be immediately felt in the most remote corner of his magnificent dominions, but the military power and prestige of the Sovereign, whether in Europe or Asia, would be incalculably enhanced, by all the forces of the empire being promptly available on any emergency.

15. The Ottoman dominions would have the same means of advancement and strength as possessed by the leading nations of Europe; and the Sultan would hold in his own hands the ready means for their defence, and secure to Constantinople, the natural seat of empire, the great destiny which awaits her.

16. The railway from Belgrade to Bussorah would enable troops and munitions of war, passengers, and merchandise to be conveyed from Constantinople to Belgrade, and *vice versa*, in fifteen hours, and from Constantinople to Bussorah in fifty hours.

17. The portion of the line in Turkey-in-Europe runs through a country rich in mineral and agricultural resources, possessing a genial climate, a central and unrivalled position for future greatness, but with a half-developed trade, and a passenger-traffic limited only by the existing imperfect and expensive means of conveyance, and would bring Constantinople in railway connection with Vienna, Paris, and the other capitals of Europe.

18. While that portion of the line in Turkey-in-Asia runs half through rich countries, half through the most fertile valleys of the Euphrates and Tigris, but at this day uncultivated, with the Indian Ocean and the Black Sea at each extremity, and an easy communication with the Mediterranean in the middle, with labour procurable at all its termini, and carrying its own men, materials and iron.

N.B.—This would place Constantinople in regular communication with all the ports in Eastern Asia, steam vessels under subvention by the

British Government,—already connecting Bussorah and the Persian Gulf with Kurrachee, Bombay, Calcutta and China.

19. The portals of the East being thus thrown open, the richest countries in the world would be added to the domain of the science and enterprise of the West, while at the same time to England would be given a new route to her Indian and Australian possessions, and an additional bond for identity of interests would be established between Turkey and England, and a fresh guarantee afforded for the peace of Europe.

20. This railway, once constructed, must be the great highway of nations between Europe and Asia, the great channel through which the tide of commerce and civilisation would never cease to flow.

21. That the first section be from Constantinople to Adrianople, which is estimated to be about 150 English miles in length.

22. That the Imperial Government appoint Commissioners, to be resident in London and Constantinople, who shall be responsible, in concert with his Excellency the Ambassador of the Sublime Porte in London, and with his Excellency the Minister of Public Works at Constantinople, for the strict application of the funds raised on account of the loan to the purposes for which they were raised, for the management of the railway and the proper distribution of the receipts, as well as the formation of a sinking fund. The contractors for the loan to have the power of appointing one or more members of the commission.

23. The loan to bear six per cent. interest, payable half-yearly at the Bank of England in sterling money.

24. The loan to be raised in distinct and separate issues for each section of about 150 English miles in length, from time to time as may be required. The Bonds to be drawn by lots every six months, of which due notice will be given, and in the usual manner paid off at par.

25. While the Government will thus construct by loans sections of the Grand Trunk Line from Belgrade to Bussorah, they will, in order to hasten the completion of this great undertaking, have the faculty to cede to companies such of the sections of the said Grand Trunk Line as they may judge expedient, but without the State guaranteeing a rate of interest upon the capital to be expended in the construction of the said sections.

26. The Commissioners of the Government will take every precaution for the secure and profitable working of the railway, making, if necessary, arrangements with competent European contractors, so that in management, economy, and working, it shall be as similar as possible in all respects to those in Europe.

27. The railway so constructed to be the property of Government,—two per cent. being set apart yearly for the formation of a sinking fund for the extinction of the loan; but in the meantime, and until final repayment of the loan, the railway shall constitute a material guarantee, and be held as a pledge by the Commissioners.

28. The excess of the profits of any section of the railway so constructed after payment of the interest and making provision for the sinking fund for that section, is to be applied to the payment of the interest and the formation of sinking funds for the issues of the loan contracted for other sections.

29. After the extinction of the loan for any one section, the revenues of that section to continue to be a guarantee for the payment of the interest and the formation of a sinking fund, for the liquidation of the issues of the loan required for the other sections.

30. After the extinction of the various issues of the loan from time to time the Government to be at liberty to dispose of the railway as they may think fit, as soon as proper provision has been made for a sinking fund, and the payment of interest on any of the issues of the loan for the sections which have not been discharged.

31. I have good reason to believe that should the Imperial Government grant the terms and conditions above suggested, the "Imperial Ottoman Public Works Loan" could be raised at least at the same price as that of 1862, the probability being in favour of a higher price.

32. The Sublime Porte, through the friendly intervention of her Majesty's Government, to appoint an eminent engineer to survey and report upon each section previous to receiving tenders for its construction. This survey would involve an expenditure of about £5,000.

33. The railway to be made gradually, and as many sections to be under construction at the same time as can be arranged for in a satisfactory manner.

34. The contract for the construction of the railway to be made in the name of the Turkish Government, either by a private arrangement or by competition with the most eminent contractors in England or France.

With Messrs. Peto and Betts, and Messrs. Brassey and Co. I have already been in communication on this subject.

35. I believe from my experience of similar works that the entire line from Belgrade to Bussorah may be constructed with a single line, with rolling-stock, telegraph, and with masonry works for a double line, on an average of £10,000 a mile.

36. From my connection with the route of the Indus I have no ordinary interest in the establishment through Turkey of a safe, certain, and rapid means of communication with India. The port of the Indus, Kurrachee, on the Arabian Sea, is the most western or European port of India, and would be the first to receive the advancing tide of commerce.

37. Being assured of the co-operation of the most eminent capitalists in England and France in raising the loan, and of the most experienced and successful contractors in constructing the works, I feel well convinced, if honoured with the confidence of the Sublime Porte, of being able to inaugurate and conduct to the satisfaction of the Government of his Imperial Majesty this great undertaking of paramount importance to Turkey, and so full of promise to the world at large.

38. In conclusion, I beg that your Excellency will receive the sincere expression of my acknowledgments for your uniform kindness and courtesy, and that,—I have the honour to be, with much respect, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman,  
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railways.  
H.E. M. Musurus, Ambassador of the Sublime Porte.

## Notices of Books.

[As the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of Reviewers, all contributed articles will bear a nom de plume, or initials.]

*Rābīnsan Krūso.* By Daniel Defoe. Translated from the Urdu into Persian by Sher Ali, of Kabul, and Edited in the Roman Character by T. W. H. Tolbort, Esq., B.C.S., Barrister-at-Law. London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1878.

This book is remarkable in one respect, it is the first Persian work ever published in the Roman character. Persian Ghazals, and such like, have been before now quoted in Roman characters; and the very useful Manual of Capt. Clarke gives all its Persian sentences in the Romanised form; but here we have before us an entire Persian work boldly put forth in ordinary Latin characters. The subject of the book also deserves remark. It is not a Persian classic. It is neither Firdusi, nor Nizami, nor Sa'adi, nor Jallal-ud-Din, nor Hafiz, nor Jami; it is our old friend Robinson Crusoe, or, in his new dress, Rābīnsan Krūso. And the reason is a sound one. Mr. Tolbort felt that specimens of the colloquial Indianised Persian would be of great advantage to British officers and others residing, or about to reside, in the North-West of India, or wishing to deal with the countries now rapidly being opened up in that direction. Classical Persian has been already very well illustrated, although critical editions of several old Persian works, well known by name, are still needed; but what has hitherto been completely ignored is, the vernacular forms of the language. Like every other thing in use, the Persian language of everyday life suffers from the exigencies of practical convenience, and thus, of necessity, it varies according to place and circumstance. Now it so happens that Afghanistan stands between Persia and India, and has been penetrated in most parts by traders from both sides; hence it follows that Kabuli Persian is a somewhat hybrid affair. Nevertheless it is of great practical importance, and far more useful to those concerned in the administration or trade those parts than is the pure idiom of Hāfiz.

Mr. Tolbort has not printed his book just as his munshī wrote it; on the contrary, he confesses to many and important corrections, for the purpose of toning down unnecessary uncouthness. The principle upon which he has made these amendments, however, seems an unsound one. He has modified and changed words, but has retained much of the irregular spelling, under the impression that it recorded a standard pronunciation, and because its alteration "would have necessitated innumerable petty changes in the manuscript." A precisely opposite principle seems preferable. After eliminating personal peculiarities, what remained might fairly have been considered the actual dialect, and this should have been given intact, but reduced to a standard orthography. Asiatics may be got to place upon paper customary forms of speech, but their ideas of orthoepy are of the vaguest.

Mr. Tolbort's system of transliteration is simple and plain, and is of the Jonesian type.

The chief use of books of this class is to illustrate the dialect in which they are written; and in this respect Mr. Tolbort's "*Rābīnsan Krūso*" will be found decidedly serviceable. As regards the rest, it is a tolerably close rendering of the English text, and by aid of the latter it can be read with ease by anyone wishing to learn this useful form of Persian.

F. P.

## Spirit of the Indian Press.

### THE LATE ROBBERIES ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

As the public are aware, during the autumn of 1878 and the subsequent period of distress, which resulted in an enormous flow of grain from Upper India to the Madras lines, grain robberies became so prevalent that the G. I. P. Railway Company has had to pay something like £90,000 as compensation to owners of the stolen property. It was alleged on behalf of the Railway Company that the robberies were the result of the carelessness of the railway police all along the line, and that as the railway police are under Government and outside of the control of the railway authorities, Government ought to be held responsible for at least a portion of

the losses. Sir Richard Temple on the 12th March appointed a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Mr. Arthur Crawford and, Major Wise, as the representatives of Government, and Mr. Conder traffic manager of the G. I. P. Railway, as the nominee of the Company. As the object of the Government of Bombay was presumably to give fair-play to the Company, and to assess at its true value the alleged negligence of the police, it does not appear that the constitution of the Commission was altogether fair, as it was pretty certain that in any differences of opinion the railway representative would be out-voted, and consequently the interests of the Company would suffer while those of Government would be proportionally promoted.

In the month of May the Commission returned two reports, and on the 31st July it presented its final report to Government. On the same day Sir Richard Temple sat down and wrote a Minute on all the reports. Perhaps this haste, striking as it may look as an effort of prompt genius, accounts for the unsatisfactory way in which many important questions are treated in the Minute. Sir Richard says that in his opinion the result of the investigations of the Commission proved that, after making allowances for a considerable accession of ordinary robbery from the outside by reason of the scarcity, and for the shortcomings or misconduct of the police railway subordinate officials were concerned in the robberies either as principals or accessories, and the larger part of the robberies arose from the interior management of the Railway Company itself. Extensive frauds are indeed found to have been organised in the office of the Goods Superintendent at the headquarters of the Company in Bombay." Of this statement the public have no proof. Mr. Dewey, goods manager, has been prosecuted apparently on the strength of the allegations made by the Commission, upon which Sir Richard Temple relied when he made this statement, yet the only results of these prosecutions were that Mr. Dewey was acquitted by a jury in the High Court; that the Government lawyers were compelled to withdraw the charges they had made against Mr. Dewey; and that at the present moment Mr. Dewey is prosecuting the witnesses upon whom the Commission depended for proving those statements which Sir Richard Temple has accepted without reserve. Captain Babington, we are told, has been removed from his office as Superintendent of the Railway Police, and a better officer appointed in his place. Forty policemen have been convicted and punished judiciously for being concerned in the grain robberies, and other members of the force have been or are being removed. These rigorous steps regarding the police are an acknowledgment that they were to a certain extent directly responsible for the robberies, and a question ought here to arise as to what proportion of the compensation money the Company is entitled to have returned to it by the Bombay Government. Though Sir Richard Temple subsequently argues in a way which shows that he does not intend to let the Company have any compensation, doubtless the question will be agitated by the English directors, to whom Mr. Barnett, the Agent, has now gone with all the papers on the subject. A great point is made of the fact that 266 of the Company's servants have been successfully prosecuted; but after the Dewey and Bedford cases, who is to say that these 266 convictions were just? Dewey and Bedford were in a position to engage lawyers for their defence, and thus to break down the evidence that was led against them; but we should like to know how many of these 266 persons were equally favourably situated? It is impossible to avoid asking these questions when we remember what took place in Sholapore and in the Girgaum Police Court; 1,441 outside persons were convicted for being concerned in the robberies. This is certainly a large number, but the question occurs whether, at a time when the ordinary staff of the Railway Company was confessedly overworked, the robberies committed by many of these persons might not have been altogether prevented if the police system had not been so thoroughly defective as it was. Sir Richard Temple's reference to "the two Europeans who were acquitted" strikes us as being both ungenerous and in bad taste. Notwithstanding that they were acquitted, he refuses to accept either the judgment of the judge at Sholapore or the verdict of the jury of the High Court. "I think," he says, "there was much reason for entertaining the gravest suspicion regarding them. The Commission entertained no doubt as to their guilt upon a large scale. The Agent does not intend to retain them in the service." This shows the bias that has been at work against Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford, and apparently the Bombay Government as incorporated in Sir Richard Temple is annoyed because it could not obtain the conviction of both of these persons. Sir Richard Temple says that the upper class of officials were to blame for the robberies in great part, otherwise the lower members of the railway service could not have had the opportunities they had for thieving. This may be true, but only in a small degree; for it is equally clear that if the Railway staff had not been overwhelmed with traffic of an unprecedented description, and if the police had done their duty, the G. I. P. R. Company would never have had to pay the enormous sum of £90,000 for grain robberies. The whole tone of this part of Sir Richard Temple's Minute conveys the impression that the Commission was appointed for the sole purpose of securing convictions, no matter how reckless the charges, so that a *prima facie* case might be established that the Government of Bombay with its police was in no way responsible



for any of the grain robberies. Had Dewey and Bedford been convicted, there would then have been some reason for suspecting that the whole Traffic Department was a mass of fraudulent schemes. In fact, Dewey and Bedford were meant to be made scapegoats for the defects of the police and the purpose of saving the pockets of the Bombay Government; that appears to be the secret of the prosecutions to which they were exposed.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## Bengal, Upper India, &c.

### STATION TALK.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 24.—I regret to have to inform you that his Honour the Lieut.-Governor does not concur with the Judges of the High Court, North-West Provinces, as to the advantage of moving the Court for the "season" (that is eight months in each year) to Nynee Tal. He considers that the disadvantages of such a measure far outweigh the advantages, but, if the Court wish, he is quite willing to submit their proposal and his adverse opinion for the decision of the Government of India. I think this question is one of such great public interest that the correspondence ought to be left open to the Press. Allahabad may be a very good place, owing to railways and telegraphs, for the seat of Government, but it is not at all central for a High Court. Nynee Tal is, if anything, better situated as regards the more important of the districts of these provinces, and with extension of railway communication many objections which may now be made will be removed. I think the season at Nynee Tal next year might be granted as a tentative measure; all other provincial departments go up the hill, why should not the High Court? Everything considered, the High Court deserves some encouragement. Notwithstanding unfavourable seasons last year they reduced the amount of their pending appeals, &c., from 736 to 724; their income has increased from Rs. 72,036 to Rs. 97,277; the cost of Judges and establishment have been reduced from Rs. 3,50,420 to Rs. 3,44,859, and the net loss to Government has fallen from Rs. 2,78,384 to Rs. 247,581. Surely these facts ought to bear? I think the provinces would really benefit by moving the records of the High Court from Allahabad to Futtehgur, and allowing the Judges to sit for eight months at Nynee Tal and for four months in the year at Futtehgur. Of course there will be the objection of having to build a Court-house at Futtehgur. This would be counterbalanced by the saving of the costs of one of the two or three public buildings still urgently required at Allahabad, and for one of which arrangements were just being made. The Accountant-General cries out for more space; so do the Engineer offices; the Inspectors-General of Police and of Stamps and Excise had to move to Lucknow owing to want of accommodation at Allahabad, and the Commissioner of the Division, all the lower courts, and some other offices have still to be provided for.—*Times of India*.

### Miscellaneous.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.—The annual Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy at Simla on Saturday. Various prizes were awarded.—*Times Telegram*.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB.—The officiating appointment of Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab, *vice* Dr. Bellew, has been offered to Surgeon-Major Courtney, Civil Surgeon of Peshawur.

CIVILIANS.—On the 30th of June last 108 of the 615 civilians on the Bengal establishment were absent on furlough, or other leave. Of these seven were serving under the Government of India, forty-two in Bengal, forty in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, twelve in the Punjab, five in the Central Provinces, one in Burmah, and one in Assam.

THE LATE DR. GAYER.—The *Friend of India* publishes a document which has a melancholy interest. It is an address which the students of the Calcutta Medical College had intended to present to their late Professor of Surgery, whose death took place on the day preceding that fixed for the presentation. We can only quote their words:—"If your great abilities as a lecturer and a successful operator have entitled you to our respect, your goodness of heart and affability have gained our esteem and affection."

INTER-PROVINCIAL EMIGRATION.—The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has written a report on the result of the experiment in colonisation tried at Charwa in the Hoshungabad district. The experiment has ended in failure, which is ascribed chiefly to the repugnance with which the natives of India seem to regard inter-provincial emigration. The Secretary of State is of opinion that it will be impolitic to incur any further expenditure on schemes of this character.

THE HOMEOPATHS AND THE FACULTY.—The Senate of the Calcutta University, at their meeting on August 30, rejected Dr. Partridge's resolution against the appointment of Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarkar, the homeopathic physician, to the Faculty of Medicine, the amendment of Babu Rajendra Lal Mitra, that the resolution

of the Faculty and Dr. Sarkar's letters be recorded, being carried by a majority of twenty to fifteen. The *Englishman* adds that the decision was received with applause. Several of the European members abstained from voting.

THE REV. JOHN ROBINSON.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. John Robinson, the Bengali Translator to Government. This melancholy event took place on Thursday, the 28th ult., at Benares, whither, it is said, he had gone for the benefit of his health. Mr. Robinson, we are told, was a fellow-worker of the late John Clark Marshman in the Translation Department of the Government. As the recognised interpreter of the wants and aspirations of Bengali society, Mr. Robinson's place was a difficult and delicate one. The very length of his services shows that Government had confidence in him.—*Mirror*.

THE KASHMIR FAMINE.—The Kashmir authorities reckon that from five to seven thousand emigrants have left for British territory. Such emigration is not, however, looked on favourably by the Kashmir officials, who fear that the emigrants will not return. Those who have appeared in the Rawul Pindee, Jhelum, and Gujranwalla districts mostly belong to the classes which refuse to work, and prefer to steal or beg; and the relief works started for them in Rawul Pindee have had to be abandoned accordingly. Notwithstanding the partial failure of the rice crop in Kashmir, the maize is nearly ripe, and it is hoped that the distress will be very shortly considerably relieved.

KUMAON TEA.—The Kumaon correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that this promises to be a very favourable season for tea, both in Kumaon and Garwal. The rain, after the first outset, when it was excessive in its fall, has been moderate in quantity, and, falling as a rule at night, followed by warmth and sunshine, has been very conducive to heavy flushes; so it is confidently expected that 1878 will in a great measure make amends for the unfavourable season of 1877. Black tea is still being made as a rule, the quantity of green tea made will not exceed 100,000 lbs. this season, whereas in former seasons it used to come up to nearly 500,000 lbs. Prices have fallen nearly 25 per cent.

AN EXPERIMENT IN TEA GROWING.—From our Toungoo correspondent we learnt that so long ago as 1876 the Assistant Commissioner of the Salween Hill Tracts, Mr. Hildebrand, tried the cultivation of tea in those hills. He looked upon the experiment as a failure, as there was no sign of any of the plants coming up. About the beginning of the year Mr. Parrott, the present Assistant Commissioner, discovered to his surprise that hundreds of tea plants were growing wild in the locality where Mr. Hildebrand had sown the seed. We trust to hear something more of this interesting experiment.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE CHOLERA AT LUCKNOW.—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes on the 26th instant, "I am sorry to say cholera has broken out in cantonments, in the military prison, in the poor-houses, and on the relief works. The 13th Hussars have two troops out in camp, the 73rd has again had to send out two companies into camp, and the Artillery are also out under canvas. The prisoners from the military prison have been sent to the Alambagh enclosure. The Military prison is a high walled enclosure, surrounded by houses with still higher walls, so that never a breath of wind can blow through the cells. The drainage about these parts is not of the best. The place is badly situated in every way for a military prison. The proper locality for this prison is where the prisoners now are, and the sooner a military prison is erected on the site of the Alambagh the better for every one. Cholera, I hear, has also broken out amongst the troops at Fyzabad."

THE PLAGUE OF FISH.—The shoals of dead fish that have been floating down the Ganges and Jumna have greatly puzzled fishermen, opinions being divided as to the cause of so unusual an occurrence. A correspondent ingeniously suggests that the swarms of locusts which crossed the North-West Provinces some time ago may be answerable for the destruction of the fish. He instances the case of Nynee-Tal in 1863 or 1864, when a flight of locusts fell upon the lake. For several days after, many dead fish floated to the surface, and it was found that they had gorged themselves with the insects and had died miserably. Such a theory would scarcely apply to the two large rivers in which the destruction has taken place this year, as it is clearly established that the fish at first tried to leap out of the water, and were apparently escaping from some danger directly pursuing them. Large and small alike died, and those who have seen the enormous bodies floating down the Jumna and polluting its current are quite at a loss to account for the phenomenon. If the water was poisoned by any mineral deposit being washed down by the rains, or by being saturated with lime from its tributaries—another suggestion—it would be worth while to trace the matter to its source. Much disease, it is said, has been caused by natives eating the half-rotten fish they picked up on the river's banks.—*Pioneer*.

THE MAN-EATER AND GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.—According to a Naini Tal correspondent, Gurwhal tigers respect Government servants, at least are reported to do so. There is a man-eater about the Kumaon hills credited with the slaughter of nearly a hundred persons in the course of nearly ten years. The Conservator of Forests for years had had armies of men on the tiger's track, but the brute

is cunning as he is malevolent. He ranges over an enormous extent of country, some 300 square miles it is estimated, and it is impossible to guess where he will turn up next. But he never attacks Government servants. By a curious coincidence none of his victims yet have been employes of the Sirkar. So the natives look on a chuprassie as a certain talisman. An officer in the Forest Department heard two of his people talking one evening when out in the jungles. One was asking where he was to cook his dinner. "Down there by the stream." "But that is so far off, I am afraid to go for fear of the tiger." "Bah! what are you thinking of; you are a Government servant." "But I haven't got a chuprass" "Well, never mind, I will get you a *sirkarce lifafer*." So the man comes into his master's tent, and on some pretence asks for an official envelope. The master gives it, curious to see the result, and fortified by the charm the other man cheerily goes down to the stream to cook his dinner, casting terror to the winds.—*Pioneer*.

**FLOODS IN RUNGPORE.**—The officiating magistrate of Rungpore has come to the conclusion that the injury caused by inundation has been much exaggerated. The general results of the inquiries that have been made are thus summed up:—"There is no doubt that the inundation was felt most on the chur of the Bhahmaputra, but all authorities who have personally and carefully inspected the place, one and all, absolutely concur in stating that there has been no loss of human life or loss of cattle, and that no houses have been washed away, so that the injury is entirely confined to the standing crops, which there consist of aous, paddy and jute. There is no doubt that much of the paddy, even under water, must have been recovered, as we learn that on the subsidence of the flood, which happily was not of long duration, the owners returned and reaped it as soon as possible. The loss is variously estimated; on some low churs, probably situated within the range of the current of Brahmaputra, very little crop could have been saved, but the general conjecture is that about eightannas has been probably lost over the immediately affected tract. This of course can only be conjecture. At the same time, we know for a fact that prices of coarse rice are the same as ruled before the flood. At present, prices are unusually dear, and dearer in Rungpore than towards the border of the affected tract; but the prices of the district are regulated by export, and we know that Calcutta, Dacca, and Assam are all indenting on this district. This of course benefits the ryot and goes some way to account for his peculiarly favourable and prosperous condition. We know as a fact that much of the Rungpore soil produces three crops in the year, and the churs give rubbee as well as aous, and the former may be considered the more valuable and paying crop. We know also for a fact that there is no distress anywhere. The landlords here dare not treat the ryot badly, as he will leave for other zemindaries. Rent is moderate, and the condition of the ryot such that labour, which is scarce and highly paid for, has to be almost entirely imported."

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 26. Str. Madras, Kyook Phyou; Early Morn, Moulmein; Thessalus, London.  
—27. Star of Germany, London.—34. Str. Pionides, Liverpool; Blair Drummond, Kongsenthoray; Casco, Jeddah.—30. Str. Malwa, Southampton; str. Moray, Hong Kong; str. Arratoon Apear, Hong Kong; Louise, Pondicherry.—31. Cingalese, Melbourne.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Royal Alice.—28. Str. City of London, Ooryia, and Reliance.—31. Str. Galatea; Gilbert Thompson.—31. Strs. Manora and Himalaya.—Sept. 1. Strs. Madras, Satara and Baghdad.

## Commercial.

Calcutta, Sept. 3, 1878.

### JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up. Rs. each.	Quoted Rs.
Agra Bank (Limited)...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company...	200	701 to —
Bank of Bengal...	500	712½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)...	100	125 to —
Bengal Coal Company...	1000	1375 to 1400
Coal Company...	1410	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory)...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company...	200	140 to —
Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris...	500	Fr. — to —
Dehli and London Bank Shares...	250	160 to 165
E. B. Indigo Company...	100	15 to 18
East Indian Railway Company...	£20 or 218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company...	100	59 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company...	250	230 to 235
Great Eastern Hotel Company...	250	187½ to 190
Holta Tea Company...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company...	1000	1460 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company...	£61	42 to 43
Nasir's Pt. Pressing Company...	500	425 to 430
National Bank of India (Limited)...	£12½	119 to —
Simla Bank...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company...	250	129 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company...	£10	55 to 56

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock	Selling Price.
1 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 4
4½ per Cent., 1873 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 3 to 102 5
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 12 to 96 14
½ per Cent., 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 12 to 96 14
5½ per Cent., 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	102 12 to 103 0

### EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docta. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 5-16 d.

### MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1894) ...	Rs. 103 8 to 110 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1895) ...	110 0 to 110 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886) ...	110 8 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887) ...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890) ...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892) ...	113 8 to 114 8
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908) ...	113 8 to 104 0

### FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Seeds ...	2 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Wool ...	1 15 0 to 1 18 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Tea ...	1 15 0 to 3 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## Madras.

MR. GORDON invested the Dowager Maharanee of Mysor with the Order of the Crown of India on the 26th ultimo. The ceremony was followed by a public dinner to the officers of the station.

**ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.**—A scheme is now before the Government of India, which, when carried out, will effect very important administrative changes in the Madras Presidency. The Board of Revenue is doomed, and there is to be an increase of collectorates, and commissioners are to be appointed to overlook the collectors. These changes have been for some time under contemplation, and probably it will not be long before they are carried out.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "MALDA."**—On Aug. 3rd the transport steamship *Malda*, 1,269 tons, Commander John Lung, arrived in Bombay Harbour from Cyprus, *via* Port Said and Suez, with 296 rank and file, H.M.'s 25th M.N.I., and the following officers:—Lieut.-Col. Osborne, Lieut. Hastings, Lieut. Burn, and Surgeon Harrison. This is the third and last detachment of the Madras N.I. The next vessel, H.M.S. *Sinmoon*, is expected about the 9th or 10th. She brings a large portion of the 9th Bombay N.I.

**RETURN OF THE MADRAS INFANTRY.**—On Monday, Sept. 2nd, the transports *Canara* and *Madura*, with the 25th Madras N.I., arrived in harbour from Cyprus. The *Canara*, Commander Sharp, brought 291 men and the following officers:—Colonel Giles, Major Gabbett, Major Cotton, Captain Stainforth, and Dr. Rikby. The *Madura*, Commander Smith, brought 289 rank and file of the 25th M.N.I. and the following officers:—Major C. Mackenzie, and Lieut. H. F. Cadell. The men on board the *Canara* will be landed early this morning, and will forthwith proceed to Madras by special train. The men on board the *Madura* will land to-morrow and proceed by special train to Madras. The men are all well and in good spirits.

**BUCKINGHAM CANAL.**—The following figures will give a good idea of what has been done on the Buckingham Canal. The whole length of the canal is 115½ miles, amount of earth excavated, in round numbers, 9,500,000 cubic yards. The average number of coolies for thirteen months, from the time work was commenced until the canal was declared open, was 32,000 per day. Reckoning from the best authorities that each cooly on an average supported three persons, we have the whole number actually daily fed by the canal about 96,000. The greatest number on the canal at any one time when the famine was most severe was 61,200, giving the aggregate probably supported by it of 180,000.

**GOOD-SERVICE PENSION.**—It is announced in the *Gazette of India* that on the recommendation of the Government of India her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on Colonel Lewis William Buck, Madras Staff Corps, from the 30th April, 1878, in room of Major General W. G. Owen, Madras Infantry, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Colonel Buck served with the expedition to China in 1857 and 1858, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1858 (medal and clasp); mentioned favourably in letter from Commander-in-Chief of China, dated Hong Kong, 10th February, 1858, to Commander-in-Chief, Madras; mentioned favourably in proceedings of Madras Government, dated 23rd May, 1865, No. 201.

**BROKEN DOWN.**—The criminal prosecution of Mr. Horden, who was brought down to Madras from Rangoon on a charge of having failed to account for fifteen thousand rupees entrusted to him to carry out famine relief operations in parts of the Cuddapah district, has fallen through, and he has been permitted to return to Rangoon. Famine accounts have evidently been very loosely kept in the district. In this case the authorities charge a subordinate with not

being able to account satisfactorily for large sums of money entrusted to him, and bring him as a criminal from a distant country, charge him before the Magistrate, and then enter a *nolle prosequi*. The public funds must have to some extent been expended upon this prosecution; and will nobody be called upon to reimburse the Government?—*Standard*.

**LOCAL BEER MANUFACTURE.**—With a view of encouraging the local production of sound beer, the Madras Government have modified the rules relating thereto, so far as they operate in the opposite direction. To this end they have directed that in future, the employment of malt prepared from any grain should be permitted; that the present license fees should remain unaltered, but that the excise duty of four annas a gallon should be reduced to one anna, provided that the alcoholic strength does not exceed 6 per cent., and that the grant of licenses for the sale of country-brewed beer should be permitted at the discretion of the collectors, as in the case of imported beer. The Commissioner of the Nilgiris has been requested to inspect periodically the breweries in the Hills, and all collectors are to send occasionally to the chemical examiner, Madras, for analysis, specimens of country-made beer ordinarily offered for sale in their districts.—*Friend of India*.

**PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**—The report on Public Instruction in Mysor for 1876-77 states there was a substantial increase in the number of pupils under instruction, contrary to the expectation which had been formed through the late famine which depopulated the villages and impoverished the ryots. At the Raja's High School games have been kept up with great spirit by the boys, and several good cricket matches have been played; at the High School, Shimoga, more than forty boys have either learned to swim or have "improved upon their clumsy native style," and at the school at Chikmagalur "one boy is said to have taken a high jump at 4ft. 10in." In the matriculation examination the Wesleyan Mission School, Bangalore, surpassed every institution in the province, having passed twenty-two pupils. At the close of the year there were 921 schools in connection with the department, containing 38,389 pupils; the Government expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,53,353; and the educational income from all schools, private or otherwise, to Rs. 2,22,735.—*Times of India*.

**CONVERSIONS TO MAHOMMEDANISM.**—A correspondent at Trichinopoly writes:—"About a week ago two European sailors, one an Irishman and the other a German, were sent to the Central Jail here to undergo imprisonment; they were sentenced by the Magistrate of Negapatnam for refusing to work on board their ships. On the termination of the said imprisonment, they were, of course, released from jail, when they proceeded direct to the Fort, had an interview with the Mahommedan *kazee*, expressed a desire to become converts to the Mahommedan faith, and were duly admitted. They are now considered real Mahommedans, after having submitted to the performance of the necessary rites. These men are to be seen daily in the town strutting about the streets in the garb of Arabs, much to the delight and exultation of the Mahommedan population, who contribute to the maintenance and support of the newly-converted men to their faith. One of these men is named Abdool Rhyman and the other Abdool Kurreeni."

**THE FAMINE LICENSE.**—The *Madras Times* says:—"A supplement to the *Gazette*, of many pages, has been issued, giving a list of the persons in Madras who are to be licensed under the new Act for famine prevention purposes. The lowest sum is Rs. 4, and the first name on the list is Veerasawmy Naick, dealer in rice and culinaries. Dealers in firewood, chunam, &c., are similarly assessed. So far we have glanced over the twenty pages devoted to the first division only. This yields certain results. Over Rs. 7,000 are expected from this quarter of the town. Five individuals or institutions are classed under No. 1, i.e., to pay Rs. 800; nine under class IX., Rs. 50; thirty-two, class X., Rs. 25; fifty-eight under class XI., Rs. 10; and two-hundred and eighty-one in class XII., Rs. 4. This may serve as a sample of the other divisions of the city. Meanwhile, consternation almost has fallen upon the tradesmen who thus find themselves "in the *Gazette*." Some are afraid these heavy exactions will bring them there in another sense. Trade in Madras is much depressed, and this weighty tax—"a vile tax" a correspondent calls it—will certainly not improve affairs. We fear there is trouble ahead in regard to this license-tax as there was about the Income-tax.—*Times of India*.

**THE LATE REV. W. TAYLOR.**—Mr. Taylor, whose decease was announced in our last issue, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1796, and was thus upwards of eighty-two years of age at the time of his death. He came to Madras originally in the H.E.I. Company's Service, resigning his appointment, but returned to England and took holy orders. In 1826, having been engaged by the London Mission Society, he came to Madras, never again leaving India. The Rev. Mr. Taylor was well-known as one of the most distinguished Oriental scholars of the East India Company's period, possessing an extensive knowledge of most of the Indian languages, learned in Sanskrit, Greek, Hebrew, and Latin, and speaking several of the modern European languages. He took a prominent part in the establishment in 1847 of the Madras Polytechnic Institution. In 1834 he was employed by the Government of Madras to examine and report upon the Oriental Manuscripts

deposited in the Government College Library, and produced in 1855 the Catalogue Raisonné of Oriental manuscripts, a fine work, in two volumes, forming an admirable book of reference in matters connected with the religion, antiquities and literature of Southern India. In 1838 he published an "Examination and Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts." He was also the author of a "Handbook of Hindu Mythology, A Key to the Chronology of the Hindus," "Antiquities of Madura," "A Memoir of the First Century of the Earliest Protestant Mission to Madras and Madrasiana," an interesting account of the old buildings of Madras. He was one of the first members of the Madras Literary Society, and for many years editor of the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*.—*Madras Athenæum*.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27 Advance, Liverpool.—28. Str. Meinam, Calcutta.—29. Str. Pemba, Calcutta.—31. Str. Chinsura, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Str. Colaba, Negapatnam.—2. Str. Bushoor, Rangoon.—3. Oxford, Algoa Bay.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 27. Str. Malwa, Calcutta; str. Estepona, Bombay.—28. Str. Asia, Calcutta; str. Robina, Colombo; str. Meinam, Pondicherry.—29. Str. El Dorado, Calcutta. 30. Str. Pemba, Bombay.—Sept. 1. Str. Chinsura, Calcutta.—2. Str. Colaba, Rangoon.

## Commercial.

Madras, Sept. 4, 1878.

### EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 1-2d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 3-16d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	...	1s. 8d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	...	1s. 7 1-2d.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	37 prem.
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### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 10-13-0
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### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per cent. Loan	...	...	...	...	1869	2 1/2 to 2 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1870	Nominal.
4 1/2 per cent. New Loan	...	...	...	...	1873	2 1/2 prem.
4 per cent. " "	...	...	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1835-36	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1842-43	3 1/2 dis.
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	1873	3 1/2 dis.

### FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 7s. 6d. to £2. 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3. 10s.; Skins, £4.

## Bombay.

### STATION TALK.

PUNA, Aug. 27.—I telegraphed to you yesterday the important news that the Viceroy has now given his sanction to the Cotton Frauds Bill passed last year by the Bombay Legislative Council. It will be remembered that this Bill was brought forward very reluctantly by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government in obedience to instructions received from the Secretary of State. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce called a public meeting, which condemned the new Bill as, on the whole, a little worse than the old Act; and the Government of India concurred with the mercantile community of Bombay in thinking special legislation for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade should cease. The Secretary of State, however, asked the Government of India to make a further reference to the Bombay Government on the subject; and, Sir Richard Temple having by this time succeeded Sir Philip Wodehouse, and Mr. Ashburner taken the place of Mr. Rogers, the local Government frankly turned its back upon itself, and, disregarding the opinions recorded by Sir Philip Wodehouse and his colleagues, affirmed that it was necessary, in the interest of trade, to maintain the Cotton Frauds Department. The Viceroy has, therefore, been obliged to give way and to sanction last year's Bill; and so Mr. Ravenscroft has, with the help of Sir Richard Temple, finally triumphed over his enemies. It might have been safely predicted that Sir Richard would take this course, for the quarrel was really one between officials and non-officials, and the present Governor of Bombay is the bitterest foe that non-officials have in India. The papers relating to what must now be called the new Cotton Frauds Act must, I suppose, soon be published, and then we shall see by what arguments Sir Richard supported a recommendation that Bombay merchants should not be allowed to manage their own business. The Governor's conduct in this matter is of evil augury for the consequences of the movement now going on for the purchase of the foreshore properties. Unless the working of the gigantic Government monopoly is controlled beforehand by regulations limiting the power of a Port Trust chiefly composed of officials to place heavy burdens on the trade of the port, Mr. Graham's prediction that

the Chamber of Commerce would soon have cause to regret having advised the purchase of these properties is, I fear, likely to be realised. The negotiations between the Governments of India and Bombay for the transfer of Sindh from this Presidency to the control of a Governor-General's Agent are proceeding slowly. A final reference has been made to the Bombay Government regarding some disputed questions that still require adjustment; but it is considered improbable that all the necessary arrangements for the transfer can be completed till towards the close of the official year 1878-79. At the same time, the plan of compensating Bombay for the loss of Sindh by transferring the Central Provinces to this Presidency is under active discussion; and the two transfers will no doubt be effected simultaneously. As I have heard military men speculating as to the comparative merits of stations in Sindh and the Central Provinces, I may mention that it is not proposed to make any change in the present distribution of troops. Bombay regiments will continue to garrison Sind, while Madrassees will still occupy Kamptee and other stations in the Central Provinces. I must say that the decision to separate the areas of military from those of civil jurisdiction seems impolitic, and likely to be productive of inconvenience, unless, of course, it is intended as a first step towards bringing the forces of all three Presidencies under the immediate control of the Commander-in-Chief in India.—*Bombay Gazette* Correspondent.

## Miscellaneous.

**MR. GERARD NORMAN, C.S.**, the well-known Collector of Puna, will, it is said, shortly resign the service and retire to England. Mr. Moore from Sattara is spoken of as his successor.

**MAJOR BABINGTON.**—We learn that Major Babington, Superintendent G. I. P. R. Police, is appointed Superintendent of Police, Ahmednuggur, and Captain Wise succeeds Major Babington.

**AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—The Ootacamund paper states that the Bombay Government contemplates establishing an Agricultural College at Gunesh Khind, and that Mr. Robertson, of the Sydapet Experimental Farm, has been invited to give his opinion on the subject.

**BHORE FORESTS.**—His Highness the Punt Suchev of Bhore has asked the Bombay Government for a Conservator of Forests, on a salary of Rs. 400, to look after and make proper arrangements for the protection and improvement of the forests in his Highness's territory.

**THE SIKKIM RAJAH.**—It is said that the Sikkim Rajah will probably come as far as Dumsong to meet Sir Ashley Eden after his return from the Plains. The neighbouring potentate is somewhat troubled by Nepanlese immigrants and mahajuns, who give him much trouble in collecting the land rent, and the Rajah wants Sir Ashley Eden's advice and assistance in his troubles.

**THE RAILWAY STRIKE.**—With reference to a strike of the men employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshops at Parell, we are informed that the men accepted the condition laid down by the Company—viz., an extension, to operate from the 1st September, of the ordinary working time in a day's labour from seven hours to eight. The men returned to duty on this condition.

**POLICE APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Giertzen, the present Superintendent of Police, Puna District, has been, we understand, transferred to Kurrachee in that capacity, and Major H. S. Daniel is appointed to Puna from Ahmednuggur. Government could not have made a better selection for one of the principal stations in the Mofussil, and the public will hail the nomination with gratification.—*Puna Observer*.

**PARSEE OFFICERS.**—A correspondent at Malwa tells us that rain has fallen plentifully there, and that the prospects are good. He also mentions that the advice given by H. E. Sir R. Temple to Parsees to become soldiers has, in one instance at least, been acted upon, Mr. Mehrwanjee, son of a wealthy Parsee of Mhow, having, through the recommendation of General Sir H. D. Daly, obtained the post of commissioned native officer in the "Central India Horse." He has been gazetted as a jemadar of the corps.

**THE GWALIOR ARMY.**—A correspondent, writing from Gwalior to the Agra paper, says that the Maharajah has ceased to take that interest in his troops for which he was at one time distinguished. It is alleged that for the last two years his Highness has not been once on the parade ground, nor have his troops been drilled within that time. On the contrary, reductions have taken place in his military following, for six hundred horsemen were dismissed "some time ago." His Highness now occupies himself with revenue matters and the construction of roads.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**OATH ON THE KORAN.**—The *Friend of India* remarks that nothing has yet come out of the Surat trials of any interest beyond the technical question raised by Mr. Pheroze Shaw Mehta, the well-known Parsee barrister, whether a witness could be sworn upon the Koran. Some conversation passed between the judge and the counsel on the matter. Mr. Branson thought that in the instance cited by Mr. Mehta, and the only one apparently that could be called to mind wherein the demand had been made that a Mohammedan witness should take oath on the Koran, the man

refused on account of conscientious scruples. The Koran was then offered to the witness in the present instance, but he refused to be sworn on it.

**MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.**—The following *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday, August 31:—"His Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be additional members of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—The Honourable Mackintosh Balfour; the Honourable Syed Hassan El Edroos, c.s.i.; Colonel Charles James Merriman, c.s.i.; Morarjee Goculdass, Esq.; Madhojirao, Zanrao alias Bapu Saheb Naik Nimbalkur, Esq., Chief of Phaltan."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**NATIVE FOOTBALL.**—The natives who, Parsees especially, have long taken kindly to cricket have adopted another of our Western games, and one which appears less suited to their national characteristics. On a recent Sunday evening some forty or fifty Hindus were engaged on the Esplanade, near the bandstand, playing at football according to the well-known Rugby rules. The game was not conducted exactly after the fashion of English football players; there was much less knocking down and tearing of clothes,—in fact, there were much less clothes to be torn, the competitors being clad for the most part in *langooties* (waist cloths) only, their legs, bodies arms and heads being entirely naked. They kicked the ball with their bare feet, and often kicked right well, too. A spirited game was played, lasting over an hour. There were no regulation goals, the object being, apparently, to kick the ball beyond certain boundary lines.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**BOMBAY ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.**—We hear, says the *Bombay Gazette*, that at the Entrance Examination of the Elphinstone High School held in June about 140 candidates appeared, of whom half were admitted. There are altogether twenty-one classes in this school, and scholarships were given to those who obtained the greatest number of marks during last term, and at the terminal examination. These are tenable for six months. To gain a scholarship is generally considered praiseworthy, and at the English Universities those who are so fortunate are envied by their fellow-students who are the great majority; so in this case, where there are about 750 blanks and only twenty-one prizes, those students who win the latter are to be congratulated. The preliminary examination begins this week. Its object is to decide as to the students who have a fair chance of passing the Matriculation Examination. The fees collected last month amounted to Rs. 2,735.

**TRANSFER OF SINDH.**—The first effective step in the annexation of Sindh to the Punjab has been taken. The Rev. S. Stead, Acting Archdeacon and Commissary of Bombay, has officially informed the clergy in Sindh that "the Chaplains of the Bombay Presidency now serving in Sindh are in spiritual matters under the authority of the Bishop of Lahor," and that the control of contingent hills and Church and Cemetery establishments is now invested in the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Lahor. The date of this official communication is the 3rd of August; it effectually separates Sindh from the diocese of Bombay, and places it under that of Lahor. The annexation of the province of Sindh cannot be far distant. Every one in the province will be glad when the annexation is completed. Why there is any hesitation now is not apparent, but no one, we believe, in Sindh is able to explain the cause of delay. We hear that the Joint Chaplaincy of Kurrachee has been offered to one of the chaplains in the new Diocese of Lahor, to which we are now ecclesiastically attached.—*Beacon*.

**THE CESSION TO HOLKAR.**—The following are the facts of the cession of territory to Holkar, lately commented upon in the Indian Press as an indiscreet measure:—For many years his Highness has been discontented with the Khandeish boundary of his dominions. The strip of country which he coveted was rough and unproductive, a land of rocks and jungle, scantily inhabited by a few Bhils, and, from a fiscal point of view, utterly worthless. Accordingly, when the Queen was about to be proclaimed Empress, the cession of these rocks, jungles, and Bhils to Holkar was recommended as suitable to the occasion, and the Maharajah was told as much. Since then the consent of the Home Government has been obtained, the needful arrangements made, and the land is Holkar's. As the Under-Secretary of State for India told the House of Commons, "a readjustment of the boundary line of Maharajah Holkar's territory has been sanctioned, by which he obtains an extension of three hundred and fifty square miles of territory in Khandeish, and this act of grace is peculiarly gratifying to the Maharajah"—and, the *Pioneer* hopes, not too inconvenient to the Bhils.

**THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.—RETURN OF THE GOORKHAS.**—The s.s. *Goa*, 1,231 tons, Commander R. L. Turner, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Friday, August 30, having on board the left wing of the 2nd Goorkhas from Cyprus. The detachment consisted of 308 rank and file, and four commissioned officers, under the command of Major Ness. The *Goa* arrived in harbour about noon, and soon afterwards Captain Brelner, the Dock-master, went on board to make arrangements for the landing, and shortly before four o'clock the whole of the detachment was on its way to the Carnac Bunder. The men have enjoyed capital health during their trip to Malta, and they only seem disappointed at not having had a brush with



the Russians. When they left they were armed with the Snider, but on their arrival in Malta they were given the Martini-Henry. The plucky little fellows seem very pleased with their new weapon, and some of them were proudly showing their rifles to old acquaintances who came to meet them on their arrival. They were also armed with their favourite koekree, although we do not suppose they would have found this weapon very useful to them in European warfare. The detachment left on Friday night by special train for Deolalee, and will eventually go to Dehra Doon, their head-quarters. —*Times of India.*

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30. Str. Maharratta, Bussorah; str. Goa, Cyprus.—31. Str. Nepal, Calcutta. Sept. 1. Wiltshire, Liverpool; Hermione, Liverpool; Wiltshire, Liverpool; str. Tanjore, Melbourne.—2. Str. Vindicta, Kurrachee; str. India, Liverpool; str. Socotra, Calcutta; str. Canara, Kyrenia; str. Atalanta, Liverpool; str. Madras, Larnaka; str. Benarty, Middlesborough.—3. Goshawk, Newcastle; King Cedric, Newport; str. Malda, Cyprus.—4. Str. Sumatra, Venice; Desdemona, Cardiff; Allendale, Singapore; Morning Star, Mauritius; Orient, Mauritius; Sierra Madrona, North Shields; Buttermere, Cardiff; Rockhurst, Cardiff.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Sumatra.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. E. R. Hawkins, Miss M. McCartney, Mr. J. M. Keene, and Mr. A. C. Rehling. From BRINDISI.—Capt. Rolandson, Mr. Stambrough, Capt. Wallace, and Mr. H. Hederstedt. From VENICE.—Mr. Dady P. Ghannay, Hon. Mr. Melville, Mr. J. W. Martin, Mr. R. H. Pierce, and Mr. R. Phillips. From SUEZ.—Mr. J. H. Carter. From ADEN.—Master H. W. Stockley, and Mr. Welch.

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. Str. Bangalore, Aden; str. Francois I., Havre; str. St. George, Calcutta.—31. Airdur, Kurrachee; str. Chanda, Consta; str. Akola, Kurrachee. Sept. 1. Str. Australia, Genoa.—2. Str. Venetia, China; str. Timor, Calcutta; Bates Family, Calcutta; Inspe tor, Callao.—4. Str. Lord Eslington, Calcutta; str. Maharratta, Persian Gulf.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bangalore.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. R. J. Sanders, Mrs. Sanders, and Mr. Mahomed Ismail Khan. For BRINDISI. Mr. Trevor. For VENICE.—Mr. J. Blackburn. For ADEN.—Surgeon G. A. Hughes. Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nepal.—From BOMBAY.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Phipps and seven children, Mrs. Hyde Edwards, Col. T. G. Moore Lane, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald and one infant, Mr. J. Kingsmill, Col. Ogilvie, Miss Slegog, Mr. Vazir Mohamed, Mrs. A. D. B. Gomes, Miss M. L. Gomes, three Masters Gomes, Mrs. Tubbail and two infants, Mr. Sexton, Mr. George, Mr. L. Taylor, Miss Elliott, Mrs. Taylor's infant, Capt. Tidmarsh, Col. Langore, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Warner and infant, Lieut. T. H. Eyre, and Mrs. Cotes and one infant. For BRINDISI.—Mrs. G. S. Lynch, Major F. P. Bartholomew, Rev. J. Kibbar Stuart, Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Lieut. Fennefather, Mr. J. Lenestre, and Mr. Kenble. For VENICE.—Mr. T. K. Lewis, Mr. McClay, Col. H. K. Osborne, and Dr. P. A. Weir. For SUEZ.—Mr. Beod Cockburn.

## Commercial.

Bombay, Sept. 6, 1878.

### MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
"    "    "    "	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. —
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. —
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. —
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. —
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	Rs. 96½
New Four-and-a-half Loan 1878	...	...	Rs. 96½
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	...	...	Rs. 102½
Gold Leaf	...	...	Rs. 103
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch...	...	...	per Rupee 18-13-0
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. 18-13-0
"    "    "    "    "    "    "    "	...	...	Rs. 18-10-0

### EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	Rs. 8 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 8 5-16d. Credit.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	Rs. 8 3-4d. Dis.

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES

Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	Rs. 142
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	Rs. 92
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	Rs. 570
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid-up	...	...	Rs. 1400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	Rs. 735
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	Rs. 675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	Rs. 1330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 3 p.m.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1030
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	Rs. 2525 per share
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	...	Rs. 200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	...	Rs. 325
Colaba Press Company	...	...	Rs. 500
Cooria Spinning Company	...	...	Rs. 965
Elphinstone Land and Press Company:—	...	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	...	Rs. 1350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 1100
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	...	Rs. 650 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 119
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1230
Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company Consolidated Stock (420 paid up)	...	...	Rs. 300
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	...	Rs. 2000 per share
Muzagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	...	Rs. 959
Bank of Bombay (all)	...	...	Rs. 730½
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	...	Rs. 495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 755
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	Rs. 1075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	...	Rs. 1200
Victoria Spinning Company (all)	...	...	Rs. 1005
Wito New 420 Shares (Rs. 57-4-4)	...	...	Rs. 4 1-15.

### PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	each Rs. 11-13-0
Spanish Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	per 100 238
Mexican Dollars	...	...	...	...	...	do. 226
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	...	...	...	do. 217
Bar Silver, 17½ dwt. better, per 100 tolas	...	...	...	...	...	104½
Sycee Silver	...	...	...	...	...	190

### FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool—Cotton and Wool, £3. 10s.	Seeds, £2. 10s. per ton.
To London—Cotton, £2. 10s.	Seeds, £2.

## Ceylon.

**METEOROLOGICAL THEFT.**—The Galle correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* complains (Aug. 20) that the rain-gauge and a barometer had been stolen from the Master Attendant's residence, so that the meteorological reports from Galle would be very incomplete until they were recovered or replaced.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint James Peter Obeyasekara, Esq., to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon; A. H. Duncan, Esq., of Rangalla estate, to be a Justice of the Peace for the Rangalla district; and the undermentioned gentlemen to be Deputy Coroners for the district of Dickoya:—H. Blacklaw, Esq., and J. D. Lambert, Esq.

**STRANGE POISON.**—The Badalla Correspondent says that another man is said to have been poisoned, and the nature of the poison is said to be an oil called by the natives cabbra. It is gravely asserted that all the poison of cobras, scorpions *et hoc genus omne*, are put into a jar and buried, and afterwards the oil is extracted by fire. This oil is said to be so deadly that a drop given in a betel, even if, as is said in this case, of the size of a pinhead, it is quite enough to cause death. The doctors believe the man to have died of poison, but the subtlety of the vegetable poison cannot be discovered or traced.

**COLOMBO MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The distribution of prizes took place at the Ceylon Medical School on August 26, under the presidency of his Excellency Sir James Longden. The address of the principal medical officer, Dr. Kynsey, contained an acknowledgment of the foundation of a Medical Scholarship, which marked the interest taken in the school by the Governor. Allusion was also made to the loss sustained by the death of the late Principal, Dr. Noel, a bust of whom, presented by the students, was on this occasion placed in the school. A Noel memorial prize has also been founded by a subscription among the officers of the department, and the education of his children has been provided for by the people of Colombo. Dr. Kynsey in conclusion stated that in connection with the Civil Hospital of Colombo, which has lately undergone wonderful improvements, a training school for nurses had been established, and that the De Soyra Lying-in Home would be at once commenced, and that he hoped to establish a school of midwifery. Sir James Longden, after handing the prizes to the successful students, addressed some kindly words of encouragement to them, and especially recommended them to study the botany of the country, as their researches in this direction might result in some valuable discoveries and additions to the pharmacopœia.

**THE CROPS.**—The *Ceylon Times* of Aug. 27 is of opinion that the amount of the coffee exports for the season 1877-78 will slightly, and but slightly, "exceed 600,000 cwts., there is no doubt; for at the present moment but 9,000 cwts. are required to make up the above quantity." How much more of the Ouhah crop might have been shipped had the coming season in Colombo been of a less exceptional character it is useless to speculate. The crops from that quarter have not been so large as at one time expected, but they are tolerably forward; a good deal has already reached Colombo, and all that is needed for their despatch is fine weather. It is fortunate for growers of coffee that much of the heavy and continuous rainfall in the maritime country does not reach the planting districts, where the weather is reported changeable, showers being interspersed with sunshine. In one or two of the lower districts, especially where the wind has been felt, some crops may have suffered, but not to any extent. In the more elevated and distant localities, again, the weather has proved decidedly unfavourable to growing coffee, and we hear that in such situations mischief has been occasioned to some extent. We fear the effect of the continuous rainy weather on native crops in the low country will be most unfavourable. Low-lying lands have now been so long submerged that the young paddy has died out, and in many places all hopes of reaping even the smallest crop have disappeared. On such lands as are fortunately beyond the reach of flood waters the growth of the grain has been excellent; but even in such localities it is now feared that unless fine weather shortly sets in the yield will be exceedingly small and poor in quality.

AMONG the obituary announcements in the *Bombay Gazette* we read:—"At Sholapore, Mr. William Unger, Band Master and Pensioned Line Sergeant, Bombay Army, aged 105 years. Madras papers, please copy."



## Official Gazette.

### CIVIL.

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 30.)

**BATT, W.**, sub engr., is transfd. from the Neemuch to Western Rajputana Railway.

**BOILEAU, Capt. L. F., R.E.**, exec. engr., N.W.P. and Oudh, Provincial Estab., is transfd. to Hyderabad.

**BOND, F.**, exec. engr., 1st grade, assumed charge of the Presy. div. on Aug. 12, 1877.

**CLERK**—The services of Lieut. col. M. G. Clerk are placed tempy. at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. and Oudh for app. as offic. cantonment mag. of Benares.

**DAVIES, Sir R. H.**, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

**DUTT—POPE.**—Mowat.—The following officers are app. to act in the 3rd class of the Bengal Educational Service:—Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, professor, Kishnagur College. Mr. J. van Someren Pope, M.A., offic. Principal, Dacca College. Mr. M. Mowat, M.A., professor, Dacca College.

**FURNIVALL, W. C.**, director, Central System State Railways, and ex-officio joint secy. to this Govt. in the Railway Branch, is app. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, P.W.D., in add. to his present duties, during abs. of Col. Fraser on leave.

**GEIDT, B. G.**, c.s., asst. comr. of the 3rd grade in Assam, to offic. as asst. comr. of the 2nd grade.

**GORDON, L.**, asst. comr., Hoshangabad, to be a justice of the peace within the Central Provinces.

**HEBBERT, F. B.**, asst. engr., Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, is transfd. to the Central Provinces, Railway Branch.

**HOGG, Sir S. S.**, Knight, is permitted to resign H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service.

**JENNINGS, Lieut. R. H., R.E.**, asst. engr., 2nd grade, Mau Ranipur Local Railway Survey div., passed on the 7th Aug. the departmental standard examination.

**KERR, R. A.**, is app. an acct., 4th grade, and posted to Mysor.

**LEACH, E. A.**, 2nd grade clerk, Persian Gulf Section Indo-European Telegraph Dept., is transfd. to the Indian Telegraph Dept. as an asst. supt., 3rd grade.

**LITTLE, Capt. J. A., S.C.**, exec. engr., 4th grade, is transfd. from the Eastern and Western Extension of Provincial Railways, North-West Provinces and Oudh, to the charge of the Benares dists., Benares Provincial div.

**LOCH, Lieut. col. J. L.**, dep. comr. of the 3rd class in the Central Provinces, to offic. as inspector general of police and prison in those Provinces.

**MANN.**—The services of Mr. H. Mann, sub engr., Central System of State Railways, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay for employ. on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

**MARTELLI, Capt. N. C.**, offic. polit. asst., 1st class, is app. to be polit. asst., 3rd class, and is posted to Shujangurh as asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. in Rajpootana.

**MONCKTON, J.**, asst. engr., is transfd. from Agra Canal div. to the Mat Branch Extension.

**O'RAFFERTY, C. P.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, Mau Ranipur Local Railway Survey div., passed, on the 7th inst., the departmental standard exam.

**PARRY, H. B.**, asst. engr., 1st grade, is temp. transfd. from the Jaunpur to the charge of the Cawnpore dist., Allahabad Provincial div.

**PATTINSON—VOLKERS—HICKIE—O'CONNOR.**—Messrs. T. P. Pattinson and E. C. Volkers are app. to the P. W. Dept. as accountants, 3rd grade, on prob.; and Messrs. W. C. Hickie and H. O'Connor as temp. acct., 3rd and 4th grade, respectively, and posted to the Mily. Works Branch.

**SAVI, W. B.**, asst. supt. of police, Assam, is app. to act as a dist. supt. of police during the absence on leave of Mr. W. W. Daly.

**SHELDON, J.**, exec. engr., is transfd. from the office of suptg. engr., 4th Circle, to the Kasganj dist., Lower Ganges Canal.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 28.)

The Rev. M. E. Mills, Chaplain, Bareilly, to offic. as Civil Chaplain, Allahabad, during the abs. on leave of the Rev. J. Stephenson.

From Aug. 9, the date on which Mr. G. G. Parker returned from furl.:—Mr. G. G. Parker, dist. supt. of police, 4th grade, to offic. in the 3rd grade; Mr. C. C. Hicks, offic. in the 3rd grade, to revert to dist. supt. of police, 4th grade; and Mr. G. H. C. Noad, offic. in the 4th grade, to revert to dist. supt. of police, 5th grade.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin, asst. mag. and coll., is transfd. from Etawah to Muttra.

Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, asst. comr., is transfd. from Kheri to Sitapur.

Mr. H. Z. Darrah, asst. mag., Moradabad, to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

The services of the Rev. O. D. Watkins, Additional Clergy Society, chaplain, Allahabad, placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. O. Greig, asst. conservator of forests, Dehra Dun and Bhagirathi divs., to be relieved of his duties in the former div., and to be placed in charge of the Bhagirathi div.

Mr. A. R. Grant, offic. dep. conservator of forests, 3rd grade, to the charge of the Kumaon div., in addition to his own duties during the absence of Capt. J. E. Campbell.

During the absence "on deputation" of Capt. A. Cunningham, R.E., 1st asst. principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Lieut. J. H. C. Harrison, R.E., offic. 2nd asst. principal, and G. C. P. Onslowe, offic. 3rd asst. principal, will offic. as 1st and 2nd asst. principals respectively.

### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W. Provinces Gazette, Aug. 24.)

The Rev. M. Lamert to be Chaplain of Chakrata.

The Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, Chaplain, from Chakrata to Sitapur.

Mr. J. Vaughan, dep. coll., Azamgarh, to be a mag. of the 1st class.

Capt. G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., asst. director of State Railways, Central System, is app. ex-officio asst. secy. to this Govt. in the P.W.D., Railway Branch.

Mr. T. W. Scott, asst. engr., Basti dist., Benares Provincial div., is retransfd. to the Irrigation Branch of this Govt.

Mr. W. G. Bligh, temp. exec. engr., is app. to the charge of the Madras Branch Extension div., Ganges Canal.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Aug. 31.)

Inspr. J. Grange to hold charge of the current duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Shahjehanpur, during the absence on leave of Major Graham.

Inspr. Gardiner to hold charge of the current duties of the office of dist. supt. of police, Mainpuri, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. E. Yeatman.

Mr. W. C. Benett, asst. comr., Lucknow, to offic. as city mag., Lucknow.

Mr. R. S. Whiteway, offic. settlement officer, Muttra, in add. to his other duties, to offic. as mag. and coll., Muttra.

Mr. T. R. Redfern, offic. settlement officer, to be asst. comr. for general duty in the Kheri dist. tempy.

Major H. W. Hastings, offic. asst. comr., Sitapur, to offic. as dep. comr., Sitapur.

Major I. Low, asst. comr., Sultanpur, to offic. as dep. comr. of Partabgarh.

comr., 1st grade.

Mr. J. Finn, extra asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be extra asst. comr., 2nd grade, but to continue to offic. as dist. supt. of police, Hardoi.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin, asst. mag., Muttra, to be a mag. of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. C. Furnivall, director Central System State Railways, and ex-officio joint secy. to this Govt. in the Railway Branch, is app. to offic. as chief engr. and secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, in add. to his present duties, during the abs. of Col. Fraser on leave.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 22.)

The undermentioned medical officers are app. substantively, *pro tem.*, civil surg. of 2nd class stations:—Surg. major G. C. Ross, offic. civil surg., Karnal. Surg. major J. C. Morice, offic. civil surg., Amritsar.

Surg. P. F. O'Connor, in offic. med. charge of the 3rd Punjab inf., is app. to the med. charge of the sanitarium of Shekh Budin for the season of 1878.

Mr. J. D. Tremlett, additional comr. of the Amritsar and Lahor divs., is app. to offic. as comr. and supt. of the Hissar div., during the abs. on leave of Col. McMahon.

Lieut. E. B. Nixon, asst. dist. supt. of police, is transfd. from the Umballa to the Delhi dist.

Mr. H. H. G. Rotton, asst. dist. supt. of police, Umballa, is transfd. to the Delhi dist.

Capt. J. F. Miller, exec. engr., 4th grade, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., during the abs. of Mr. Hammer.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Aug. 29.)

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, late offic. dep. comr., Rohtak, is app. to offic. as dep. comr. of Hissar.

Surg. major G. Farrell, 5th Goorkha regt., is app. civil surg. of Abbottabad, in add. to his other duties.

Surg. major A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh inf., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Kohat, in add. to his other duties.

Surg. W. Coates, 33rd N.I., is app. to offic. as civil surg. of Delhi, in add. to his other duties, during the abs. on leave of Surg. major Fairweather.

Mr. J. G. Cordery is app. addl. comr. of the Amritsar and Lahore divs., as a tempy. arrangement.

His Honour the Lieut. Gov. is pleased to app. Mr. J. G. Cordery to be an asst. sess. judge, and directs him to act in the Umritsar and Lahore divs.

Mr. W. McG. Drysdale, dist. supt. of police, Hissar, is, on public grounds, recalled to duty.

The services of Messrs. W. Bean and J. M. M. Bishop, offic. asst. dist. supts. of police, have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Madras for employ. on famine relief duty.

Mr. W. A. E. Lake is app. an offic. asst. dist. supt. of police, and is posted to the Umballa dist.

Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., tempy. exec. engr., is transfd. from the Kohat div. to the Mooltan div.

Mr. J. Dempster, asst. engr., is app. to offic. as exec. engr. of the accounts office, Main Line div., Sirhind Canal.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, August 31.)

The chief comr. Central Provinces is pleased to app. Mr. L. Gordon, asst. comr., Hoshangabad, to be a justice of the peace within the Central Provinces.

The chief comr. is pleased to make the following proms. in the Engr. Estab. of the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Dept., Central Provinces:—

- J. G. H. Glass, exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr., 1st grade.
- H. I. Irwin, temp. exec. engr., 2nd grade, to be exec. engr., 2nd grade.
- D. Wallace, temp. exec. engr., 3rd grade, to be exec. engr., 3rd grade.
- Lieut. C. F. R. E. Call, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade.
- E. Penny, temp. asst. engr., 1st grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.
- Lieut. A. H. Kenny, R.E., asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.
- R. J. B. Thomson, temp. exec. engr., 4th grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade.
- Lieut. J. C. Addison, R.E., temp. asst. engr., 1st asst. engr., 1st grade.
- E. Penny, asst. engr., 1st grade, to be exec. engr., 4th grade.
- Hon. L. M. St. Clair, asst. engr., 2nd grade, to be asst. engr., 1st grade.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 30.)

**ABBOTT.**—The name of the undermentioned officer is placed on the India Gradation List:—Col. H. D. Abbott, C.B., Madras staff corps, is placed on the list of major gens., in consequence of the removal to the retired list of Lieut. gen. S. C. Briggs, Madras staff corps, on May 2.

**CABELL.**—The undermentioned officer is perm. to retire from the service:—Lieut. col. W. Cabell, staff corps, ordinary pension, £292; annuity, £205. 10s.

**CLUTTERBUCK.** Dep. surg. gen. J. E., is brought on the administrative staff of the British Med. Service in Bengal, v. Dep. surg. gen. J. Lampery, M.B., transfd. to the Home Estab.; Dr. Clutterbuck is app. to be med. supt. of the Lucknow Circle.

**EGAN.** Capt. C., Bengal staff corps, to be asst. military accountant on probation.

**GUNTER.** Capt. H., 73rd foot, to be garrison instr., v. Major J. Haughton, R.A., whose tour of staff service has expired.

**HART.** Lieut. H. H., R.E., asst. garrison instr., to be garrison instr., v. Capt. C. E. D. Branson, gen. list, inf., resigned.

**MACKENZIE—MARSH.**—The following brevet proms. are made:—Major Mackenzie, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. Marsh, Bengal gen. list, inf., to be major.

**SCOTT—TYNDALL.**—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are prom. to the rank of lieut. col.:—Major (brevet lieut. col.) C. H. S. Scott and Major H. Tyndall.

**YOUNG.**—The undermentioned officer of the Bengal staff corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieut. col., is admitted to the col.'s allowance:—Lieut. col. (brevet col.) J. N. Young.

## BREVET.

The undermentioned officers of the staff corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieut. col., are prom. to the rank of col. by brevet:—

- Lieuts. col. R. C. A. Marshall, A. R. McMahon, T. W. Stansfeld, and A. H. M. Dickey, Madras staff corps.

## POLITICAL.

The following proms., substantive *pro tem.*, in the graded list of political officers, are made with effect from June 25:—

- Major E. R. C. Bradford, C.S.I., offic. resident, 1st class, to be resident, 1st class, v. Col. Sir L. Pelly, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.
- Col. W. H. Beynon, offic. resident, 2nd class, to be resident, 2nd class.
- Col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., offic. resident, 3rd class, to be resident, 3rd class.
- Lieut. col. J. C. Berkeley, offic. political agent, 1st class, to be political agent, 1st class.
- Lieut. col. W. F. Kincaid, offic. political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 2nd class.
- Major E. Temple, offic. political agent, 3rd class, to be political agent, 3rd class.

## BRITISH BURMA COMMISSION.

Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes, asst. comr. in British Burma, to be dep. comr., 4th grade.

Mr. H. Buckle, asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be an asst. comr., 1st grade.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, asst. comr., 3rd grade, and offic. asst. comr., 2nd grade, to be asst. comr., 2nd grade.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, asst. comr., 4th grade, to be asst. comr., 3rd grade.

Mr. J. E. Bridges, supernum. asst. comr. and offic. asst. comr., 3rd grade, to be an asst. comr., 4th grade.

## EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Lower Standard in Hindustani on Aug. 5:—

- Lieuts. R. A. C. King and W. S. Walford, R.A.
- Lieut. H. E. Irwin, 1-6th foot.
- Lieut. T. W. L. Penno, 1-14th foot.
- Lieut. C. G. L. Wingfield, 54th foot.
- Lieut. A. Nugent, 54th foot.
- Lieut. W. L. Gronow, 63rd foot.
- Lieut. J. Wallace, 72nd foot.

- Lieut. H. C. B. Farrant, 81st foot.
- Sub lieut. J. H. Parsons, 63rd foot.
- Second lieut. F. W. P. Angelo, 63rd foot.
- Second lieut. C. H. Cox, 1-14th foot.
- Second lieut. E. G. M. Short, 100th foot.
- Vet. surg. J. A. Nunn, C-3rd R.A.
- Vet. surg. G. Evans, M.D., vet. dept.
- Surgs. R. N. Campbell, S. J. Thompson, G. A. Emerson, and T. F. Mullen, M.D., Indian Med. Dept.
- Mr. G. A. Anderson, asst. engr., Neemuch State Railway.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.  
(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 19.)

**ANGELO.**—Meean Meer brigade order confd., dated Aug. 5, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume command of the station, from that date, consequent on the departure for Simla on duty of the lieut. gen. comdg.

**BROWNE.** Capt. W. H., staff corps, late offic. squad. officer 3rd Punjab cav., Punjab frontier force, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the C. in C., is attached to the 19th N.I. for duty.

**COLLIS—CARRUTHERS.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 2, making the following apps. from July 30, v. Lieut. Hudson, app. comdt. 28th N.I.:—Capt. F. W. Collis, wing comdr. 21st N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., in addition to his other duties.

**DORAN.** Brigdr. gen. J., C.B., is posted to the Rawalpindi brigade, v. Brigdr. gen. W. Gordon, C.I.E., transfd. to the com. of the Gwalior dist.

**FAIR.** Lieut. A. W., to be instr. of musketry 48th regt., v. M'Laughlin, prom., dated July 7.

**HAYWOOD.** Capt. W. W., 1st batt. 14th (P.W.O.) regt., to be station staff officer, v. Capt. Hutchison, app. adjt. of the Calcutta volunteer rifle corps.

**HEATH.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 29, app. Lieut. H. A. R. Heath, squad. officer 11th Bengal lancers, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, from June 30, the date of the expiration of Lieut. H. T. G. Burnes' leave on full pay.

**HOLDSWORTH.**—The six months' leave of absence granted to Lieut. col. G. W. Holdsworth, Bengal inf., is cancelled at his own request.

**HOLMES.** Lieut. H. R. L., 2-22nd foot, a candidate for the Bengal staff corps, to be offic. wing officer 45th N.I., on prob., dated Aug. 5.

**HUNTER.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 4, app. Lieut. col. C. P. Hunter to offic. as comdt. 6th N.I., in addition to his duties as offic. 2nd in com., from the 4th idem, consequent on Col. G. H. Thompson having obtained an extension of priv. leave, in lieu of the period during which he was employed on court-martial duty.

**KERR.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 22, app. Capt. W. F. Kerr to offic. as interp. 103rd foot, from the 14th idem, v. Capt. W. C. Howarth, to England on furl., there being no fully-qualified subalt. available.

**MACDONALD.**—The leave of absence, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 17, granted to Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 57th foot (offic. squad. officer, on prob. 6th Bengal cav.), is cancelled at his own request.

**MENDS.** Lieut. H. R., lately a prob. for the Bengal corps, is directed to rejoin the 2-60th rifles.

**MONEYPENNY.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 2, app. Lieut. C. W. Money Penny, wing officer and qmrr. 2nd N.I., to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, v. Lieut. B. Channer, on furl., no other officer being available.

**MURRAY—ROTHNEY.**—Lahor div. order confd., dated Aug. 5, notifying that Brigdr. gen. J. Murray assumed com. of the div. from that date, v. Lieut. gen. Sir S. J. Brown, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C. Dated Aug. 6, notifying that Brigdr. gen. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., assumed com. of the div. on his arrival from that date.

**STAFFORD—HARE—MCRAE—GORDON—NEWTON.**—Regtl. order confd., dated Aug. 6, making the following apps., during the absence on gen. leave of Col. J. J. O'Brien:—Lieut. col. B. T. Stafford, 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., to offic. as comdt.; Capt. G. J. Hare, wing officer and adjt., to offic. as 2nd in com.; Lieut. A. S. McRae, wing officer and qmrr., to offic. as wing comdr., as a temp. measure, no captain being available; Lieut. R. Gordon, wing officer, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties; and Lieut. J. W. M. Newton, offic. wing officer, on prob., to offic. as qmrr.

**WELCHMAN—MONTRESSOR.**—Regtl. order confd., dated July 23, making the following offic. apps. in the 7th Bengal cav. from the 20th idem, consequent on Capt. E. Hay having been granted an extension of priv. leave:—Capt. A. J. T. Welchman, squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., v. Capt. H. C. Creak, in addition to his other duties. Lieut. E. H. H. Montessor, offic. squad. officer, to offic. as squad. comdr., in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

## RIDINGMASTERS' ALLOWANCE.

The allowance of Rs. 34-4-7 per mensem, now drawn for riding-school expenses in each regiment of British cavalry, will cease from Sept. 1; the riding-school expenses and the whole of the allowances to rough-riders being defrayed by the State.

Riding-masters of cavalry regiments appointed prior to April 1 will receive pay and allowances at the following rates, but those appointed on and after that date will draw pay at existing rates:—

Riding-master on first appointment, Rs. 317-8 per mensem. After ten years' service in that rank, or after fifteen years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including five years as a riding-master, Rs. 335-12-3 per mensem.

After fifteen years' service in that rank, or after twenty years' service as a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, including ten years as riding-master, Rs. 354-0-5.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in Aug.) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Mr. G. Read, acct. office of the acct. gen., P.W.D., priv. leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it. Major P. Lambert, R.E., examiner of Guaranteed Railway accounts, Madras, priv. leave for three months. Mr. Rickards, an asst. supt. Telegraph Dept., priv. leave for three months. Capt. E. W. Samuella, offic. dep. supt., Survey of India, priv. leave for two months. Mr. C. Innes, exec. engr., 3rd grade, for six months, in extension. Mr. J. Cleburne, asst. engr., 1st grade, dist. engr., Cawnpore, priv. leave for three months, from Aug. 27. Col. A. Fraser, C.B., R.E., chief engr. and secy. to Govt., N.W.P. and Oudh, P.W.D., from Aug. 29. The Hon. C. Pontifex, a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for twenty-eight days. Mr. S. Jacob, C.S., offic. registrar, Judicial Comr.'s Court, Central Provinces, priv. leave for three months, from Sept. 18.

## Madras.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Aug. 27.)

**HODGES**, Major W. H., supt. of police, 3rd grade, to act as supt. of police, 2nd grade.  
**HOSKINS**, Major W. H., supt. of police, 3rd grade, to be supt. of police, 2nd grade.  
**MACLEAN**, C. D., to be head asst. to the coll. and dist. mag., South Arcot, without prejudice to his acting app. as sub coll. and joint mag., Godavari.  
**MILLET**, T., acting asst. supt. of police, Godavari, to be asst. supt. of police.  
**PINTO**, A., to be a tempy. dep. coll. for settling compensation in the Chingleput dist.  
**WILTON**, Capt. W. H. St. A., asst. supt. of police, Ganjam, and acting supt. of police, Kurnool, to be supt. of police, 3rd grade.

#### MILITARY.

**ELLIOT**.—His Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.:—Col. C. S. Elliot, staff corps, to be comy. gen.  
**LONDON**, Col. J., staff corps, is perm. to reside and draw pay in Europe.  
**PORTOUS**.—The services of Capt. J. E. Porteous, staff corps, wing officer 4th N.I., are placed at the disp. of the Revenue (Famine) Department.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head Quarters, Ootacamund, Aug. 12.)

**BOWLBY**, Dep. Asst. Adj. gen., Ceded dists., is app. to act as adjt. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force.  
**CLERK**.—Intimation having been received from the Horse Guards that Col. G. Clerk, mily. secy. to H.E. the C. in C., is about to be prom. and posted to the 3rd batt. rifle brigade in England, he is directed to proceed to England.  
**HAMMICK**, Asst. Adj. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, is app. to act as mily. secy. to H.E. the C. in C.  
**JARVIS**, Capt., 67th regt., to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen., Ceded dists.  
**KEENEY-HARBERT**, Major, offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen., Centre dist., will perform the duties of Major Ewing, offic. dep. qmr. gen., during the latter's absence on priv. leave.  
**POYNDR**.—The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani:—Sub Lieut. Poynder, 33rd foot (prob. staff corps), wing officer 5th N.I.  
**STANFELD**—**GUNNING**—**BERKELY**—**HUNTER**.—His Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. during the absence on furl. to Europe of Lieut. col. B. F. Heysham:—Lieut. col. T. W. Stanfeld to act as asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class; Major Gunning to act as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class; Major Berkely to act as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class; Captain Hunter to act as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

#### MEDICAL.

**FITZPATRICK**, Surg. J. F., to be zillah surg. of Negapatam.  
**THOMAS**, Surg. major J. B., to be zillah surg. of Trichinopoly.

## Bombay.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 29.)

**DAVIDSON**, J., acting 2nd asst. coll., Pauch Mahals, to act also as asst. agent to the Governor, Pauch Mahals, during abs. of Mr. Acworth.  
**HART-DAVIES**, T., is app. asst. coll. in Sind.  
**LAUGHTON**.—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Col. G. A. Laughton in the app. of supt. Poona and Nasik Survey, from date of Col. Taverner's retirement.  
**MACKENZIE**.—In supersession of Govt. Notification dated 19th ultimo, the services of Surg. major M. M. Mackenzie are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from the 1st prox.

**MACKENZIE**, M. D., supernum. dep. coll. in the dist. of Kurrachee, is app. to be a mag. of the 3rd class, in the dist. of Kurrachee.  
**MANT**, Major C., R.E., to be conservator of archæological and architectural remains in the Bombay presidency, in addition to his other duties.  
**NUTT**—**FITZGERALD**.—The following apps. are made, consequent on Capt. W. A. Salmon's app. to be asst. political agent at Jaujira:—Capt. H. L. Nutt to be 3rd asst. political agent in Kattywar. Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald to be 4th asst. political agent in Kattywar.  
**PERCIVAL**, E. H., is permitted to retire from H.M.'s Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estab., with effect from Dec. 30. Mr. Percival is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days, from 20th idem.  
**ROSS**, Lieut. col. F. G. T., has been app. Sindhi translator to Govt. in Sindh, from June 3.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 5.)

**DALY**.—The undermentioned officer of the staff corps is entitled to the col.'s allowance from the date specified:—Lieut. col. (lieut. gen.) Sir Henry Davy, K.C.B., Sept. 1.  
**FULLER**, Col. (lieut. gen.) C. B., royal (late Bombay) art., is admitted to col.'s allowance from June 30, v. Col. comdt. (gen.) A. Rowland, dec.  
**ORR**, Lieut. W. J. staff corps, 16th N.I., is app. to the Commissariat Dept. as an acting sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, v. L'Estrange, retired.  
**OSTREHAN**.—The following extract from district orders by Brigdr. gen. G. T. Brice, comdg. Belgaum dist., dated Aug. 19, is confd.:—"Major Ostrehan, the asst. comsy. gen., having been transfd. to Poona, Major James will conduct the duties of the Commissariat Dept., in addition to his other duties, and will take over charge from Major Ostrehan under department arrangements." The above app. to have effect from Aug. 13.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 4.)

**HILLS**.—The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 30th July:—Lieut. col. J. Hills, R.E., Comdt. Sappers and Miners.  
**HORE**.—Regtl. order confirmed, dated Aug. 17, directing Capt. W. S. Hore, adjt., to offic. as wing comdr., 20th N.I., and Lieut. J. N. Gordon, offic. wing officer, to offic. as qmr., temp., v. Capt. C. S. Lechmere, deceased.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The following movements of the Hyderabad Contingent Troops will take place in Nov. The eight mounted corps (4 cav. and 4 batteries) will not, it is said, shift this year:—

1st Infantry.—Col. Lilly, to stand fast.  
 2nd Infantry.—Col. C. Gordon, from Jaulna to Ellichpore.  
 3rd Infantry.—Col. MacQuoid, from Bolarum, to stand fast.  
 4th Infantry.—Col. Pedler, from Hingolee to Jaulna.  
 5th Infantry.—Col. Turton, staff corps, and Col. Shaw, offic., from Aurungabad to Hingolee.  
 6th Infantry.—Col. Justice, offic., and Col. Dun, staff corps, from Ellichpore to Aurungabad.  
 The 1st and 3rd Infantry H.C. moved last year from Bolarum to Lingasogur, and vice versa.

#### MEDICAL.

**DUTT**, Surg. B. L., in med. charge of H.M.'s 25th regt. N.L.I., was in med. charge of the Aden Jail from May 21 to May 28, in add. to his own duties.  
**HUGHES**, Surg. G. A., M.B., gen. duty, Poona Circle, is transfd. to gen. duty, Presy. Circle, and will proceed to Aden.  
**JERVIS**—**MC CONAGHY**.—Surg. H. P. Jervis and Surg. W. McConaghy respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur dist. jail.  
**LEAHY**, Hony. surg. J., is re-app. to the civil med. charge of Gogo.  
**MACKENZIE**.—The services of Surg. major M. M. Mackenzie, Bombay Med. Estab., are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.  
**MC CONAGHY**, Surg., received charge of the civil medical duties at Sholapur.  
**OGILVIE**, Surg. major C. F., is transfd. from the med. charge of the 14th regt. N.I. to the med. charge of the 1st N.I.  
**PETERS**, Surg., received charge of the civil med. duties at Belgaum.  
**RODRIGUES**, First class apothecary M., of the subordinate med. dept., is transfd. to the pension list, with effect from Aug. 4, on the invalid pension of his rank, viz., Rs. 100 per mensem.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in August) to Europe, on furlough, on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. W. G. Dunsford, Bengal staff corps, in anticipation. Major G. E. Blew, Bombay staff corps, to Europe. Major G. E. Maule, B baty. 2nd brig. R.A., from July 17 to Sept. 30, to Poona, on private affairs. Major H. C. Lewes, 1 baty. 1st brig. R.A., from Sept. 2 to Nov. 1, in extension, on private affairs at Kurrachee. Lieut. C. E. Reynolds, M baty. 1st brig. R.A., from July 29 to Jan. 28, 1879. Lieut. col. H. W. Trent, H.M.'s 68th foot, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surg. major W. L. Farmer to remain in England from July 19 to Jan. 18. The extension of leave for one month to Capt. O. Bourdillon, Invalid Estab., pension paymaster, Poona Circle, is further extended by one month, viz., from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

**CIVIL FURLONG.**—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kanara, has priv. leave of absence for three months from Aug. 28, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.



## War Office.

### CHANGES PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

September 24.

**13th Hussars.**—Lieut. G. L. Elliott to take precedence as a lieutenant in the regiment and in the army as though his commission bore date June 13.

**2nd Foot.**—The app. as instr. of musketry of Lieut. M. Cust is antedated to May 1.

**3rd Foot.**—Lieut. F. M. Drury has been app. a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**7th Foot.**—Lieut. col. and Brevet col. G. F. Herbert, having served five years as a regtl. lieutenant col., is placed on half-pay; Lieut. F. St. L. Tottenham to be instr. of musketry, v. Lieut. G. F. Guyon, prom.

**9th Foot.**—Qrmer. T. Sterrett retires on half-pay.

**12th Foot.**—Second Lieut. W. Giles, from the 4th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. O. Williams, prom.

**14th Foot.**—Qrmer. T. Bayley, from the 41st foot, to be qrmer., v. J. Miller, who exchanges.

**17th Foot.**—Capt. G. J. Maillard retires on half-pay.

**22nd Foot.**—Second Lieut. R. H. Rattray, from the 61st foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. H. H. Sealy, prom.

**43rd Foot.**—Second Lieut. A. H. Dobbs, from the 19th foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. T. C. N. Martin, a prob. for the Indian staff corps.

**57th Foot.**—Supernum. Capt. J. R. K. Tredennick to be major, v. C. M. Clarke, prom.

#### ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer, having resigned his commission as a combatant officer, to be paymr., with the hon. rank of captain in the army from April 8, such antedate not to carry pay prior to Sept. 25:—

Capt. R. M. Ireland, from the 1st foot.

#### VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Vet. Surg. of the First Class J. Mills, from the 18th hussars, to be vet. surg.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. G. F. Herbert, 7th foot, to be col.

Capt. R. E. Huxham, 19th foot, to have the hon. rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Qrmer. T. Sterrett, 9th foot, to have the hon. rank of capt. upon retiring on half-pay.

The following proms. to take place in succession to General J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, C.B., Bengal staff corps, placed on the retired list on Aug. 20, under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878:—

Lieut. gen. H. Pritchard, Madras staff corps, to be gen.

Major gen. J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps, to be lieutenant gen.

Brevet col. G. A. Lockie, from lieutenant col., Bombay staff corps, to be major gen.

Major F. Pocklington, 5th foot, to be lieutenant col.

Capt. C. P. Forbes, 109th foot, to be major.

The following further proms. to take place consequent on the death, on Aug. 22, of Major gen. T. G. A. Oakes, C.B.:—

Major W. Starke, 15th foot, to be lieutenant col.

Capt. R. J. Watson, 29th foot, to be major.

The undermentioned proms., dated Aug. 20, to take place among the gen. officers of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in consequence of the retirement on that date of Gen. J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, C.B., Bengal staff corps:—

Lieut. gen. G. de Sausmarez, Madras inf., to be gen.

Major gen. E. P. Lynch, Bombay inf., to be lieutenant gen.

The undermentioned proms. on the retired list, dated Aug. 20, to take place in consequence of the above proms.:—

Lieut. gen. C. Prior, Bengal inf., to be gen.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of hon. rank on retirement, dated Sept. 25:—

To be Major Generals.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. C. Herbert, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. S. C. Law, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. E. L. Taverner, Bombay staff corps.

Lieut. col. and brevet col. S. J. Thorp, Bombay staff corps.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major J. H. Blanchard, Bengal Army.

#### MEMORANDUM.

Major and brevet lieutenant col. F. West, half-pay, late depot batt., retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission, dated Aug. 27.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

#### BIRTHS.

ATKINS—At Ootacamund, Aug. 27, wife of E. Atkins, daughter.

BANESS—At Calcutta, Aug. 26, wife of F. J. Baness, son.

BARROW—At Arrah, Aug. 21, wife of F. H. Barrow, B.C.S., son.

BULMAN—At Abbottabad, Aug. 26, wife of A. R. Bulman, C.S., daughter.

CANDY—At Ahmednagar, Aug. 16, wife of R. E. Candy, B.C.S., daughter.

CARMICHAEL—At Calcutta, Aug. 27, wife of Dr. J. C. G. Carmichael, Garrison Surgeon, son.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—At Tanna, Aug. 30, wife of A. Clarke-Jervoise, C.S., daughter.

COLBECK—At Alexandria, Sept. 17, wife of E. J. Colbeck, son.

COOKSEY—At Calcutta, Aug. 30, wife of W. R. Cooksey, Coll. of Nuddea Tolls, son.

COOLING—At Madras, Aug. 30, wife of the Rev. J. Cooling, son.

COX—At Mozufferpore, Aug. 29, wife of H. Cox, Bengal Civil Service, daughter.

CRAWFORD—At Mozufferpore, Sept. 17, wife of D. R. Crawford, of Rajkund, Tirhoot, daughter.

CRUICKSHANK—At Madras, Aug. 30, wife of D. M. Cruickshank, Principal of Patcheappah's High School, son.

ELLWOOD—At Lucknow, Aug. 29, wife of the Rev. J. P. Ellwood, C.M.S., Faizabad, daughter.

FAIRWEATHER—At Mussoorie, Aug. 30, wife of Dr. I. Fairweather, Civil Surg., Delhi, son.

FITZGERALD—At Dibrugarh, Aug. 18, wife of Gerald FitzGerald, son.

GORDON—At Simla, Aug. 21, wife of Col. T. E. Gordon, daughter.

GOUBERT—At Calingspatam, Aug. 21, wife of J. Goubert, son.

GREIG—At Hankow, China, Aug. 4, wife of W. G. Greig, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, son.

HILL—At Negapatam, Aug. 29, wife of John Hill, telegraph master, son.

HOTZ—At Simla, Aug. 10, wife of C. R. Hotz, manager of Longwood Hotel, son.

HUGHES—At Umritsar, Aug. 25, wife of E. W. M. Hughes, exec. engr., son.

LARRATT—At Calcutta, Aug. 25, wife of C. W. Larratt, daughter.

MADDOCK—At Chittagong, Eastern Bengal, July 15, wife of H. R. M. Maddock, daughter.

PHILLIPS—At Calcutta, Aug. 18, wife of A. Phillips, barrister-at-law, son.

SETON—At Asirgarh, Bombay, Aug. 10, wife of Major W. S. Seton, 4th rifles, son.

SPARKS—At Mooltan, Punjab, Aug. 15, wife of Capt. J. B. Sparks, B.S.C., exec. engr., Indus Valley (State) Railway, son.

SPICER—At Cachar, Aug. 19, wife of R. Spicer, daughter.

SYMONDS—At Dharwar, Aug. 30, wife of F. C. Symonds, staff corps, son.

THOMSON—At Kandy, Ceylon, Aug. 6, wife of F. W. Thomson, Bengal Estab., dist. surveyor, daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—THORP.—At Mussoorie, Aug. 25, John P. C. Anderson, C.E., suptg. engr., Umballa Circle, to Rosalie C., daughter of Edward C. Thorp, M.D., dep. surg. gen., Indian forces, Meerut Circle.

#### DEATHS.

ASHTON—At Bhojanipore, Aug. 26, Emily L., daughter of the Rev. J. P. Ashton, London Missionary Society, aged five years.

BIRD—At Madras, Sept. 2, E. A. Bird, daughter of W. C. Bird, of Woodbourne, Ootacamund, aged 22.

BRAGANZA—At Jowrah, Aug. 25, son of P. F. Braganza, telegraph master, aged 7 years.

CLAYTON—At Simla, Aug. 19, Florianne M., wife of C. Clayton, R.A.

DUMAINE—At Tooudlah, Aug. 19, A. O. W. Duntze, child of C. J. Dumaine, aged 2 years.

DUNNE—At Cawnpore, Aug. 23, B. R. Langton, son of the Rev. D. H. G. Dunne, aged 2 years.

GARDINER—At Rangoon, Aug. 16, J. B. Gardiner.

HENDERSON—At Dorunda, Aug. 24, A. Sheridan, son of Col. J. B. S. Henderson, M.S.C.

HENEAGE—At Cawnpore, Aug. 28, Lieut. H. E. F. Heneage, R.A.

JEPHSON—At Khundwa, Aug. 25, Priscilla E. Jephson, wife of W. Jephson.

JOSEPH—At Bangalore, Aug. 24, Marcus J., son of Dr. J. M. Joseph, Madras army, aged 20.

KING—At Morar, Aug. 28, Martha, wife of Qrmer. W. King, H.M.'s 62nd regt.

LANDON—At Indore, Aug. 24, Ella, daughter of F. H. Landon, C.E., aged 1 year.

PINCHING—One day's sail from Colombo, Aug. 16, W. Pinching, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ROSARIO—At Royapooram, Sept. 2, Theresa E., daughter of M. L. Rosario, of Cannuore, aged 3 years.

SPRING—At Bombay, Sept. 6, Ellen H., wife of Capt. F. M. Spring, R.A., and daughter of Surg. gen. J. G. Inglis, C.B., Army Med. Department, retired.

TEASDALE—At Mooltan, Aug. 23, David R., son of T. W. Teasdale, aged 5 months.

YATELY—At Agra, Aug. 21, Margaret M. A., child of Sub Condr. Patrick Yately, aged 12 years.

**GOLD IN WYNAAD.**—The gold industry in Wynaad, unless some great change takes place in the mode of working, seems, like the iron industry in Bengal, destined to die out. Of the three companies that have tried their hand on the reefs—the Alpha, the Wynaad Prospecting, and the Prince of Wales—only one seems to have even a qualified success. The capital of the three companies, says a note in the "Records of the Geological Survey of India," "has been expended on what must be considered mere scratchings below grass, from which, of course, it was always possible that local rich finds might have been secured; as it is, no rich shoot of gold was struck until very lately, or until the capital and patience of the pioneer explorers was to all appearance worn out. It is evident, however, from the latest reports of the working of the Prince of Wales' Company, that a rich vein has at length been struck, which may in its continued development fulfil all the promise of this new gold field."—*Bombay Gazette.*

ACCOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR THE  
FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1877-78,  
AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING  
PERIOD OF 1876-77.

N.B.—The amounts are converted into sterling at Rs. 10 to the pound sterling.

REVENUE and RECEIPTS.	Estimates, 1877-78.	April, 1876, to Feb., 1877.	April, 1877, to Feb., 1878.	Comparison of Two Years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue ...	20,940,800	16,649,059	16,562,695	—	86,364
Tributes ...	697,900	599,663	609,631	9,968	—
Forest ...	579,200	445,239	330,146	—	115,093
Excise ...	2,561,700	2,262,144	2,223,504	—	38,640
Assessed Taxes ...	—	298	149,061	148,763	—
Customs ...	2,486,900	2,135,255	2,249,039	113,784	—
Salt ...	6,343,000	5,668,484	5,216,667	—	451,817
Opium ...	8,610,000	8,321,445	8,462,080	140,635	—
Stamps ...	2,896,400	2,556,888	2,736,543	179,655	—
Mint ...	175,000	207,668	398,952	191,284	—
Post Office ...	825,900	716,539	777,377	60,838	—
Telegraph, up to Dec. 1877 ...	309,400	219,817	231,361	11,544	—
Law and Justice ...	842,700	681,771	724,201	42,430	—
Police ...	70,000	42,099	65,834	23,735	—
Marine ...	201,900	187,402	200,011	12,609	—
Education ...	101,900	92,946	96,760	3,814	—
Interest ...	502,500	453,622	451,418	—	12,204
Superannuation ...	505,900	174,775	164,199	—	10,576
Gain by Exchange ...	387,900	410,961	476,992	66,031	—
Miscellaneous ...	267,300	271,146	232,108	—	39,038
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>49,306,300</b>	<b>42,107,221</b>	<b>42,358,579</b>	<b>251,358</b>	<b>—</b>
Military Receipts ...	845,000	706,361	730,236	23,875	—
Public Works, Ord- inary ...	181,400	77,300	139,907	62,607	—
Irrigation Receipts ...	551,600	419,231	507,988	88,757	—
State Railways ...	674,800	331,614	465,846	134,232	—
Provincial Contribu- tions ...	415,100	18,926	1,226	—	17,700
Traffic Receipts (Guar- anteed Railways) less Gain by Exc... Adjusting Receipts from Provincial Governments (Pro- vincial Deficits) ...	8,552,400	8,024,546	10,573,046	2,548,500	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>60,560,400</b>	<b>51,685,199</b>	<b>54,776,828</b>	<b>3,091,629</b>	<b>—</b>
England, inc. Army and Public Works	184,700	204,925	263,090	58,165	—
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>60,745,100</b>	<b>51,890,124</b>	<b>55,039,918</b>	<b>3,149,794</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>					
Interest on Debt ...	3,160,000	2,814,858	2,801,621	—	13,237
Interest on Service Funds ...	359,600	329,643	318,396	—	11,247
Refunds and Draw- backs ...	306,000	251,084	248,925	—	2,159
Land Revenue ...	2,502,200	2,172,087	2,201,820	29,733	—
Forest ...	415,700	361,397	245,128	—	116,269
Excise ...	107,100	80,292	82,945	2,653	—
Assessed Taxes ...	—	—	965	965	—
Customs ...	193,300	176,761	185,366	8,605	—
Salt ...	518,700	429,359	422,993	—	6,366
Opium ...	2,360,000	2,723,230	2,596,144	—	127,086
Stamps ...	72,300	64,343	67,771	3,428	—
Mint ...	86,000	79,123	95,055	15,932	—
Post Office ...	796,300	718,045	734,602	16,557	—
Telegraph, up to Dec. 1877 ...	394,100	272,588	259,375	—	13,213
Administration ...	1,198,600	1,107,393	1,125,005	17,612	—
Minor Departments... Law and Justice ...	278,200	242,204	263,618	21,414	—
Police ...	3,289,300	2,954,151	3,149,231	195,080	—
Marine ...	2,095,000	1,885,584	2,034,390	148,806	—
Education ...	399,900	332,704	345,096	12,392	—
Ecclesiastical ...	740,700	667,321	656,812	—	10,509
Medical ...	165,200	145,577	143,201	—	2,376
Stationery ...	598,900	525,486	540,984	15,498	—
Political Agencies ...	235,500	211,452	217,680	6,228	—
Allowances ...	326,500	336,340	332,234	—	4,606
Civil Furlough ...	1,652,400	1,085,225	1,049,820	—	35,405
Superannuation ...	100	703	1,599	896	—
Loss by Exchange ...	576,700	520,229	554,992	34,363	—
Miscellaneous ...	1,600,000	2,046,305	1,335,544	—	710,761
Famine Relief ...	163,600	163,211	158,613	—	4,598
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>26,016,900</b>	<b>22,846,108</b>	<b>23,104,313</b>	<b>258,205</b>	<b>—</b>

EXPENDITURE. (Continued.)	Estimates, 1877-78.	April, 1876, to Feb., 1877.	April, 1877, to Feb., 1878.	Comparison of Two Years.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ..	26,016,900	22,846,108	23,104,313	258,205	—
Military Charges ...	12,070,000	10,557,575	10,980,685	423,110	—
Public Works, Ord- inary ...	3,876,300	3,330,735	2,892,765	—	437,990
Public Works, Pro- ductive ...	2,893,500	2,589,161	3,023,527	439,366	—
Land and Supervi- sion ...	78,000	43,898	58,178	14,280	—
Interest in India, less Loss by Exchange.	24,200	32,959	28,233	—	4,726
State Railways ...	483,000	279,786	393,573	113,787	—
Working Expenses of the Guaranteed Railways, includ- ing Surplus Pro- fits, less Loss by Exchange ...	4,836,200	4,018,489	5,541,739	1,523,250	—
Adjusting Payments to Provincial Gov- ernments (Pro- vincial Surplus) ...	102,960	—	—	—	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>50,381,000</b>	<b>43,693,711</b>	<b>46,028,013</b>	<b>2,329,302</b>	<b>—</b>
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Productive, and Guaranteed Interest ...	14,623,200	13,306,340	13,580,627	274,287	—
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>65,004,200</b>	<b>57,005,051</b>	<b>59,608,640</b>	<b>2,603,589</b>	<b>—</b>

A STORY FROM KASHGAR.—Mirza Mulla Rahmat, of Kashgar, who arrived at Peshawar lately, on his way to Mecca, has told what he knows about events in Kashgar. The following is his story:—In the month of Jamadi-us-sani 1294 (June-July 1877), that Mahammed Yakub Khan, the Badshah of Kashgar, collected a large army to fight the Chinese. He died near the town of Balisan, and his army then recognised Hakim Khan Torah as his successor. The mullahs in Kashgar in the mean time appointed Beg Kuli Beg, Yacoub's eldest son, as their Badshah, according to Yacoub's will. Hakim Khan and the army which joined him then came to Aksu, where Beg Kuli Beg also arrived, meaning to capture the place and the person of the usurper. A battle was fought between Kuli Beg and Hakim Khan on the 26th and 27th of Rajab (27th and 28th July, 1877), and Hakim Khan was defeated. Many of the soldiers belonging to Hakim Khan's force fell in the battle, and many others were starved, and some were drowned crossing a river. Hakim Khan then went into Russian territory with 1,000 chosen soldiers. Beg Kuli Beg now seized several towns and returned to Kashgar. In the meantime Naiz Hakim Beg, the Governor of Khotan, rebelled, and Kuli Beg met him in the field, and captured Khotan. The Beg was scarcely a week at that place when he heard that the Chinese had arrived at Aksu and had taken it. An officer of the Chinese army who had turned Muhammadan (but subsequently recanted) attacked Yangi Shaihr, the capital, and capturing it shut himself up there. The town was then besieged by the Governor of Kashgar, and the siege continued for fifty days. Then Kuli Beg came up, and forcing his entry into the town took possession of it, and destroyed the fort. But on the 10th of Zilhij (16th of December) a strong Chinese force entered the country, and rapidly reconquered the possessions of the late Yakub Khan. Beg Kuli Beg then fled with his men to Tashkand, which he reached by the Mangzul Oshand Marghilan, and put himself under the protection of the Russian Governor there. Mulla Zunis Jan, the Governor of Yarkand, and his son and brother fell into the hands of Hasan Jan Bai, Ikskal. I left Khokand on the 20th of Rabi-us-sani 1295 (24th April, 1878), and came to Kabul via Khojand, Sarmarkand, Shaihr-i-Sabz, Sherabad and Afghanistan, and heard no reports of the assemblage of a Russian army, which it is said meant to cross the river Hamun, and proceeded towards Karshi. But there was a force of some strength from Ovgand, and it was asserted that it apprehended an attack at any moment by the people of Khokand and its dependencies and the Uzbeks. There are no fears of the Russians coming towards Karshi, as they are not so powerful as to attempt this.—*Pioneer*.

CHILD MARRIAGE.—The following resolution was passed on the 17th August at a crowded meeting of the Students' Association of Calcutta:—"That in the interests of students, and with a view to promote their welfare both as students and as men, the meeting resolves to organise a united movement amongst students to put down the pernicious custom of child marriage, and that the Committee of the Students' Association be empowered to take the necessary steps to carry on the movement."

## Home.

INDIA OFFICE, Sept. 16.—Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the resignation of the service of the undermentioned officer :—Lieut. Col. G. V. Fosbery, v.c.

JOWAKI MEDAL.—A Royal Warrant will, it is understood, shortly be issued authorising a decoration being given to the troops who were engaged in the late South African and Jowaki campaigns.

A ROYAL WARRANT will, it is understood, be shortly issued authorising a decoration being given to the troops who were engaged in the late South African and Jowaki campaign.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.—The Right Hon. Lord Waveney, F.R.S., has intimated his intention of giving a sword annually, at the Oxford Military College, as a prize for horsemanship and sword exercise.

PARIS EXHIBITION.—We are glad to learn that among the awards made at the Paris Exposition Universelle the gold medal has been awarded to Messrs. F. and C. Osler, of London and Birmingham, for their exhibits in glass.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE.—The Maharajah of Johore, G.C.M.G., after a stay of three months in this country, has left for France, *en route* to Singapore. Among his suite are his nephew and the son of one of his chiefs, who have been six years in England for their education.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—At the general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on 16th proximo, the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half year ended June 29 last, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

THE WOODROW MEMORIAL.—The Secretary of State for India, through Sir Louis Mallet, has allowed the marble bust of the late Mr. Henry Woodrow, subscribed for by the natives of Bengal and others, to be placed in one of the Committee Rooms at the India-office, for a short time before it is sent to Calcutta. In addition to the bust, the natives of Bengal have subscribed funds sufficient to found at the University of Calcutta a scholarship in commemoration of Mr. Woodrow's services, and to be called "The Woodrow Scholarship."

BILLS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £350,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were: to Calcutta £250,000, and to Bombay £100,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7½d. will receive about 8 per cent., above in full; those on Bombay at that price about 29 per cent. These rates show an advance of 3-16 for the Calcutta, and ½ for the Bombay drafts; but the movement appears to be speculative, based upon the assumption that, should the Afghan difficulty not be settled, the Indian Government will want all its available funds, and that therefore the Council bills may be reduced, or may even, for a time, cease altogether.

THE ORIENTALIST CONGRESS.—An Oxford correspondent of the *Times* writes, September 24th, with reference to the reported illness of Mr. Sayce, that a letter from him of three days' later date, says:—"The shock of Professor Seager's death, combined with a chill occasioned by my having to go about half-dressed in the night air, made me feel too unwell to attend the close of the Congress on Wednesday. The consequence was that a report got abroad that poor Seager had died of cholera and that I was attacked by the same malady." He goes on to say that on the 20th he accompanied Professor Seager's body to Leghorn to make arrangements about its shipment to England, and speaks of going to Ravenna on the 23rd and returning home through the Dolomites, so his friends need be under no anxiety as to his present state of health.

CYPRUS, &c.—The *Jumna* (5), Indian troopship, Capt. C. Parsons, was to leave Portsmouth on Thursday (this day) with the 2nd Battalion of the 6th Foot for India. The *Crocodile*, Capt. F. P. Doughty, will sail on the 1st October with the 2nd Battalion of the 14th Foot and drafts. Commander Cameron, R.N., was a passenger on board the *Orontes*, which left Cork on Sunday last for Cyprus, whence, after a short delay, he will proceed to the Euphrates Valley, with the object of reporting on its practicability for railway communication. H.M.S. gunboat *Ready*, having completed her repairs, left Malta on the 24th inst. for India. The *Central News* learns that Mr. Charles Alfred Cookson, Consul at Alexandria and Judge of her Majesty's Chief Consular Court of Egypt, is about to be appointed Chief Justice and Attorney-General for Cyprus. He will also be the chief legal authority of the island.

POPULAR DELUSIONS ABOUT THE AFGHAN WAR.—A letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* signed "C." thus comments on Lord Carnarvon's reported statement that a British "army" had been destroyed in Afghanistan. The "army" in question contained exactly one European battalion and a couple of batteries of European artillery, and amounted altogether, Europeans and natives, to what would, according to Continental ideas, make up an ordinary sized brigade. The troops which occupied Afghanistan, taken altogether, did not make up an "army," but only a single division of three brigades; and Elphinstone was not its commander-in-chief, but simply a

major-general commanding a division. One of these brigades was destroyed, not in open fight, but under circumstances brought about by a combination of cowardice, indecision, and stupidity on the part of its leaders such as happily has never been exhibited by British officers either before or since. The other two brigades at Candahar and Jellalabad held their ground with perfect ease and small loss. The Afghan War did not end with the destruction of the Kabul brigade, or even with the subsequent defence of Jellalabad and Candahar. The country was reoccupied by our troops in the following summer, and all resistance put down. Never was there a more completely successful operation than Pollock's advance on Kabul—the "battles" on the road being in reality little more than insignificant skirmishes. The work was hard, but the fighting was slight, the whole loss sustained by Pollock's division from first to last hardly amounting to what might be looked for from an ordinary skirmish. We may all of us have our opinions as to the propriety of this or that policy; but at least let us stick to facts. When Mr. Baxter says that "there was nothing more terrible in the history of our Indian possessions than the results of the last campaign in that quarter of the world," he is talking sheer nonsense. Our last campaign in that quarter was an almost bloodless one, in which the enemy were driven from one position after another and the country reoccupied with almost ridiculous ease.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—An examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held at the University of London, Burlington-gardens, W., on Monday, the 2nd December, and following days, the first day being devoted to the medical examination of the candidates. The subjects of examination, the limits of age, and other conditions will be those specified in the Regulations issued in 1876 and 1877. There will be 110 Cadetships to be competed for, of which ten will be for candidates for West India regiments. Twelve cadetships will also be offered for competition by University candidates, as provided for in paragraphs 21 and 22 of the Regulations. The successful competitors will be required to join the Royal Military College, as gentlemen cadets, on the 10th of February, 1879. Applications cannot be received unless made in strict accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Regulations. Such lieutenants of Militia duly nominated in 1878 for transfer to the Line as have not already qualified will be allowed an opportunity of passing the necessary examination on this occasion. Candidates who have been previously examined should forward with their applications a certificate of good conduct for the intervening period. Further information relative to the examination may be obtained from the "Military Secretary," Horse Guards.

INFANTRY VERSUS ARTILLERY.—At the Dumdum experiments, which were held in the early part of this year, a half-battery in action was represented by logs of wood on trestles, placed at proper intervals. The gunners—nine per gun—were represented by wooden targets, painted black, 4ft. high, and 20in. broad at the bottom, but narrow at the top to represent a man's head, which part was painted white. The gunners were supposed to be kneeling or standing in shallow pits which gave them partial cover. The limbers and teams were represented by targets 8ft. square, painted a neutral tint. To give an air of realism to the affair a heap of damp straw was lighted to windward of the half-battery, so that the smoke might, as it would in action, partially conceal the guns. The range was 1,500 yards, and the 48th and 54th Regiments each selected ten men to fire at the half-battery. The men were drawn up in single rank behind a low bank, and were allowed in independent firing to choose their own position. Thirteen lay down and seven knelt. The men aimed over the top of the back sight, which gave the requisite elevation for 1,500 yards. The result of the independent firing, each man firing ten cartridges, two hundred being fired by the whole body, was as follows:—Hits on the gunners, eight; on the limbers and teams, three; total hits, eleven. We are not told how many, if any, of the gunners were hit more than once; it is believed, however, that nearly one-third of the twenty-seven gunners were disabled. A shower of rain had fallen a short time before the commencement of the experiment; thus it was impossible for the infantry to correct their aim and elevation by observing where there bullets knocked up the dust. In the volley firing, each section of ten men fired alternately, two-hundred cartridges being expended. The result of the volley firing was as follows:—Hits on gunners, twenty-eight; hits on limbers and teams, sixteen; total, forty-four.—*Times*.

NATAL EMIGRATION.—The report for 1877 of the Protector of Immigrants at Natal describes a happy condition of things in that colony for the Indian emigrants. There were some 2,200 landed from Calcutta and Madras in the course of the year. Madras sent rather more than half of the number, and it was noticed as a special feature that many of the Madras emigrants were men who had been to the colony before. This is not usually considered an advantage, so far as the employer is concerned, but satisfaction with colonial means of livelihood is at least indicated on the part of the man returning. The Protector, Major Graves, states that from his own experience he is satisfied the Colony of Natal is in every way better fitted for Indian settlers than the West Indies, and makes this, as we think, valuable suggestion:—"If any desire is felt here, as in the West Indies, that colonisation should be the sequence of

Indian immigration, I feel sure that much might be effected by the offer to time-expired immigrants of grants of land or sums of money in lieu of their returning passages." It would seem that many of the time-expired immigrants have managed to settle themselves. The names of several are mentioned who have established themselves as shop-keepers, and there are about fifty on the Burgess roll as rate-payers. All the fishing, and nearly all the market-gardening, and hawking of fruit and vegetables are in the hands of Indians, while the following extract from the 'Planters' Column' of the *Natal Mercury* of the 3rd November last will show the importance to the Colony of the class of small cultivators which has sprung up in Victoria County:—"The young corn is well above ground and looking very healthy. Indian cultivators are gradually extending their cultivation of this product in all parts of the division. Their small holdings dotted over the whole county, and forming in the aggregate a very considerable acreage, are a marked feature in the agriculture of this portion of the colony. In contrast with their ill-fated brethren in Madras, their position seems one of affluence. We notice that they are learning wisdom by experience, and instead of, as at first, employing Kaffirs to do the work whilst they watched the workers, they now, with the aid of their wives and families, do the work themselves, only getting assistance during the busiest season. The holdings vary from five to fifteen acres, seldom larger; rents vary also from 25s. to 15s. per acre per annum, generally paid in advance. Besides maize, these men cultivate beans, tobacco and vegetables. The tobacco (rough-dried) is sold readily to Kaffirs at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. In illustration of the desire these men have to acquire land, we heard the other day of an Indian purchasing his five-acre holding for £100.—*Friend of India*.

## India Office.

Sept. 25, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. C. G. Lydiard, Staff Corps; Surg. major J. Cameron; Surg. J. Duke; Major R. G. Thorold, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. H. Newill, Staff Corps.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. M. Heath, Staff Corps; Major W. M. Campbell, R.E.; Surg. major G. Y. Hunter; Major F. Adam, Staff Corps; Col. W. H. Keating, Staff Corps.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lient. H. C. Fagan, Staff Corps, 1 mo.; Major A. Murray, Staff Corps, 1 week; Surg. major J. Ewart, 6 mos.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Staff Corps, 3 mos.; Major F. J. Smith, R.E., 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lient. G. G. Dawes, Staff Corps; Major A. W. Graham, Inf.; Surg. W. Jackson; Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, Cav.; Major J. D. Madden, Staff Corps; Capt. F. F. Cotton, R.E.; Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell, Staff Corps.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lient. R. J. Bevan, R.A.; Lient. H. F. V. Gaitskell, Staff Corps; Major H. F. H. Sewell, Staff Corps; Major S. E. R. Butler, Staff Corps; Capt. R. Stokoe, Inf.; Capt. H. S. Stewart, Staff Corps; Lient. col. G. de la P. Beresford, Staff Corps.

## Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

VALLINGS—The wife of Capt. A. Vallings, B.S.C., of a son, at Wimbledon, Sept. 20.

### MARRIAGES.

FINN—WATKINS.—C. D. Finn, M.R.C.S., to Mary, widow of J. C. S. Watkins, solicitor, late of Calcutta, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sept. 24.  
 GILES—ROBERTSON.—Frank Giles, B.C.S., son of Francis Giles, C.E., to Laura Campbell, daughter of the late Hon. John Robertson, at St. Mary's, Mistle, Sept. 18.  
 O'CALLAGHAN—SEABROOK.—Desmond D. T. O'Callaghan, Capt., R.A., to Victoria Lisette Seabrook, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Sept. 18.

### DEATHS.

ARNOTT—Alex. John Arnott, late Capt. 30th Madras N.I., at Westbournepark, Sept. 21, aged 36.  
 BELL—Alexander, son of W. W. Bell, late of the B.C.S., Sept. 21, aged 35.  
 DAVIDSON—Mrs. W. Davidson, widow of the late Robert Davidson, of Calcutta, at Kensington, Sept. 18, aged 79.  
 DICK—George Dick, H.E.I.C.S., late of Calcutta, at 46, London-road, N.W., Sept. 17.  
 PORTER—Maria Eliza, wife of Robt. T. Porter (late M.C.S.), at Brighton, Sept. 17, aged 59.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18. *Majestic*, Calcutta.—19. *Samarkand*, Calcutta; *Candahar*, Calcutta; *Struan*, Rangoon.—22. *Iris*, Rangoon.—25. *Str. Irrawaddy*, Rangoon; *Hahuemann*, Calcutta; *Timoleonte*, Bassein; *India*, Rangoon; *Tabor*, Akyab; *Sei*, Akyab; *Jarra Jarra*, Calcutta; *Twilight*, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19. *Str. Peshawur*, Calcutta; *Annot Lyle*, Bombay.—22. *Str. Glenroy*, Singapore; *Rohilla*, Calcutta; *Lady Cairns*, Calcutta; *Alice Birch*, Bombay; *Edward*, Singapore.—24. *Sea Queen*, Madras; *Melpomene*, Singapore; *Maria Rickmers*, Singapore.—25. *Baroda*, Calcutta; *Duke*, Singapore; *Montgomeryshire*, Singapore; *Anina*, Singapore; *Belle of Bath*, Bombay; *Apollo*, Rangoon; *Annothyie*, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

#### Per Overland Route.

Per str. —, Sept. 26.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Irens, Mrs. Raunell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Davies, Rev. and Mrs. Erhardt, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Champion, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish and children, Gen. and Mrs. Bright and family, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Capt. Stribull, Dr. W. Jackson, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Baker, and Miss Baker. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Bland, Mr. Francis, Sir J. H. and Lady Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Haslett, Capt. Carr, Mr. A. Wrench, Lieut. Molyneux, Mrs. Durnford, and Major, Mrs., and Miss Gibbard. For MALTA.—Lady Crichton and family, Mr. and Mrs. Kenan, Miss Kenan, and Surg. Major Duncan. For ADEN.—Miss Walker. For PORT SAID.—Rev. E. Brown.

Per str. —, Sept. 26.—From BRINDISI.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Mr. F. G. Davidson, Mr. T. G. M'Kee, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. Llewellyn and child, Mr. Moore, Mr. W. A. Clarke, Col. and Mrs. Medley, Rev. — Goethals, Mr. Van Luyre, Major Wodehouse, Mr. Porter, Mr. Macmillan, Capt. Sanderman, Col. R. M. Macdonald, Mr. W. H. Fetzo, Major Henderson, Major Grant, Miss Grant, and Miss Chase. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Y. Smith. For ADEN.—Major Whitting, and Capt. Leacock.

Per str. —, Sept. 26.—From VENICE.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Porter, Mrs. Langley, Major Madden, and Capt. C. A. Hallet. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Priddham, and Miss Collard.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED PER OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### OCTOBER 3.

SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. and Mrs. W. R. Tucker and child, Mrs. Winton and two children, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham and two children, Miss Rose, Surg. Major Thomson, Mr. B. Wise, Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson and child, Miss Radcluck, Mr. Heyman, Mr. Cogswell, Dr. Cunningham, Mr. Haviland, and Dr. Stuart.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Major Lech, Lord and Lady Napier of Magdala, and family, Mr. B. Johnston, and Gen. and Mrs. Anderson and five children.

SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. H. Arundel and child, Col. Hillard, Mr. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and child, Mr. J. G. Fleming, Mr. Cumming, Mr. F. Somerset, Miss Cockburn, and Miss Garthwait.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Raunell, Rev. H. N. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Moran, Mr. J. C. Walker, Miss Lamb, Lieut. G. G. Dawes, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Griddle, and Mr. and Mrs. U. H. Spitta.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray and child, Mr. B. Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mrs. Lacey, Mr. P. T. Large, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Rev. — Parker, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. A. Ker, Mr. Sturmer, Mr. and Mrs. Conlan, Mr. W. Duncan, Mr. C. Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Miss Ewart, Col. Davidson, and Mr. J. Burgess.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. Sharpe, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Thomas, Mr. A. E. Casey, Mr. P. Donaldson, Major Gregory, Mr. C. F. Burrows, Col. Crutchley, Mr. G. H. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Slythe, Mr. J. Swaine, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Dunt.

SOUTHAMPTON to SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Gentie and child, and Capt. Wolfe.

SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Hon. Justice Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Sayer, Miss Willis, and Mr. Rotersson.

VENICE to CEYLON.—Mr. D. Blyth.

SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Melver, Vice-Admiral Coote, C.B., Flag Lieut. Urwick, and Mr. Abbott.

VENICE to HONG KONG.—Mr. Pyle.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Baring and child.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Major Baring.

#### OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Fiolliott, Miss Doyne, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Palliser and child, Mr. Downie, Mrs. Cheserago and child, Mr. J. Cand, C.B., and Mr. Barnes.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. MacGeorge, Capt. Waterhouse, and Capt. G. Smyth.

MALTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spear, Miss Vere, Mrs. Moffitt, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Vincent, Mr. H. A. F. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Miss Meybrick, Mrs. and Miss Hall, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Lyndall, Mr. A. Tyler, and Mr. Puchambers.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Col. Crofton.

SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.—Miss Poynter, Col. Harcourt, Major and Mrs. Sieve-wright, Mrs. Wiles, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.

VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.—Judge Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Willoughby and two daughters.

BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Alexander.

SOUTHAMPTON to SUEZ.—Mr. Chrolin, and Mrs. Steadman.

SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.—Mrs. Sirdar and family, and Capt. Sutherland.

SOUTHAMPTON to PORT SAID.—Mr. Masie.

SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

#### OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. McKenna, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson, Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Moon, and Miss Kowell.

BRINDISI to MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chruside, and Mr. Roberts.

GALE to MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

SOUTHAMPTON to SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, Mr. E. Mort, Mr. Patkinson, and Mr. J. Mosley.

BRINDISI to SYDNEY.—Mr. L. Mort, and Mr. J. Wallace.

SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Mr. Shakespear, and Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. C. W. Collin, Mr. Macguire, Mr. J. Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. Rind.

VENICE to BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, Mr. Finckle, Messrs. Ewing, Capt. H. S. Eiton, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Major Ross, and Lady Meade.

BRINDISI to BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan, Hon. W. McDowell, Mr. C. H. Moore, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. Gaiwey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clerk, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Charles, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. J. B. Fuller.

SUEZ to BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.



**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. M'Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Waigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch and child, Miss Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock and children, Mr. Douke, Mrs. F. M. Armstrong and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Baggrave.

**VENICE to CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. Chuckenbutty.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Partman.

**BRINDISI to CEYLON.**—Mr. W. Hamilton.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, Miss Weir, Mr. F. J. Smythe, Mr. Sims, and Mr. Williams.

**VENICE to MADRAS.**—Mrs. and Miss de Salis, Major and Mrs. Lidderdale, and Mrs. Upward.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.**—Mrs. Ayres.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MALTA.**—Mr. Wisdom.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. Cresswell and two daughters.

OCTOBER 24.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Deedes, Mrs. E. Bosanquet, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, Miss and Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Galpina, Col. Gulliver, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie, Miss Holmwood, Miss Wallaby, Mr. E. S. Reynolds, Rev. — Sampson, Mr. Aldis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart, Mr. F. M. Smith, and Mr. S. Haraden.

**VENICE to BOMBAY.**—Col. Plowden, Mr. R. A. Walters, Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Mr. Berger, and Mr. R. A. Currie and nephew.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY.**—Surg. Major and Mrs. H. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Dear, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lewis, Miss Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Gasper, Miss Chatter, Miss Jordan, Mr. Llybourn, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. G. R. Davies, Mr. W. Leckie, Mr. A. W. Brind, and Mr. F. G. Davidson.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Mrs. and Miss Mosley, Mr. H. P. Mosley, Mrs. and Miss Glasford, Mrs. Foote and five daughters, and Miss Macted.

**VENICE to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. C. H. Mounsey, and Mr. A. D. Watson.

**BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.**—Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. C. Lowell, and Mr. Hertsch.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.**—Mrs. Tuck.

OCTOBER 31.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.**—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Craik, Dr. K. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Miss M. Bignold, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Mr. G. F. Robertson, Mrs. Galloway and child, Mr. D. J. Paterson, and Mrs. McIntosh and two children.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Gen. Barry, Mrs. M. Keen and child, Capt. L. R. Campbell, Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. Kempster and two daughters.

**VENICE to BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. A. D. Watson, Bishop of Bombay, and Mr. Thomas.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY.**—Dr. A. Porter, Mr. M. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prince.

**SUEZ to BOMBAY.**—Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, and Mr. Gilbert.

**SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.**—Mrs. Galton and child, and Mrs. F. Beeching.

**VENICE to MADRAS.**—Mr. C. H. Mounsey, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, and Col. J. F. Fischer.

**SOUTHAMPTON to SUZ.**—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters, and Mrs. Scott's three children.

**SOUTHAMPTON to HONG KONG.**—Capt. Cairns.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote.

**SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.**—Mrs. F. Bois and child, and Mr. J. H. White.

NOVEMBER 7.

**SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.**—Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Major Ommancy, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Young, Mr. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, and Miss H. Newington.

**VENICE to BOMBAY.**—Col. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Gillfillan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, and Mrs. Farran.

**BRINDISI to BOMBAY.**—Rev. and Mrs. Squires.

**SOUTHAMPTON to GIBRALTAR.**—Hon. P. Sidney.

**BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA.**—Miss Bouchoret, Miss Blissard, Mrs. Corbett, and Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley.

## Mails to India, etc.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office, London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI, every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Sept. 26.

Via BRINDISI, on Friday, Sept. 27.

### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, under 4 oz., 2s. | 8 oz., 4s. | 12 oz., 6s. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

### TO CEYLON.

#### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 8d.

Via Southampton, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | every additional ½ oz., 8d.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

#### BOOKS, PATTERNS, &c.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 2 oz., 3s. | every additional 2 oz., 3d.

Via Southampton, not exceeding 2 oz., 2d. | every additional 2 oz., 2d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery, but in all cases where the postage is not fully pre-paid, the Letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 ozs. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lbs. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length, and twelve inches in width or depth.

## Indian Government Loans.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London 25th April, and 25th Oct. } Sa. R.			
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual Sales.	85	85½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1824-28 ...		85	85½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		85	85½
4th 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1835-36 ...	In sterling	80	80½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	ingtaking	80	80½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	Co.'s Rs.	80	80½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	equiva-	81	81½
8th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	lent to	80½	
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	£100.	84½	85

## India Exchanges.

### BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7½d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	6s. 0½d.	6s. 1d.	6s. 1½d.
Bar Silver, per oz., std. ...			53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...			53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...			59d. per ounce.

## Stocks and Securities.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1890 ...		102 to 103
	India 4 per cent. ...		101 to 102
	India 4 per cent. Debentures ...		99 to 99½
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...		100 to 101
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...		100 to 101
Stock	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114 to 114½
Stock	Eastern Bengal (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	124 to 132
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	98 to 100
Stock	East Indian ...	100	125 to 127
Stock	G.I. Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	122 to 124
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	102 to 104
Stock	Ditto 6 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	103 to 108
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 per cent. ...	all	113 to 115
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	all	99 to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. guar.) ...	100	111 to 113
Stock	South Indian (guar. 5 per cent.) ...	100	112 to 114
20	Ditto ...	£2. 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	106 to 108
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	all	104 to 108
10	BANKS.		
20	Agra (Limited) ...	all	12½ to 13½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	22 to 23
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	28 to 29
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mortgage Bank of India, 5 per cent. Debentures, for 30 years ...	all	99 to 101
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	39½ to 40½
10	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China Telegraph Company ...	all	7½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20½ to 21½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9½ to 10
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	— to —
20	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6. 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	3½ to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ...	20	61 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	34 to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 6½
5	Do. New ...	4	½ to 1 nm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 8½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	103 to 105
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	31 to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto New, 1887 ...	20	6 to 8 dis.
25	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	69 to 70
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	90 to 91
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	72 to 73

CONSIDERABLE damage is being caused to the foreshore of the Cochin harbour by the encroachment of the sea, and instructions have been given to the District Engineer to build a short groyne at the most exposed point.

## Advertisements.

INDIA OFFICE, 23rd September, 1878.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL** hereby notifies that the Government of India have informed him that notice has been published in India allowing an extension of the time specified in Clauses 6, 7, and 8 of the Notification published by that Government, on the 12th August last, for the transfer of Notes and Registered Stock of the FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN of 1869-70, viz., until Noon of MONDAY, the 7th proximo, until which date and hour Notes and Stock of the said Loan will be received by the Bank of England, in London, for exchange according to the terms specified in the Notification above-mentioned.

LOUIS MALLETT.

INDIA OFFICE, 20th September, 1878.

**WITH** reference to the Ninth Clause of the Notification by the Government of India (Financial Department) referred to in the Advertisement issued by this Office, dated the 12th August last, the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL hereby notifies that the aggregate amount of Notes and Registered Stock of the FIVE-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. LOAN of 1869-70, tendered in London and in India, under the Sixth and Seventh Clauses of the said Notification, up to Noon on MONDAY, the 18th instant, for conversion into the TRANSFER LOAN, 1879, was Rs. 6,98,17,000.

LOUIS MALLETT.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTEEN APPOINTMENTS as SURGEON in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London, in February, 1879.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances, of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application at the Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of Examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

India Office, 4th September, 1878.

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Among the Contents of the October Number are the following:—"Hindu Women," by W. Knighton, LL.D.; "The Roman Alphabet," by Fred. Pincoff; Address by Mr. Beverley, C.S., at a Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the Association; "Recollections of a Visit to America," by a Bengali; "Heroism of a Bengalee Gentleman," by James Routledge, &c.

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City of Venice ... C. Barrie ... Saturday, Nov.

City of Naples ... W. Robertson ... Saturday, 23

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINA-  
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Service will be held in London in February, 1879.

Copies of the Regulations for the Examination, together  
with information regarding Pay and Retiring Allowances  
of Indian Medical Officers, may be obtained on application  
at the Military Department, India-office, London, S.W.

A further notice will be issued when the exact date of  
Examination has been fixed.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel,  
Military Secretary.

India-office, Sept. 4, 1878.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

Our latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, September 13; Madras and Allahabad, September 11; Calcutta, September 10.

THE reports on the season and prospects for the week ending the 3rd September, 1878, are as follows:—Good rain has fallen in all districts of Madras, and general prospects continue favourable; in Kistna the upland crops are recovering from the damage done by the recent excessive rain. The total number on works is 102,006, and gratuitously relieved 62,402, less by 7,468 and 5,067 than previous week; 984 tons of grain exported during week ending Aug. 31. Excellent general rain is reported from Mysor; prospects are good, and prices are falling; for the week ending the 24th ultimo the total number on works was 31,129 and gratuitously relieved 13,199, less by 1,506 and 28 than in the previous week. In the Bombay Presidency the rainfall has moderated during the week, and the break has done much good; no rain has fallen in Sind, where the floods are decreasing; prospects are generally favourable. A break has also set in in the Central Provinces, though heavy showers are reported from some districts; prospects are good. A beneficial break is reported from Berar. In Central India excessive rain appears to continue in parts of Malwa, to the injury of the autumn crops; in Gwalior prospects have much improved, but in Bundelkhand more rain is still required. In Rajputana the rainfall of the week has been generally light, and prospects are favourable. Abundant rain is reported from all parts of Bengal and Behar, except the extreme Eastern districts, Howrah and Hooghly, and Orissa; the crops are generally very promising. In Assam there has been good rain; some injury has been done by floods in Sylhet, but prospects are generally favourable. There has been a general deficiency of rain in Burmah and in Myanong, Prome, and Thayetmyo the state of the crops is bad; elsewhere prospects are generally fair, but more rain is wanted, especially in the Tenasserim division (the latest reports announce heavy rain at Akyab and good rain at Rangoon). In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there has been general and abundant rain; prospects are good and prices falling. In the Punjab abundant rain is reported from Delhi, Hissar, and Umballa; none has fallen at Jullundur, Lahor, or Amritsar; prospects are good and prices are falling throughout the Province.

THE week's return from the Provinces as to the public health report fever general, but mild, in Hyderabad and in Upper Sind frontier. In Khandesh, 359 cases of cholera, 193 fatal. Cholera in seven talukas in Konkan; in Puna and district, 49 deaths; 61 in Ahmednagar; in Katiwar, fever prevalent; in Baroda, health good; in Bengal generally, native health good, but fever prevalent in a few districts, and cholera diminishing. Cholera disappeared from Allahabad. Public health good in North West Provinces and Oudh, and generally so in Punjab. Central Provinces, in Nimar 103 deaths from cholera; in Wardha, 244, and general report cholera still prevalent. In British Burmah, cholera ceased in Akyab town, but continued in a sporadic form in portions of Akyab and Kyaukphyoo. In Akyab season unusually unhealthy, fever of a very peculiar type very prevalent, combined with dropsical swellings of legs and feet; elsewhere general health good. In Central India health good, though cholera flits about in Rajputana; cholera in Jodhpur, Tonk, and Ajmere; health improving slightly in Jodhpur Ulwur.

THE Jullundur correspondent of the *Times of India* writes, Sept. 5, that from the official report to Government it appears that the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway does not expect to have its line completely repaired

before Nov. 1, no less than twelve bridges having been swept away. And as the Grand Trunk Road, which formerly offered an alternative route, has also been destroyed, the railway refuses to book goods beyond Jullundur at all, and no goods traffic will pass up the line till the elephant service, which the company is preparing, is organised. Lahore is also cut off from Kurrachee, owing to the floods in Sind, but the State Railway authorities promise that their line will be repaired in a fortnight, and then we are encouraged to hope that the lower section of the line will also be opened, and at last we shall have railway communication from Lahor to Kurrachee, with only the one break of the steam ferry at Rori.

It will be remembered that the preparation for the Mission included an *entente cordiale* with the Khyberees, who loyally fulfilled their engagements, and gave the Mission a safe escort as far as Ali Musjid, and for so doing were promised our protection in case Shere Ali should resent their taking our side and attack them. He is now reported to be advancing in considerable force, for the purpose of chastising these mountaineers. This, of course, throws the tribe into our arms, gives us the command of the pass, at least in a great measure, and secures by the tie of self-interest, the only one which will bind an Afghan, the friendship of this important tribe. This, while giving us a great strategical advantage, may be considered to completely annul any faint hope of reconciliation if, indeed, the tenour of the recent advices and the utterances of the Russian press, had left a lingering expectation that the Ameer might even now offer apologies and submission.

TELEGRAMS from India published yesterday morning state that the preparations for our advance on the Afghan frontier are being hastened on, and the *Daily News* published a despatch from Kussowlie that the movement will take place immediately. The *Times* telegram of 29th ult. states that the following regiments are under orders:—The 59th and 17th Queen's, the 60th Rifles, the 23rd Pioneers, a portion of the 10th Hussars, the 3rd Sind Horse, Jacob's Rifles, the 12th Punjab Cavalry, the Guides (Infantry), the 4th Goorkhas, the 29th Punjab Infantry, and two other regiments of Punjab Infantry; 7th battery, A Brigade; 11th battery, 9th Brigade, 7th company Sappers, E battery, 4th brigade, No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery, 32nd Pioneers, 5th company of Sappers, A battery, 4th Brigade, 11th battery, 11th Brigade, 5-11th, Royal Artillery, 9-11th, Royal Artillery, one garrison battery from Madras, on from Bombay, with siege train. These will be distributed among the three columns. The Government will make Lahore their headquarters for the coming winter, and will not return to Calcutta. The Foreign Office has received orders to form a camp at Lahore. This looks as if the Viceroy entertained no hopes of peace. The *Broad Arrow* of to-day says that, although Lieutenant-General Crawford Chamberlain, C.S.I., is pretty generally looked upon as destined for the appointment, he has not yet actually received the nomination, and in certain usually well-informed quarters his brother, General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., is considered to stand a better chance of receiving the chief command. That General Sir Frederick Haines will take command in person of the expedition across the frontier may be considered very unlikely. Some of the principal appointments to the staff of the expeditionary army have already been settled. Major-General Frederick Sleigh Roberts, C.B., V.C., the new frontier commissioner, and late Quartermaster-General of the Bengal Army, will take command of the column at Kotah, and will have as his brigadiers Colonels U. Alexander Cobbe, of the 1st Battalion 17th Foot, and John Adams Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant of the 1st Goorkha Regiment; Colonel Hugh Henry Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commandant of the 12th Bengal Cavalry, taking command of the cavalry brigade. Colonel Cobbe served as a volunteer before Delhi during the Mutiny, and is an officer with thirty-five years' service. Colonel Tytler has served under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier, won his



Victoria Cross for gallantry in a hand-to-hand fight in the Mutiny, and has served, moreover, in the Umbeylah, Hazara, and Looshai campaigns, obtaining mention in despatches on several occasions. Colonel Gough, the bearer of a name famous in the annals of Indian military history, is grandnephew of Lord Gough, and as brave a soldier as his hard-fighting ancestor. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny as adjutant of Hodson's Horse, was wounded at Delhi, again severely before Lucknow, has been mentioned on several occasions for "distinguished bravery," and won his Victoria Cross under circumstances of exceptional valour during the Mutiny. The headquarters staff of Major-General Roberts' column will consist of Major William Galbraith, 85th Foot, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Henry Collett, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Lieut.-General Aeneas Perkins, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, as Chief Engineer. The Quetta column, which will probably advance upon Candahar, will be commanded by Major-General Michael Biddulph, C.B., an artillery officer who served throughout the Crimean War, and who has for the last five years commanded the Rohilkund district. His brigadiers will be Colonel F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot, and Colonel Thomas Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps. The former officer served in the Burmese War with the 80th Regiment, and throughout the Crimean War with the Royal Fusiliers. Colonel Nuttall has been commandant of the Sind Frontier Force since December, 1873. He served with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1857, commanded detachments of police in the Deccan and Concan against rebel Bheels, and served in the Abyssinian campaign as second-in-command of the Land Transport Corps, for which he received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Walter Fane, C.B., of the Madras Staff Corps, is named for the command of the cavalry brigade. He is one of the best-known cavalry officers in the Indian Army. Served from 1849 to 1857 in the Punjab Irregular Cavalry, and raised the regiment of irregular cavalry known as Fane's Horse for service in China, commanding it through the campaign of 1860. Major W. C. Wolseley, of the 1st Battalion 6th Foot will serve as assistant adjutant-general with Captain R. McGregor Stewart, Royal Artillery, as assistant quartermaster-general. Lieutenant-Colonel William Hichens, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, will be chief engineer of the column. The reserve column will be commanded by Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart, C.B., who recently left England to resume command of the Lahore Division. His brigadiers will be Colonel Robert J. Hughes, 63rd Foot, and Colonel Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 15th Native Infantry. Colonel John Hills, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, will serve as assistant adjutant-general to the reserve column, and Captain E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery, as assistant quartermaster-general.

ACCORDING to the latest advices from Cabul, a portion of the Russian Embassy have proceeded thence to General Kaufman's headquarters on the Oxus.

THE reported abdication in favour of Prince Theebaw, of the King of Burma, has been speedily followed by his death. The courtesy of Mr. Cargill has favoured us with the quotation of a telegram received yesterday from Rangoon confirming the intelligence of the King's death, so that there can be no doubt that it is the case. Moung Luon, Prince Menglon-Mentha, was brought from a Buddhist monastery in 1853 to succeed to the throne vacated by the deposition of his half-brother, King Tharawadi, the insane tyrant, whose insolence caused the second Burmese war and the loss of the province of Pegu. Notwithstanding the shorn sovereignty, the titles of the late king were: "His most glorious and excellent Majesty, Lord of the Tshaddau, King of Elephants, Master of many White Elephants, Lord of the Mines of Gold, Silver, Rubies, Amber, and the Noble Serpentine, Sovereign of the Empires of Thuna-paranta and Tampadipa, and other great empires and countries, and of all the umbrella-wearing chiefs, the Supporter of Religion, the Sun-descended Monarch, Arbiter of Life, and Great King of Righteousness, King

of Kings, and Possessor of Boundless Dominion and Supreme Wisdom." As a man he is described by General Fytche, "Doubtless one of the most enlightened monarchs that has ever sat on the Burmese throne. Polished in his manner, has considerable knowledge of the affairs of State, and the history and statistics of his own and other countries. In personal character he is amiable and kind, and, according to his light, religious." He is succeeded, we learn, without any opposition by his son, Prince Theebaw, whom he designated as his heir. The former Crown Prince, or Ieng She Meng, his brother, was murdered in 1866 by two of his nephews. Out of a family of 126 children born to the King by one chief queen, four lesser queens, and upwards of 200 handmaids, eighty-four were surviving in 1876. It is to be hoped that we shall not be called to interfere for the purpose of repressing rebellion or disputes as to the succession, which are the almost hereditary custom of the family of Alompra.

SUBJECT to the necessary sanction of the Home Government, Sir Henry Daly's term of office as agent to the Governor-General in Central India, which should have expired upon his receipt of colonel's allowances on the 1st instant, is to be prolonged for some few months.

MR. HUME, Secretary to Government in the Agricultural Department, is to be sent on a mission to Siam, to endeavour to make better arrangements for the future administration of the large timber tracts in the region of the Salween river, where outrages on the persons and property of British subjects continue to be committed. He will most likely leave India early in the autumn.

A PUBLIC meeting has been held in Calcutta to vote an address to the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone for his advocacy in Parliament of the claims of the Vernacular Press to freedom of speech. The meeting was a purely native movement. In addition to this address the Bombay branch of the East Indian Association have addressed a letter of thanks to the right hon. gentleman.

WE understand that the Secretary of State has approved the instructions issued by the Government of India to the Famine Commission, but desires that the particular attention of the Commission may be drawn to the question, under what special circumstances aid should be refused to persons seeking labour-relief, whose position in life and outward appearance might justify the supposition that they were able wholly or partially to maintain themselves.

A LUCID exposition of the recent financial reforms as affecting the salt tax is given by the *Pioneer*, which argues that this tax, which has been described as crushing, is not an excessive burden. A duty of Rs.2.8 per maund is equal to one anna per seer. The recent investigations of the Madras Salt Commission show that in that Presidency, where the consumption of salt per head is said to be highest, it was 12.38lbs., or a trifle over six seers per annum. In many parts of India it is not more than 4 seers, and the general average consumption of taxed salt is not over 5 seers per head per annum. The duty, therefore, falls as a poll-tax varying from 4 to 6 annas per annum. This is collected by almost daily imperceptible instalments; it is the sole tax paid by masses of the people, except by the consumers of exciseable spirits, or drugs, or purchasers of dutiable imports. In the countries of Europe we find that the average annual incidence per head of the salt-tax in France exceeds one franc (say seven annas), in Germany rather more, in Austria and Hungary 92 kreutzers, or nearly a rupee, in Italy 2.91 lire, or say one rupee four annas. The people who pay these comparatively heavy salt taxes also pay many others. The taxation of the poor in British India can thus bear favourable comparison with that in many European countries, even taking into account the difference in wages.

THE growth of the municipal idea in the N.W. Provinces is well seen in the statistical table published a little while

ago in the local *Gazette*. It exhibits the probable receipts of the municipalities for the current year, and the proposals for their expenditure. From it we learn that the number of municipalities is eighty. They embrace a total population of two millions and a quarter, and their gross annual income is nearly twenty lakhs. Some of the towns under the Act are insignificant little places, with little money to spend, and not much to spend it on. But in many the municipal revenues are sufficiently large to make the functions of the committees responsible and important. Benares has a population of 187,000, and an income of nearly two lakhs. Allahabad, with a population of 150,000, enjoys an income of Rs.1,86,000. Agra has nearly the same population, but a somewhat smaller income. These three municipalities constitute the first class. In the present survey Oudh is excluded, or Lucknow would find a place with the three great towns of the N.W. Provinces. The second order of municipalities includes such large and wealthy towns as Saharanpur (population 45,000), Meerut (population 51,000), Farukhabad (population 74,000), Bareilly (population 91,000), Mirzapur (population 77,000), Cawnpore (population 98,000). The rich division of Meerut alone contains twenty-five municipalities, with a joint population of nearly half a million.

EVIDENTLY the Indian Post Office expects to do a brisk business in post cards, which are to be introduced on the 1st of April next. An order has gone home for no less than forty millions of cards for inland purposes, bearing an embossed stamp of one quarter of an anna, and for one million of cards for overland use, stamped one and a half anna each. These latter will carry to all parts of the civilised world, except England *via* Brindisi, and countries served by that route: post cards by that route must bear an additional half anna ordinary stamp, their share of the cost of the express mail train through the Continent.

A QUESTION of importance to banks in India was recently referred for decision by the Board of Revenue, N.W. Province, to the High Court of Calcutta. It was whether the assignment of a policy of insurance by endorsement on the back of the instrument was liable to stamp duty. The judges (Garth, C.J., and Markby and Ainslie, J.J.) were not able to agree, however, on the proper answer to be returned, the Chief Justice holding that such a transfer was not liable to any stamp duty, while the other judges were of opinion that, although the transfer did not amount to a "conveyance of property," it was liable as a collateral instrument to the stamp duty of one rupee under schedule II. clause 20 of the General Stamp Act. The whole Court was unanimously of opinion, however, that a *retransfers* of a policy by endorsement was not chargeable with any stamp duty.

THE Government having ruled that appeals to the Collector against sales of land for arrears of revenue may be admitted, the standing orders of the Board of Revenue on the subject have been modified by the insertion of the words, "Provided that parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the sale or any proceeding in connection therewith may appeal to the Collector within thirty days from the day of sale, and the purchase shall be conditional on the final order in such appeal."

THE correspondent at Simla of the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—"A curious illustration of the march of Russian civilisation came under my observation the other day. A Cabul merchant—the bazaars are filled with traders of that ilk just now—offered a China tea service for sale, cups and saucers and teapot all complete, each piece having on the bottom the Russian Government stamp, to which the merchant pointed as attestation to its being genuine, and was astonished that no delight was shown at the fact of a *Russian* article having been presented for sale; he kept reiterating the fact of his wares being pure *Russian*, and that he had just brought them from Cabul. A short time ago there was Russian Samovar of plated metal exposed for sale in a Cashmere's shop in the bazaar, as well as other articles from Russia. These are trifles indeed, but somehow they impress one with a

feeling that Russian influence is at work, and Russian articles of domestic use are being quietly brought into the market and puffed up as things either of value, interest, or of preference to British manufacture."

THE progress of speculative enterprise during the past year, according to the report of the Registrar, produced only twelve new companies, including one banking company, which was voluntarily wound-up within twelve months from its incorporation, ten mutual loan companies, and a literary society at Ootacamund. Seven of the loan companies were started by Hindoos, and three by Eurasians. The registered capital of all ten companies amounted to Rs.23,59,920. Three old companies, one being the Wynaad Prospecting Company, increased their capital by Rs.94,600, making the total for the year of Rs.24,52,520, which is eight lakhs more than the capital registered in 1876-77. Since the publication of the last report, six of the joint-stock companies in the list have ceased operations, while 72 companies and the literary society were working on 31st March last. Of these, 16 only are commercial, 54 are mutual loan, and 2 provident societies. Three companies have not a capital divided into shares. The capital of the remaining 69 is Rs.1,48,93,674.

THE accounts of the famine in Cashmere are described by a Rawul Pindi correspondent as growing worse daily. The people are said to be dying in thousands, and all who can do so are abandoning the country. The Maharajah is said to be earnestly endeavouring to relieve his people, but is not aided by his officials, who forced the holders of grain to sell their stores to them. The agents are negligent about importing supplies. The emigrants, to whom relief work was offered on the railway works, all ran away, preferring, it would seem, beggary to hard work.

THE *London Gazette* of the 1st inst. contained an order in Council making provision for the exercise of the power and jurisdiction vested by treaty in Her Majesty the Queen in and over the Island of Cyprus. The government is to be administered by a High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief appointed by the Crown. He, with the advice of a Legislative Council, is to make all necessary laws and ordinances, subject to confirmation by the Crown, through one of the Principal Secretaries of State. The said Legislative Council shall consist of not less than four, nor more than eight persons, designated by the Crown, one-half, other than the High Commissioner, being official members or holders of offices in the island, and the other unofficial members or inhabitants of the island, who shall hold office for two years, subject to reappointment. Provision is made for the case of temporary absence or incapacity of members. Powers to make grants of lands, to appoint judges, justices of the peace, to exercise the prerogative of pardon, to suspend officials, &c., are conferred on the High Commissioner, who shall be advised by an Executive Council. During vacancy, the office of High Commissioner is to be vested in the senior military officer in command of Her Majesty's regular troops in the island.

A MALTA telegram of yesterday states that the last of the Indian contingent have left in the *Lord of the Isles* and the *Scotland*. Their departure is much regretted by all the inhabitants. The conduct of the men of the contingent during their stay in Malta has been worthy of the highest praise, both as soldiers and visitors. A correspondent writes that regret is generally expressed that the Home authorities did not decide to leave one Indian regiment as part of the garrison of the island.

INFORMATION has reached the War Office of the deaths of two officers on passage home from Cyprus, from which station they had been invalided—namely, Surgeon Major R. Menzies, second senior medical officer, and Commissary R. S. Price, second senior commissariat officer; and, according to the *Broad Arrow*, a letter received from Naples states that Brigadier General Watson, V.C., who commanded the cavalry of the Indian Expeditionary Force, is

down with the Cyprus fever. He was on his way to England on leave of absence; but the fever increased to such an alarming degree that it was thought expedient that the gallant officer should land at Naples. Mrs. Watson is with her husband. The most recent telegram, however, received from Sir A. D. Home states that the sickness among the troops in Cyprus is nearly the same as before, but that the fresh cases are milder. Ague is stated to be common.

MESSRS. W. H. Allen and Co. announce for speedy publication, "Travels in Khorassan," with map, plans, and illustrations, by Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., who is a well-known authority on all frontier questions. An auxiliary to the study of the Afghan question is promised in the form of a manual of Puk'hto, or Pu'shto, the language of the Afghans, by Major G. H. Raverty.

## CYPRUS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NICOSIA, SEPT. 18.—Since I last wrote his Excellency Sir Garnet Wolseley has left headquarters on a tour round the island in H.M.S. *Raleigh*, his intention being to visit the various points likely to prove valuable in the development of the island and in its future government. We have already received accounts from Kyrinia, which announce his enthusiastic reception there by the inhabitants of that town, and this reception will no doubt prove an index of the rest. For there can be no questioning the feelings of relief and satisfaction with which both Greek and Turk have hailed the transfer of Cyprus to England. Their joy, however, seems easily and often disturbed by Rumour with her many tongues. The last *canard* is that the English rule is likely to be short-lived, and that Cyprus will once more come under the domination of the Turk. This, I found, had its origin in a telegram from Constantinople to Roufat Pasha, countermanning the order for the removal and shipment of Turkish cannon from the various towns. Considering that these, viewed in the light of modern artillery, are perhaps worth their price as old iron, if broken up, and that their removal would cost the Turkish Government about £20 a-piece by the time they reached Constantinople, the decision should have caused no surprise. Another matter that much disturbs the Cypriote mind is that passports are given to them as Turkish subjects. If, they say, we are under British rule, why should we not receive passports as British subjects? But the difficulty might easily be obviated if in their passports they were described as inhabitants of Cyprus. What especially strikes Turks, Greeks, and other natives of the place is the energy and activity of the British officials as compared with their Turkish predecessors. From the High Commissioner downwards there is an earnest endeavour to master every detail of the administration. The Commissioners and their assistants are in daily communication with the people, and personally inquire into their complaints and wants; at the same time they are doing whatever is at present possible to improve the sanitary condition of the towns and districts. The Temize, or High Court, is presided over by Mr. Cookson, an English barrister; whilst in the Lower Court is Mr. Seager, of the Royal Marines, and also a barrister-at-law. These gentlemen are assisted by Turkish and Greek assessors, and measures are now being adopted to reconstitute the Supreme and District Courts with original and appellant jurisdiction. Mr. Kellner has reviewed the accounts of Cyprus for the last five years, describing the several taxes, their yield and incidence in the past, and the prospects of the revenue in the current and next year. Arrangements have also been completed for the organisation of the Finance and Account offices, and for the audit and control of revenue and expenditure. The substitution of English for Turkish stamps has also been provided for, and the transition from English to Turkish accounts has been simplified by expedients which will overcome some of the difficulties presented by the confusion in which the Turkish currency is now involved. There will probably be a very large increase in the customs revenue of the island under British administration; but the tariff and

other important matters connected therewith are under consideration and reference to England. Although the organisation of the police was for a time delayed by the illness, which subsequently, to the regret of every one, resulted in the resignation of Major Grant, it is now being rapidly pushed forward by his successor, Col. Brackenbury. The force will be recruited from the Greek and Turkish population equally, and it will receive personal superintendence in each district. Col. Brackenbury is at present away visiting the various stations that have been selected as local headquarters. After all, it seems that Nicosia is to be the capital, and certainly this arrangement would prove the most convenient for some time to come yet. We have everything to learn about the island, and a too hasty adoption of a site would be a mistake. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the land question have finished their labours and handed in their report. Mr. Baring returns to Constantinople next week. Yesterday and to-day registered the first change in the weather. Rain and thunder, and atmosphere is much cooler. As I write a heavy storm is flashing and thundering. There is one grievance which we hope soon to see remedied here, and that is that letters leave England for Cyprus on the same day that the Cyprus mail arrives there, thus incurring a delay of six days before letters can be despatched here again. In Nicosia, although there is a good deal of fever, the general health is improving. Grave doubts are, however, entertained as to what will be its sanitary condition when the rains come and we are subjected to the trying seasons of autumn and spring. Drainage practically does not exist here, and this labyrinthine capital is not only built within far too narrow limits, but those limits are overcrowded. There are no hospitals or dispensaries for its 18,000 inhabitants, and native medical advice was, until a few days ago, to be obtained only of empirics. Now, however, the town can boast of one physician with a European diploma.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

Two European females have been appointed ticket collectors on the Nizam's State Railway.

The enlistment of Goorkhas for police on the Arakan Hill tracts has proved a decided success.

Sardar Muhammad Sharif Khan, the brother of the Ameer of Cabul, who has for some years been a sort of State prisoner at Masuri, is about to start on a pilgrimage to Mecca. It is thought that the prospect of disturbances in Cabul may have something to do with his desire to get out of British India.

The outbreak of Ludhiana disease at Rawul Pindi has spread to the horses of the 10th Hussars, amongst which there were two fatal cases out of four attacks on the 29th of August. The G Battery had lost 48 horses out of 57 attacked.

The King of Siam was presented with a son and heir to the throne by Princess Swang Waddhana on the 27th of June.

The King of Siam has appointed his Excellency Phaya Kalahome, son of the ex-Regent, to be Prime Minister of Siam.

The emigration of natives of India to the British colony of Fiji has been sanctioned by the Government of India, the Government of Fiji having made such laws and other provisions as are thought sufficient for the protection of the emigrants.

### PASSENGERS EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

From BOMBAY.—Miss Louisa Bailey, Mrs. Phipps, six children and infant, Lieut. Reid, Lieut. and Mrs. Tetley, Mr. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Dann, Lieut. T. R. P. Kane, Mr. J. R. Bell, and Mr. R. Paulin.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT BRINDISI.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. Hunter, Mrs. Hancock, child, and infant, Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth, and Mr. J. Francis.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT VENICE.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. M. H. Archdale, Mr. J. W. Reid, Mr. L. M'Iver and Col. Raich.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Rev. John Robinson, Bengali Translator to Government at Benares, Aug. 28. James Watson, Esq., M.D., late of Bath and the Medical Service, at the residence of his son, Langley House, near Slough, Sept. 27, aged 86 years.

MADRAS.—Rev. W. Taylor, at Madras. He proceeded to Madras originally in the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

H.M. FORCES.—Surg. Maj. R. Menzies, second senior medical officer with the troops at Cyprus (invalided), on passage home. Commissary R. S. Price, second senior commissariat officer at Cyprus (invalided), on passage home. [These obituary notices are per Central News Telegram, Oct. 2.] A. W. Massy, formerly of the 56th Regt. (Pompadour), at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 29, aged 42 years. Commander W. E. Esset, a lieut. in the army of the year 1827, from a fall lately. [This officer served in the first Burmese War.]

## FROM PESHAWUR TO CABUL.

A BRIEF but interesting description of the Khyber route between Peshawur and Cabul is to be found in the following narrative of the march of a troop of Horse Artillery from Cabul to Peshawur in November, 1840, which has been placed at our disposal by Lieut. General Kaye:—

NOVEMBER 12, 1840.—From Cabul the road runs east to Boodkhak, a distance of about eight miles; but our camp was about three miles E.S.E. of the village, making the march eleven miles long. The road itself good, through an open country; the Pughman hills and some other smaller on the left and left rear; and on the right another small range, which extends from Cabul to the defile entered on second march. A great deal of cultivation on either side of the road, and many water-courses; these and the narrowness of the road (the fields being wet from irrigation and impassable) made it a bad march for camels. The Sogheer river was crossed by a stone bridge; this river flows into the Cabul river to the north of the road. "Boodh" signifies an image or idol; "Khak," ashes. Mahmood of Ghuzni buried an Indian idol here. Immediately south of encamping ground, a high rocky mountain. Rain on 12th; halted 13th.

14.—Khoord Kabul,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—Road led south through a defile between the rocky mountain just mentioned (the summit of which was capped with clouds), and another range extending to Cabul. After about four miles of defile (through which runs a small stream) road entered a tolerably open country and turned eastward. Encamped south of the cloud-capped mountain; some low hills in front, and in the distance snowy peaks. Hence the road crosses the Huft Kotul, a succession of low hills. Coming from Cabul the ascents were but slight; the descent somewhat steep, with a stony ravine which leads to the valley of Tezeen.

15.—Thirteen miles. Encamped north-west of Tezeen valley running north-east and south-west, about half a mile broad. Not much cultivation; south-east of camp, far distant, a snowy range thickly studded with pine trees. ("Sufaid Koh," I suppose.)

16.—Marched down the valley (which is stony and barren) about seven miles, and encamped at the Ziarut-eh-Baba near Burik-ab. Stony and bad encamping ground.

17.—From this ground the road turns from the valley into the low hills bounding it on the right, and leads eastward to Kuttar Sung, or Kotul Sung, where there is a heap of stones marking the grave of Meer Alhum, murdered by Futeh Khan Barukzye. (Hence the name of the place.) Near by is a village, or rather was, called Ispahan; here Shah Shoojah was defeated in battle. Hence the road leads more southward still across low, stony hills to Jugduluch, where we encamped near a small ziarut. The road very stony the whole march; several ascents and descents over the low hills, none of any consequence. After leaving Kotul Surg the road passed over some tolerably steep spurs, branching from the southward. From the Toda (heap of stones) there are two roads, one of which leads to the left through the Purridurrah defile (Fairies' dell), very narrow, close under a lofty hill running nearly due north and south. The advance guns under Mackenzie had gone this road, while the column with the main body of guns were went over the hills. Encamped at Jugduluch, a miserable small valley among the low hills. Distance, thirteen miles.

Soorkhab, twelve miles S.E.—Very little variety, still through the low hills, crossing some of them, and at other times winding among them or along dry stony nullahs—beds of rivulets. Encamped on the banks of the Soorkhab (red water), a rapid stream running from south to north. Valley narrow, northern hill apparently connected with that immediately east of the Purridurrah, high and steep, the others of less height and sloping more gently. A few fields here.

Gondoomuk, eight miles E.—Road much as usual, but rather less stony; still among or over the low spurs, branching from the southern hills. Encamped on an elevated table land, gradually sloping towards the north from the snowy mountains of Rajghul, which are here plainly visible, distant some eight miles, the lower slopes covered with forests of pine, and some of the smaller hills to their summits.

Neemla, six miles E.N.E.—Descended from the high ground, and crossed a rocky stream, then passed over another spur, again a rocky stream, whence the road ascends once more to some table land, and an easy descent led us into the valley of Neemla, lying north and south. Over the second rocky stream are the remains of a rather fine bridge of stone; there is one also across the Soorkhab in tolerable repair. The garden of Neemla, about a mile south of our ground, is a pretty spot. This place is the scene of another of Shah Shoojah's defeats.

Futehabad, twelve miles E.N.E.—Road again leads among the low hills, offshoots from the Rajghul; but at length gradually descends into an open valley running east and west. Encamped on cultivated ground. In front and to the right an extensive, well-cultivated valley; to our rear the low hills, which gradually rise upwards to the snowy range.

Sultanpore, seven miles.—Road good, occasionally stony or sandy; skirts the low hills; a fine valley on the left. Encamped on sand on the base of low hills.

November 24.—Jellalabad, ten miles.—A good road through the valley on its southern verge. The cantonment is formed with its left resting on the Cabul river, and its right on the low hills before mentioned. Beyond these hills to the south extends the range of Sufaid Koh or Kajghul, covered with snow some distance below its summit, the sharp, white peaks standing out in fine relief against the blue sky. The south bank of the river is sandy, but on the north there is a broad belt of cultivation, stretching many miles eastward. It is some four miles broad, bounded on the north by the Kooner range, the lower hills bare and rocky, but some of those more distant clothed with wood. To the north-west is a tolerably high peak, but I do not think it is a part of the Hindu-Koosh range. To the east are several low hills, and to the west the view is bounded by the broad belt of hills through which we have passed, and others more lofty beyond.

Dost Mahomed, the ex-Ameer, accompanied this column from Cabul to Peshawur. The brigade consisted of 4th troop, 3rd brig. H. A., 2nd Bengal Cavalry, 1st European L. I., and 48th N. I., and was commanded by Colonel H. M. Wheeler of the last regiment. Lieut. Peter Nicholson was in political charge of the ex-Ameer. There was a halt at Jellalabad to admit of the arrival of the Ameer's family. The march of the brigade was resumed in two detachments, the last of which left Jellalabad on 10th December, 1840.

A good road, running about east south-east, skirting the low sandy hills; encamped at Summurkhail, near Ali Boghan, at the base of an insulated ridge, east of camp, the Cabul river about a mile to the north. From a mound close to camp a beautiful and extensive view was obtained of the Jellalabad valley, well wooded, and sprinkled with numerous forts; beyond, the hills of Kooner rising one above the other, and, further still, a part of the Hindu-Koosh snowy range could be discerned; this is also to be seen from the Cabul road. A little west of the town of Jellalabad, south of camp, are low hills, and the Sufaid Koh in the distance. Distance, six and a-half miles.

From Ali Boghan the road leads south a short distance, passing round the ridge, bringing it to our left hand. After proceeding some few miles among low hills towards the rising sun we entered the Dusht of Butteecote, a wide stony plain, extending south towards the snowy range, and separated from the valley of the Cabul river by a chain of low rocky hills, which continue for about ten miles east of Ali Boghan. The road then again approaches the river Cabul and leads to Char Deh, where we encamped. The river about a mile to the north; to the east some rocky hills, among which the stream enters; and to the south an extensive plain (in which is situated the village of Butteecote) bounded by Rajghul; to the right the Dusht, and north of the river a fine well-cultivated valley. Several open villages near camp. Distance fourteen miles.

December 12.—Bursole, eight miles.—From Char Deh the road led south-east, skirting the rocky hills; after about five miles it bends to the east, passing between the hills, on emerging from which it enters a well-cultivated valley, again encountering the Cabul river, to the south of which we encamped, while south of us is a wide plain, dotted over with forts; east are several low chains; and north a steep, rocky hill, along the base of which the river flows. The Rajghul, as usual, bounds the view towards the south. Several walled villages and dismantled forts.

13.—Dukka, thirteen miles.—From Busoul (or Bursole) we proceeded over a hard plain (occasionally sandy), and between some low hills in an easterly direction, to Hazarnou, a large straggling village, situated at the base of a rocky elevation. The road then made a sharp bend to the north, skirting the high land closely, there being a broad sheet of cultivation on our left, impassable from its being flooded. After rounding the hill we again turned towards the east, a firm road, many eminences on either hand, and after a few miles we passed over a small ghaut at the junction of two hills, and entered the valley of Dukka. At the summit of one of these eminences a small watch-tower commanding the pass. Lakpoora, a large town on the north bank of the Cabul river, is situated at the foot of mountains rising to the north. Dukka is a small fort on the south bank; the valley is small, in no part more than three or three and a-half miles in diameter. The Sufaid Koh no longer visible; the Khyber range in our front.

14.—Luudikhaneh,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—We traversed for some two miles a stony plain and then entered the mouth of the Khyber Pass. Just before emerging among the hills the Sufaid Koh became again visible, but was soon shut out from view. The defile into which we entered was by no means narrow (never less than fifty yards in breadth), and the hills neither steep nor difficult, but at nearly every point accessible by infantry. After about two miles of defile the passage widened considerably to about 600 yards, and here in the centre we passed an isolated eminence, on the summit of which was a small fort or breastwork constructed of loose stones and garrisoned by a company of Jezailchees. After this the pass narrowed again. We ascended considerably, but the road was by no means difficult, though everywhere stony. Stunted trees and bushes throughout the defile. Encamped on uneven ground close to the foot of the ghaut, leading over the summit of the pass. Some cultivated land rising in terraces to the summit of the hill to the south, and some rude fortifications, now dilapidated, are to be seen on the same side of the defile. Looking back, the summits of many mountains visible



to the north-west, the most distant partially covered with snow. This I imagine to be the Kooner peak. We travelled towards south-east to-day.

15.—From Luudikhaneh the road led up the side of the hill to the left, passing round two shoulders. The ascent not steep, but the road wound in and out, occasioned by various fissures or water channels in the face of the mountain. After rounding the second shoulder we descended gently into the bed of the stream, which was previously too confined and rocky to allow of guns passing. This was the case again occasionally, necessitating the road to pass over parts of the hill; the ascents on those occasions, though short and not very steep, difficult on account of awkward bends occurring at the very foot. Most of the carriages had to be unlimbered on this account, at three of the ascents. After about four miles we reached the summit of the pass, the hills receded right and left, and we entered on a broad extensive table land, sloping gently towards the east, well cultivated and sprinkled with forts, hills on all sides, but not very lofty, also a few insulated eminences. The plain sometimes stretched miles across, and here and there valleys branching off right or left. After about five miles the valley narrowed, and the descent became more sensible, and as we approached Ali Musjid we entered into a narrow defile, enclosed by precipitous rocks; this, however, only continued for about half a mile, when we passed close under the fort of Ali Musjid, and encamped about a mile lower down the glen. Distance marched to-day fourteen miles.

The Khyber hills and the defile through which we passed are tolerably well wooded, but the trees are stunted, indeed, scarce anything more than bushes. On the open land, at the most elevated part of the pass, there are many forts, and much cultivation also in the valleys branching off on either side, but the forts are the worst I have met with. They have only one tower each, and that very weak. The fort of Ali Musjid is better built and designed, but its strength consists in its situation, it being on the summit of a lofty hill, insulated and difficult of access, to the south-west of the road. The musjid, or mosque, is in the valley below. Immediately after passing Ali Musjid the hills decrease in altitude and steepness. Our direction of march tortuous to-day, but generally south-east.

16.—Jumrood, seven miles.—From our last ground we ascended the hillside on our left by a steep tortuous road; there was another road to the left, but we did not know of it, exceedingly easy, so we pulled the guns up the ascent; after which we proceeded for some distance over undulating ground, an elevated table land, and passed over one narrow defile by a well-built bridge. We then descended into the bed of a stream by a good road cut in the side of the hill. The remainder of the march lay through low hills until we debouched into the plain near Jumrood. There is another road which continues in the defile, without ascending the hillsides, but it is very circuitous.

I may as well mention here, in explanation of our finding the passage of the Khyber so free from difficulty, that Major Mackeson had just caused an excellent road to be cut through the pass, and as the Ameer's family was with us the tribes evinced no hostility towards us.

The Sikhs have built a fort here, which they call Futeeghur; the interior or citadel is on the summit of a mound, and there are two on the walls, with bastions, besides a low fausse braye; the walls appear to be tolerably solid, but the fort is by no means strong; all the walls are exposed to fire, and there is no water within.

With the exception of the hills from which we have just emerged there is nothing to bound our view. There are ranges both north and south, but very far distant, while the plain stretches boundless to the east. Very few trees to diversify the scenery. We came about S.S.E. to-day.

About four miles above Ali Musjid, in the pass, there is a "lope," said to be Grecian, on a hill by the roadside.

17.—To camp near Peshawur, sixteen miles.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE MISSION TO CABUL.

We do not under-estimate the gravity of an Afghan war, though the times have quite changed since the last catastrophe. The Afghans are brave men and stout soldiers; but it would be vain for them to attempt to make head against such forces, British and Indian, as the Government of India could despatch against them. Those whom the gods would destroy, first they madden; and if, indeed, what with Russian intrigues, their own internal disturbances, and their national haughtiness, the Afghans are insane, there may be need for a war. But this chance, valuable as it is, should teach our Government to be wise as well as bold. There is a section of the British public which bids against the Russians and the Afghans for the credit of being considered insane. We mean that section which lately tried to induce Parliament to reduce the British and Indian armies on the point of a national crisis. With the whole world unsettled, with wars or rumours of wars everywhere, from Bosnia to Cabul, that stolid stupidity which dare ask of the nation the cancelling of its assurance against national disaster is simply astounding. We are of those who think the Indian army is below its proper strength. It is just strong enough to take care of the Empire in normal times, and that is all; it could not meet the strain of abnormal demands upon it. The British portion of it

could, of course, be strengthened from England and from the regular and reserve forces, but there is no mobilisation known to the native army, and the scheme must be indeed profound which could make of necessity 2,000 Sikhs or Goorkhas where there was only 1,000 before. We speak of Sikhs and Goorkhas, because these are the native soldiers who will have to bear the brunt of the battle in countries as cold as those across our frontier. We seriously think, considering the incessant intrigues of Russia and the policy of that Power in Central Asia, that the plan of mobilising a large native army to meet any emergency ought to be no longer postponed. The native army is strong enough, along with the British troops, to make sharp work with any Afghan war, but it is not strong enough for contingencies such as a war in Europe and Asia at the same time, in which England was one of the belligerents. At all events, we ought to learn the necessity of being well prepared for war, even when we trust in peace. But we are certainly not making the best of the native army in the leisure that is now vouchsafed us. It is very evident that the nature of the native army is not in the least understood at home. We were told by the English press that the native army was not only capable of extension to any number—we think some journals went so far as to say we could carry a million native troops into Europe if we willed it—but that it was already mobilised to admit of that extension. But, in sober truth, we have no scheme of mobilisation at all. The Indian army consists of the regiments whose numbers are printed in the *Army List*, but of the mobilisation which could immediately increase it by only twenty thousand men we are sorry to say it knows nothing. The menaces of Russia and the obstructiveness of the Ameer will not be without their uses if they instruct the English people that it is not the reduction of the Indian army that they ought now to propound, but of its mobilisation. These war clouds may pass away like so many others, but we invite the worst effects of the tempest by neglecting to prepare shelter against its terrors. And armies, it must be remembered, are being raised, equipped, and drilled on the other side. The policy of waiting for a war to begin in order to find the troops for it is so thoroughly English that neither Russians nor Afghans can be supposed to regard it with favour. This is a policy that has been successful with us sometimes, but it is not a policy suited to a period when the whole world is unsettled by ever-recurring rumours and intrigues, and when the lust of warlike nations for battle and spoil is inflamed by the recent successes of the Russians in Europe and Asia.—*Times of India*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROMAN-URDÚ JOURNAL.—No. 3.—AUGUST, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The third number of the journal of the Roman-Urdú Society is now before me, and it shows that marked progress has been made in the movement since the formation of the society. The journal is better got up, contains more information than what preceded, and wide subjects for discussion are being opened up in its pages; furthermore, many native gentlemen are giving more or less support to the movement. This is as it should be. The adoption of the Roman character is a matter of serious import, and should receive much consideration and be fully ventilated.

In an unusual spirit of fairness several pages of the Journal are occupied with a report of a discussion which followed a paper on the subject by Mr. F. Drew. This discussion naturally brought forward much that is to be said on both sides; and it is only just to add that some of the objections urged against the Roman character are readily refutable.

The strong scientific argument against the Latin alphabet is the fact that its letters cannot accurately express the sounds of all the Indian languages—that, in short, the phonetic principles of languages vary—and any arrangement which would suit one would not suit another. To this the very natural reply suggests itself that the adoption of the Roman character need not influence in any way the phonetic laws of any language. The advocates of the change of character desire simply transliteration, not uniform principles of phonetics. If ten languages were to adopt the Roman character, and each of the ten were to vary somewhat in the power ascribed to every letter, the advantages of the Roman character would be in no respect diminished. If this is not so, then the dissemination of the Latin alphabet in Europe has been a disaster, and it would be well if France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England were to adopt distinctive characters suited to their respective phonetic principles.

The advantages claimed for Roman letters are mechanical and economical, and have nothing whatever to do with philology. Roman letters are easily written, easily read by anybody, and are cheaply and expeditiously printed; therefore, any information couched in Roman characters can be readily made available to masses of people. The powers of the letters have no necessary connection with their shapes, the former must always be learned for every language; the latter has not to be learned unless the alphabets differ. For instance, the sounds of some Sanskrit letters differ from the cognate sounds in Arabic; but in reading a piece of transliterated Sanskrit every one familiar with the language would accord to each letter its Sanskrit power; and the same

person, if reading transliterated Arabic, would just as naturally give the Arabicised powers to the same marks. It does not require an upright stroke with a hook to the left to suggest the correct sound of *t* to a Sanskritist; not a curl with two dots over it to assist an Arabic scholar. The Roman letter *t*, whether written or printed, would be equally effective to one conversant with the particular language to which it might be applied. Again, the mass of mankind are familiar with only one language, and one set of phonetic principles, which could be readily associated with any set of marks; it would only be a few scholars who would be even aware that there existed any conflict between the alphabetical marks and powers in any other languages.

A real objection to the application of the Roman character to Eastern languages lies in the accessory dots and marks, the misplacement or omission of which is productive of confusion and error. In the native characters the *form* of a word tends to preserve its identity; but when the many *z's*, *n's*, *t's*, *s's*, &c., are all reduced to a dead level, distinguished from each other only by dots, liable to misplacement, a goodly crop of errors must result. And, as a matter of fact, every Eastern book yet printed in the Roman character, which I have seen, is bountifully besprinkled with errors of the kind indicated. The two pages of transliterated matter in the number of the Journal before me bristle with errors of this class—the result of simple carelessness.

The first step in real education is precision of thought. Romanisers must write in one definite system of transliteration, which must be considered as unalterable as the very letters of the alphabet itself. The whims and fancies of transliterators having subsided, the commonly adopted system should be carefully and strictly applied, it being held to be as great an error to write *ka* for *kh*, as to omit the final *alif* when using the native character. In carrying this out faithfully it will be found that much of the facility claimed for the Roman character will disappear. To omit the diacritical marks is simply to abandon accuracy in favour of speed.

In so large a country as India there is room for considerable diversity without much inconvenience; and if Romanisers will print useful books carefully there is no doubt a wide field for profitable labour for them also. The great mass of the people of India are totally unable to read any character whatever, and to teach these millions of ignoramuses to read their vernaculars in the easy Roman letters is a noble work, deserving and requiring the best efforts of generous and philanthropic hearts. The friends of the native character need not fear that Roman letters will sever these poor people from their ancient and beloved literature—their present crass ignorance severs them completely from all literature whatever, so that the Roman character can in no wise prejudice them in this respect.—Yours, &c.,  
FREDERIC PINCOTT.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

### STATION TALK.

SIMLA, AUG. 28.—Affairs beyond the border have naturally been much under discussion during the past fortnight; and nearly every man one meets has a pet theory of his own to propound anent the course of action we should pursue in Cabul. It appears that the Russian Mission had been despatched in anticipation of a war in Europe, with the object of bribing Shere Ali to oppose our passage through his dominions, and securing the Russians a safe conduct, should they find themselves in a position to require it, as far as the confines of British India. I believe it is no longer a secret that had war broken out we should not have remained on the defensive in India. A force of 30,000 men, having pushed its way through Afghanistan, thrown rapidly into Samarkand and Bokhara, would have little difficulty in beating the scattered Russian troops back to the Caspian; for coming thus as deliverers the whole population must have risen in our favour. In the feasibility of such a programme the Russians fully believed. It only remained to them to steal a march while we yet slept, and persuade Shere Ali to oppose us by every means in his power. Their proposal of a joint invasion of Hindustan, to be paid for by the loot of Delhi, and cemented by the restoration of Afghan rule to the banks of the Jhelum, was one which, however illusory, a semi-savage could scarcely withstand, especially as he bore us hereditary hate, and there was a soreness of years to adjust. Naturally, then, he welcomed his Northern friend, and chuckled at the mess he had prepared for us. What counter-offers can we make? We have no territory to spare him. Money is all we could suggest, and this he has scornfully rejected for three years past. Only threats, then, remain, and the Mission, if it ever reach Cabul, will have some peculiarly unpleasant communications to make to the venomous old serpent (that is his native *soubriquet*) whose stings are no longer harmless, and whose obstinacy has brought upon him the punishment he is about to receive. It is probable the Russian Mission (if it have not departed already) will leave Afghanistan under orders from St. Petersburg as soon as news reach it of the result of the Berlin Conference. The Russians can scarcely be prepared to go to war in justification of their interference with Cabul; or, in other words, in defence of their new-found ally, else they would have quarrelled with us in Europe on the more dignified question of Turkey. Shere Ali will, therefore, find himself rather at our mercy when the terms of our friendship are being read to him. What these terms

will be is, of course, a matter for speculation only, as far as our aiders are concerned. But with tolerable certainty it may be laid down that we shall no longer permit the Ameer to close his territories to British subjects. His policy of suspicion and exclusion must give place to one of frankness and confidence in our motives. He will be required to admit a permanent Resident in Cabul with British agents wherever their presence may be deemed necessary within his dominions; and the location of one, or perhaps two, cantonments to guard strategical points. Trifling will be no longer permitted. If the terms about to be offered are more severe, now that he has shown his hand, than Shere Ali could have secured two years ago from Sir Lewis Pelly, he has only himself to blame. And no concessions, either, beyond, perhaps, a money subsidy. He will be told to "take or leave;" and, should he choose to leave, the punishment will doubtless be immediate and effective. We are in a good position at the present moment to carry out a bold policy with Cabul. The Government at home is strong enough to overrule all Liberal opposition to the Viceroy's views, and the press is roused to a sense of the danger of our situation by the coquetting of the Ameer with the Muscovite agents. On the other hand, Russia is, in her present enfeebled state, unable to lift a finger on behalf of her would-be ally thus left completely at our mercy, without a word to offer in justification of his late treacherous policy. It is therefore pleasant to know that Lord Lytton, fully supported by the Cabinet at home, is not a statesman to let slip this splendid opportunity of strengthening a vulnerable portion of our border at once and (let us hope) for ever. These are, we believe, the echoes of Simla on the Cabul question.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer*.

Mr. Charles Currie, Commissioner of Agra, died Sept. 3 of fever.

The Viceroy has nominated Sir Alexander Arbuthnot to the vice-chancellorship of the Calcutta University, in the place of the Hon. Justice Markby.

BURMAH COMMISSION.—Colonel R. D. Ardagh, of the British Burmah Commission, vacates his appointment on succession to colonel's allowances, and his place as commissioner is gazetted to Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Duff.—*Pioneer*.

CAWNPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has sent the Chaplain of Cawnpore the sum of ten pounds as a contribution to the Bells Fund of the All Souls' Memorial Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.—The Roman Catholics of Calcutta subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa have resolved to present his Grace on the 3rd of December next with a heavy purse to defray his expenses to Lisbon.

BHOOTAN.—The Darjiling paper has heard rumours of internal dissensions in Bhootan, but is unable to furnish particulars. This, however, is almost a chronic state of affairs in Bhootan, where the Penlows are constantly quarrelling amongst themselves, as they pay little attention to the Raja's authority.—*Times of India*.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—The Secretary of State in a recent despatch is said to have intimated to the Indian Government that his decision relieving a certain surgeon-major from the operation or rule 26 of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund, by which he was called upon to pay subscription to the fund as Dep. Surg. Gen. on declining promotion to that rank, may be made of general application to all officers of the Indian Medical Service similarly circumstanced.—*Madras Athenæum*.

POSTHUMOUS GREATNESS.—A Church Missionary reports that the cemetery where General Jacob, of Sind fame, lies buried, is still visited reverently by many natives, Hindu and Mahomedan. The missionary saw a Mahomedan at the General's tomb, who, being asked what he came for, replied, "I want a wife, for I am growing old; I hope to get one by the help of Jacob Sahib, surely he is a man of influence." So the man in search of a wife made his vow at the tomb, gave alms to the gatekeeper and food to the poor, and went home full of hope.—*Pioneer*.

RAILWAY CORPS.—The Government have it in contemplation, the *Civil and Military Gazette* tells us, to organise a railway corps from the native ranks. A circular has been issued to some of the native regiments to ascertain if volunteering for such service will be probable. Men over two years' service may be available to form such corps. The strength to consist of 35 havildars, 40 naicks, and 530 sepoys. They will be specially employed in the defence of railway stations. Present rates of pay and pension will be adhered to.

THE BENGAL ARMY.—It is stated by a correspondent of the Punjab paper that the total strength of combatant officers in the cavalry and infantry regiments, 8th Bengal Army, including the Punjab force and all contingents, is 820, of which the proportion should be one field officer to five captains and subalterns. But in actual numbers there are 300 field officers to only 520 captains and subalterns; 300 men with the wear and tear on them of from twenty to thirty-six years' Indian service, with less than double their number of young men to complete regiments!—*Times of India*.

SUNDAY WEATHER.—At a time like the present, remarks the Lahore journal, when meteorological observations are supposed to be of the greatest importance, it is curious to find that in some stations in Upper India no observations are permitted to be taken on a Sunday. Our contemporary adds:—"Sacred authority can be quoted to justify the most scrupulous Sabbatarian lending his

assistance to an ass on the Seventh Day, but why a philosopher in search of truth should be debarred from pursuing his inquiries on that day it is difficult to understand. We shall next hear of such an entry in a ship's log as: 'Yesterday, being Sunday, the chronometers were not wound up or the ship's position taken!'

**IN THE SMALL CAUSE COURT OF CALCUTTA.**—In this court during 1877-78 the whole number of suits instituted was 33,510, and the amount in litigation was Rs. 1,711,118, a considerably larger sum than any of the previous ten years. The judges attribute the increase in the number of suits to the great impulse given to trade by the Madras famine. During the latter half of 1877 the court was flooded with suits on rice and wheat contracts, &c., and there were several suits against the E. I. R. Company for short delivery of goods. The receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,21,219, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,53,860.—*Times of India.*

**COMMERCIAL.**—The following companies held their ordinary half-yearly meetings at Calcutta between Aug. 28 and Sept. 2. The Balasun Tea Company: dividend declared *ad interim* of 4 per cent. Central Cachar Tea Company: *ad interim* dividend declared at Rs. 2 per cent. Equitable Coal Company: dividend declared 5 per cent. Tukvar Company: *ad interim* dividend declared at 10 per cent, or Rs. 10 per share. Kursiong and Darjiling Tea: *ad interim* dividend to be declared as soon as funds permit. Singell Tea: *ad interim* dividend to be declared previous to next quarterly meeting, if agents be in a position to do so. The Calcutta Docking Company, and Watson's Patent Press Company: passed report and accounts.

**THE KHURAM VALLEY.**—In referring to a present advance into the Khuram Valley, the *Civil and Military Gazette* mentions that immediately after the subjugation of the Punjab, when Edwardes was Commissioner of Peshawur and Coke Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, the Turis of Khuram represented that they were tributaries of the Sikh, and desired to be considered British subjects, which was accordingly done. Next year a non-payment of revenue led to a difficulty. Edwardes, against Coke's wishes, decided that the Turis of Khuram should be no longer considered within British territory. The country accordingly fell under Cabul authority, which forcibly raises tribute annually. The advent of our forces would be greeted as an era of deliverance by the Turis.

**LAHOUL.**—A letter from Lahoul states that some three inches of snow fell there on the 18th of last month, and about the same date six inches fell at Ying Yinglu, which lies at foot of Bam Lanha Pass. Several native traders were delayed four or five days. A Moravian missionary, who has lived twenty-five years in the valley, declares that he has never known a snow-storm there so early as in August. The correspondent contradicts the report that famine had spread from Cashmere into Lahoul. Agriculture in Lahoul is carried on by means of irrigation, water abounds, and famine has never been known. The local authorities, however, are credited with a cheerful readiness to accept any famine relief, in the shape of money, that may be going.

**THE LATE MR. BATCHELOR.**—As an instance of the esteem in which the late Mr. Batchelor was held by the railway employes in India, we see that the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India has sent to the directors of the East Indian Railway in London the following resolution, which was unanimously passed at a late meeting of the society:—"That the Executive Council of the New Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India, representing a number of the employes on most of the lines in India, beg to submit this expression of their deep regret at the severe loss the East Indian Railway Company has sustained through the death of Mr. J. C. Batchelor, who was respected and esteemed by every railway employe who had the pleasure to serve under or be acquainted with him."—*Times of India.*

**NEW PATENTS.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Mr. Thomas Baker, of Nuzerah, in Upper Assam, but at present residing temporarily in Calcutta, tea planter, for an improved apparatus for removing rain water from newly-plucked tea leaf, and for withering the same. Mr. Joseph Clark, of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, engineer, for improvements in excavating machines. Amrijoo Pundit, resident of Amritsar, for facilitating the weaving of carpets. Messrs. John Smith and Josiah Course, of Carshalton, in the county of Surrey and kingdom of England, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for trimming bevil and other gearing. Mr. Henry Bull, of Agra, for a punkah-puller.—*Times of India.*

**BASE RUPEES.**—The Allahabad correspondent of the *Statesman* gives the following information regarding the circulation of base rupees:—"Among the silver coin issued at Allahabad from the Government Treasuries a quantity of what appears to be base coin is passed out. Servants are constantly bringing back rupees and smaller coins which they say they cannot get any shopkeeper to accept, and which, on examination, appear to be chipped or to consist of some inferior metal cleverly enclosed between two thin plates of silver. It may be that the servants are only members of an organised gang of swindlers who have counterfeit money in their possession, and which they substitute for good money paid them, but in more than one instance have I had objection raised to money at the moment of paying, and this morning I had received in person

from a Government Treasury. It is only on close inspection that the division in the plates is detected."

**DARJILING STEAM TRAMWAY.**—It is satisfactory to learn that this steam tramway company is in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact, a guarantee having been given by the local government of Rs. 140,000 per annum as a minimum gross earning. Our information is derived from the Darjiling paper, which further tells us that "the Government, being fully alive to the enormous advantages which this company will confer on the Darjiling district, has very generously, and at the same time very wisely, declined to participate in the profits of the company. Messrs. Ashburner and Co. are the financial agents and the Bank of Bengal are the bankers of the new undertaking. The list of the directors of the company includes two *ex-officio* directors appointed by Government, and the others are Messrs. E. C. Morgan, William Lloyd, G. P. Evans, and Franklin Prestage (of the E.B. Railway). The fifteen lakhs of rupees capital are almost certain to be subscribed immediately, and the estimated net earnings of the line are 45 per cent. of the gross earnings."—*Pioneer.*

## MADRAS.

### STATION TALK.

**BELLARY, SEPT. 1.**—The country at present looks in splendid condition as regards vegetation, which, whether wild or cultivated, is luxuriant in the extreme. Wells are brimful, and tanks are surplussing with a head higher than on any year since 1874. Notwithstanding the encouraging appearance of the country, one meets with a vast number of paupers, ill-clad and ill-conditioned, with no home and no future beyond the limited meal from the "Relief Camp," or the low wage from the "Relief Works." I am afraid that the levelling-down system, pursued so persistently of late years, and the breaking-up of the communal system, has not tended to better the condition of the lower orders at least. There was a good deal of truth in what a village officer said some time back: "As the Government have taken all authority from us, and as the low caste people will not now obey us, let them go to Government for support; we will not feed them." I believe that that has a great deal to do with the greater portion of the people now roaming over the country, with no object, save that of living on charity. Any one acquainted with the country twenty years ago knows that, although mendicants, cripples, and diseased persons were to be found in cantonments and large stations, they were not to be found in the villages. All that is now changed, and in the remotest hamlet he will be importuned for alms.—*Correspondent of Madras Times.*

**OOTACAMUND LAWRENCE INSTITUTE.**—The eighteenth annual report of this institution has been published, and the *Madras Athenaeum* gathers that it is prospering.

**MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.**—Government have ordered the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, to send three medical subordinates for charge of relief camps in the Vizagapatam district as soon as possible.—*Madras Athenaeum.*

**PRESIDENTSHIP OF THE MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.**—Colonel T. Weldon, Chief Magistrate of Madras, and Mr. C. D. Maclean, of the Madras Civil Service, are spoken of as applicants for the post held by Mr. L. R. Burrows, who has resigned the appointment of Acting President of the Madras Municipality.—*Madras Times.*

**DECREASE OF RELIEF.**—The *Pioneer* of the 11th ult. states that there was a decrease of 150,000 in the numbers receiving relief in Madras during the previous week. The prospect in Mysor is reported to be excellent. Prices are falling generally; there has been seasonable and sufficient rain, and the young crops are doing remarkably well.

**MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.**—The members of the Madras Volunteer Guards recently, at the St. Thome Butts, competed for the prizes kindly offered by Colonel T. Ross Church, the commandant of the corps. There were three prizes, for which twenty-two competitors fired. The first prize was won by Vol. Mackendry, the second by Vol. Smith, and the third (extra prize) by Sergeant Barrow.—*Madras Times.*

**THE MYSOR GOVERNMENT.**—According to a local paper it is rumoured in Bangalore that one of the objects of Mr. Gordon's visit to Mysor is to arrange for the temporary removal of the Government offices to Mysor. The Maharajah's guardian intends to reside near him for a portion of the year, during which time the business of the Government will be conducted at Mysor.—*Times of India.*

**TANJORE IMPROVEMENTS.**—An application, signed by the president, Mr. T. Webster, and fifteen out of nineteen commissioners, has been made to the Local Government by the Tanjore Municipal Commission for a loan of two lakhs of rupees for the improvement of the water supply of Tanjore, as resolved by the Tanjore Municipal Board. The application is made in accordance with the terms of Section 2 of Act XXIV. of 1871, and is published by the Local Government in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The rates and taxes which form the income of this municipality are as follow:—1. Rate on houses, &c. 2. Taxes on arts, &c. 3. Taxes on vehicles, &c. 4. Registration of carts. 5. Tolls. 6. Fees. 7. Magisterial fines. These are offered as security for the loan now applied for.—*Madras Times.*

## BOMBAY.

**THE JAIL ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposed reorganisation of the establishments of the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay. The new arrangements will result in a saving of over Rs. 1,500 a month.

**BERAR VOLUNTEERS.**—The Government of India have sanctioned a volunteer corps for Berar to consist of one company at Akola, and half at Oomrawuttee, the number enrolled at the latter place being considered insufficient to admit of a full company.

**STAMPS REVENUE.**—The gross receipts from stamps during 1877-78 in the Bombay Presidency and Sind have fallen considerably short of those of the preceding year, being only Rs. 41,66,462, and the decrease is said to be almost due to court fee stamps, which were less in demand, owing to the scarcity having caused less litigation.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the Bombay Legislative Council:—The Hon. Mackintosh Balfour, the Hon. Syed Hassan, El Edross, C.S.I., Colonel Charles James Merriman, C.S.I., Morarjee Goculdas, Esq., Madhohirao Zanrao, alias Bapu Sahab Naik Nimbalkur, Esq., Chief of Phaltan.

**GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.**—The earnings of the Government Central Press at Bombay during 1877-78 are estimated at Rs. 275,110, which show a decrease of Rs. 60,033 when contrasted with those of the foregoing year, but this is said to be owing to the reduction in rates charged for work executed at the Press. The total value of the work done for the different departments was Rs. 2,59,314.—*Pioneer*.

**LICENSE TAX ON PARTNERS.**—The *Times of India* is able to state that the Government of Bombay, acting, as believed, upon the advice of their legal officers, have decided that the individual partners of a firm are not liable to be assessed under the License Tax, but only the firm in its corporate capacity. The timely appointment of the Hon. Desabhoj Framjee to hear appeals did much to lessen the dissatisfaction which was justly felt at the way in which the assessment was begun, and the announcement which we are privileged to make above will no doubt still further conduce to the same end.

**KARACHI FISHERMEN AND THE SALT TAX.**—The Mohanas or fishermen of Karachi have forwarded a lengthy memorial to the Commissioner in Sind, praying that they may be exempted from paying the enhanced salt tax; they are large consumers of salt, which they use for the purpose of salting and curing fish. On no class of the community does the enhanced tax bear more heavily than on Mohanas, who have represented in their memorial that persistence in enforcing the tax on them will result in nothing more nor less than driving them to abandon their calling altogether, a consummation by no means to be desired, we should think, by the public.—*Friend of India*.

**ATTEMPT TO POISON.**—An attempt was recently made to poison the sister of the Chief of Veerpur. The lady in question, finding the *khana* disagree with her palate, looked into the food and found some sparkling grit, which of course roused suspicion. Some of the food was given to a dog, which shortly afterwards began to foam at the mouth, with other signs of arsenical poisoning. The chief, satisfied that some attendant of the lady in collusion with the instigator were the culprits, has obtained sanction to criminally try the case in his court, as the ladies of the zenana are precluded putting in a personal appearance before a British court.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE KHOJA COMMISSION.**—We understand that a petition to his Excellency the Governor in Council is in course of being signed by the Khoja community of Bombay, praying that the proposed commission to inquire into and report upon the Khoja customs as to intestate succession should not be issued, inasmuch as, for the last 135 years, all matters in relation to the customs and usages of the Khojas have been decided by the respective Khoja leaders and have never been before a law court, except in the recent case of the estate of Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy, deceased; and as the Act to be passed on the report of such commission would probably take away the right of his Highness Aga Khan to decide cases of intestate succession.—*Times of India*.

**THE RUGBEIAN DINNER.**—The Rugby dinner given on Saturday, 7th ult., by H.E. Sir Richard Temple was a great success. About thirty old Rugbeians attended, only one of whom was a contemporary of the Governor. After dinner his Excellency made a short speech enumerating all the distinguished men who belonged to his decade, and successfully challenging any old boy of a later decade to produce a list that could at all compare to that of the well-known men trained under Dr. Arnold. With this exception there was no formal speaking. The idea of this dinner was probably due to the Harrow dinner lately given by H.E. the Viceroy, but it may be remembered that some four years ago Mr. Branson got up a Rugby dinner in Bombay.—*Times of India*.

**THE GONDUL STATE.**—The government of the Gondul State has been conducted for several years by European officers of acknowledged administrative ability, and that Major Scott, like his predecessors, is no exception to the rule may be seen in the many works of public utility, and in reforms political, judicial, and fiscal. Moreover, if the contentment and prosperity of a people be a gauge

of good government, Gondul unquestionably wins the palm. Notwithstanding this it seems that Government intends to make Gondul a joint administration by giving Major Scott a native colleague. This policy is late in the day to begin now, and will be looked upon by the Gondul body politic as out of season.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**SUPERSTITIOUS CHARITY.**—We are exceedingly surprised to learn that the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik at the time of the last lunar eclipse, got himself weighed with rupees, amounting to 9,500, and set these apart to be distributed to mendicant Brahmins. Our readers are doubtless aware that this was formerly a favourite mode of obtaining righteousness in this country among Rajahs. Who would have supposed that the Hon. Mr. Mandlik would have done such a thing? Let it not for a moment be supposed that there is any charity in this. These mendicant Brahmins are the last persons in the community who are in danger of dying of starvation. The act of the Hon. Mr. Mandlik will be regarded throughout India as a glorification of Brahminism, of the system that has proved such a curse to this country.—*Bombay Guardian*, Sept. 7.

**RETURN OF THE 9TH BOMBAY N. I.**—H.M.S. *Simoom*, from Cyprus, arrived in harbour on 9th ult. at 6.30 a.m. with the right half-battalion of the 9th Bombay N. I., consisting of 463 rank and file, including followers, who landed at the Carnac Bunder at 1 p.m., in two transport tugs and four barges. After a short while the men fell in, and, headed by the band, marched to their old quarters behind the Crawford Markets. Along the whole way, which was crowded with spectators, tremendous cheers were given, to which the 9th cordially responded. A prosperous and cheerful voyage was experienced, with the exception of a few days' intense heat in the Red Sea. No mishaps occurred. The men looked as fresh and vigorous as when they started, and seemed delighted that they had been privileged to sail on European waters.—*Times of India*.

**BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—At a special general meeting of the policy-holders of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, held, pursuant to notice, on the 26th of August, Mr. N. Spencer, jun., Second Judge of the Small Cause Court, being in the chair, Mr. W. Maidment, Assistant Secretary to Government, Military Department, was unanimously elected secretary to the society. This society, which has for its motto, "Alterum alterius auxilio eget," seems to be doing much good in a quiet way. It was established in 1871, and registered on 21st March in that year under Act X. of 1866. It does not appear to have courted notoriety, and yet we find by a reference to the annual report for the past year that there were 122 policies in force on 31st December last, held by 110 members, assuring Rs. 3,75,000, and yielding Rs. 17,137-6-6 in annual premiums. The accumulated fund on that date was Rs. 46,550-9-9, being equal to 85 per cent. of the premia received on account of the policies in force. The society deserves to be better known. The management of its affairs appears to be in good hands, and conducted with prudence at very moderate cost.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**VACCINATION BILL FOR KARACHI.**—The *Bombay Government Gazette* contains a Bill to prohibit the practice of inoculation, and to make the vaccination of children in the town of Karachi compulsory. The following is a statement of "objects and reasons" appended to the Bill:—"The town of Karachi has been visited within the last few years with destructive outbreaks of small-pox, resulting in great mortality among the people. Experience has proved that the present system of voluntary vaccination has failed to supply a sufficient and effectual safeguard against the recurrence and spread of this dangerous malady. Instances have also been brought to light showing that the injurious practice of inoculation is to some extent prevalent in the Province of Sind; and that it has been fruitful in introducing and spreading contagion. The existing laws do not provide any adequate means for the prevention and punishment of this highly dangerous practice. It is therefore proposed by this Bill to prohibit, under express penalties, the practice of inoculation, and to make suitable provision for the introduction of a system of compulsory vaccination. A similar Bill for the town and island of Bombay was some time ago introduced into the Legislative Council, a representation in favour of such a measure having been previously received from the Bombay Association. The principle of the Bill had also the approval of the leading native gentlemen in Bombay, and the measure finally passed into law in the beginning of 1877. It has since been found to work efficaciously and to the general satisfaction of the public. Compulsory vaccination has long since been the law in England, and in most other European countries, with consequences most beneficial to the human race."

The actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India to the end of August has been Rs. 1,29,95,490, which is Rs. 2,88,819 in excess of the estimated loss.

The quantity of cotton exported from British Burmah in July last was 8,268 cwts., valued at Rs. 1,84,647.

For the months of April to July last the amount of Indian salt revenue was Rs. 2,16,13,432, as compared with Rs. 2,22,65,754 in the corresponding period of last year.

The construction of a chemical laboratory has recently been sanctioned by the Madras Government in connection with the Madras School of Agriculture.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

## OUR TRUE AFGHAN POLICY.

THE military preparations which have been so promptly made by the Indian Government remove all doubt as to what degree of pressure will be put upon Shere Ali. It is evident that we shall not remain content with a mere military demonstration if the Ameer continues in the same hostile mind that he is in at present. Whether he will meet us boldly in the field, or will draw us on to advance into his territory, matters little at the present moment, and in face of the great preparations being made along the Indian frontier all Shere Ali's power must be held to be insignificant. But the strategic aspect of the question is, after all, of the least importance. When it comes to fighting, either to the capture of a fortress or the forcing of a pass, we know what we can do, and how to do it most expeditiously and thoroughly. But while we are clear on the military points, which may be summed up, in the first stage, as the concentration of large bodies of troops on the Afghan frontier, and in the second as an advance on certain points in overwhelming and irresistible strength, we do not appear to be so unanimous as to the political advantages which are proposed as the price of a costly and troublesome war. It is almost a truism to say that when one nation enters upon hostilities with another it has some clear and definite object which will be exacted from the vanquished as the reward of the conflict. The penalties of empire are so great, and the responsibilities of English rule in India so various and so wide-reaching, that it is impossible to enter upon a war without the firm resolution to secure advantages that must be of permanent utility. The pressing question, then, in the present crisis, is, What is our best Afghan policy? What are the objects which we should place before us on forcibly entering the dominions of Shere Ali? We propose to consider in some detail these points, which most writers on the subject have studiously avoided.

The principal portion of the foreign policy of the Indian Government centres round its relations with Cabul. The movements of Russia in Central Asia are,

comparatively speaking, of importance only because they influence the ruler of Cabul so far as to make him adopt a more hostile attitude than his predecessors did when their State was really far more powerful than it is at present. Both because of its strategical advantages, as well as for the great hold which its importance has acquired upon the mind of the peoples of India, our foreign policy has always been, and must always be, to hold a preponderating influence in Cabul. The friendly reception of a Russian Mission and the refusal to receive an English Embassy demonstrate beyond all doubt that we possess no influence at all in the council chamber of Shere Ali. It is not a question of dividing political influence in Afghanistan with Russia as we do in Persia. We have lost our hold upon the respect of Shere Ali, and Russia has obtained that which is a vital necessity to our Government in India, and which General Kaufmann can only have striven for for the purpose of causing us annoyance and of enhancing his own prestige. It is idle to deny that, thanks to our own masterly inactivity, Russian diplomacy up to the present point has achieved a success, and it rests entirely with ourselves whether its later stages are to be equally advantageous. We can only hope to counteract the effects of General Stoletoff's mission by a vigorous policy, following, if needs be, a victorious campaign. To overthrow Shere Ali and then to recede within our present frontier, with some nominal concessions on the point of diplomatic representation, would be to court a repetition within a few years of Russian energy south of the Hindoo Koosh. The concession of the right to appoint diplomatic agents in the chief cities of Afghanistan would at the present moment avert the dire necessity of war, but it will not suffice as the outcome of a great and difficult campaign. We must march into Afghanistan with a firm resolution on two points. In the first place, Shere Ali must be deposed. His hostility towards us is not the growth of yesterday. It must have become a second nature with him to have so blinded him to the risks of his present policy. We cannot delude ourselves with the belief that after engaging in a war with him it may be possible to contract a fresh friendship with the conquered Ameer, such as we did with Dost Mahomed. If we are compelled to enter Afghan territory without meeting a humble tender of apology, we must cast away all hope of restoration or restitution of friendship with this ruler. With such a man it will be impossible to enter into any relations whatsoever. Whether he ends his days as a pensioner in India or in Turkestan, he must be deemed to have ceased to reign the instant we resort to the extreme measures which we are now so diligently putting into train.

In the second place, all Russian pretensions to political influence south of the Oxus, and any presence of Russian Residents in that region, must be declared to be incompatible with the preservation of our predominance in the countries south of the Hindoo Koosh.

The effect of the Russian Envoy's reception at Cabul must not only be neutralised, but effective precautions must be adopted to prevent a repetition of the experiment. But in order to accomplish so much the country must be prepared to support a very bold policy. If Shere Ali has to be deposed, and there appears to be no other alternative, we must be prepared to undertake the Government of Cabul, either through a nominee of

our own choosing or directly by annexation. Both of these plans are attended with risk and grave responsibility. Should we place one of the younger members of the present dynasty upon the throne (and if Yakoob Khan be, as is reported, incapacitated by harsh usage from exercising that power to which his former abilities and his birth alike entitle him, we have scarcely any other choice), we must arouse the hostility of every other member of the family, and we never can be sure that our own candidate will remain true to us in any future crisis. We cannot hope to destroy in a single campaign all the traditions of the Durani monarchy. Yet the greater responsibility of accepting the complete administration of the country by ourselves makes us loth to sanction so advanced a step. It may come to that in the end, but we shall probably accept the compromise, although we may have little faith in its successful working. Our object is to bring English bayonets as near as possible to the passes of the Hindoo Koosh and to Herat. We may rest satisfied if that can be secured without formally annexing Afghanistan; but at any cost that result must be obtained. Bearing this fact in view, and remembering Russia's recent action in Bokhara and south of Ferghana, we must perceive the necessity for an advance to Candahar. At Candahar we are sufficiently near to Herat, so long as Russia does not occupy Merv. The capital of Southern Afghanistan being in our hands, and the passes between it and the Indus in our possession, there would remain no obstacle worthy of the name to prevent us concentrating a sufficient force at Candahar in any future crisis. We could leave to the Afghan prince, our own nominee, all the northern portion of Cabul, and we could enable him to consolidate his hold upon the trans-Hindoo Koosh region. The annexation of Candahar would not add much to our own responsibilities, or detract much from the value of the dominions of the Afghan ruler. It would, of course, place his country at our feet, but that is exactly what we must accomplish. Shere Ali has himself alone to blame for the fact that an occupation of Quettah was undertaken, and that a similar advance to Candahar is projected, and the Afghans themselves can scarcely fail to recognise in the mad action of their ruler the cause of a violation of their territory. An advance to Candahar is, after all, only the first step on the road to Herat, just as the permanent occupation of the Khurum Valley is the first move towards the capital. The sign of the times is that Cabul is gravitating either towards India or towards Russia; it can no longer maintain its neutrality. It behoves us to act in order that it may not be doubtful which country is supreme there. With an English garrison at Candahar, and English Political Agents at Herat and Balkh, on terms of alliance with the Turcomans, and with Cashmere slowly tightening her hold from Gilgit on Mastuj and Baroghil, England could rest satisfied that Russia, whenever she advances, can be stopped in the passes of the Hindoo Koosh and before Herat. If those measures be the result of a war with Afghanistan the country would cordially endorse the most vigorous of policies as the wisest and the most statesmanlike.

Major Sandeman left Dera Ghazee Khan on August 3 and proceeded *via* the Khetran Valley and the Marri and Bugti hills to Quettah, where he was expected to arrive last month. The left wing of the corps of Jacob's Rifles and a detachment of 250 troopers of the Sind Horse have been ordered to proceed to Quettah to join Major Sandeman.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Aug. 30.)

CRESSWELL.—Mr. P. H. Cresswell, assist. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transd. from the Empress Bridge to the Ghotki Div.

MARTELLI.—Capt. N. C. Martelli, offg. polit. asst. 1st cl., is appd. to be polit. asst., 3rd cl., from July 29, 1878, and is posted to Shujangurh as asst. to the agt. to the Gov.-Gen. in Rajputana, v. Capt. Burton, dec. Capt. Martelli will continue to offic. as polit. asst., 1st cl.

THOMPSON.—The reversion of Capt. R. S. Thompson, Hyderabad Residency, from offg. asst. comr. 2nd cl. to asst. comr. 3rd cl., consequ. on Mr. Taj-ud-Din Hussain's return from priv. leave, is cancelled, and that offr. will be held to have reverted to his substantive position in the 3rd cl. on March 12, 1878.

WAY.—Mr. R. A. Way, asst. engr., 1st grade, Rajputana State Railway, offic. as exec. engr. of the Agra Div. Rajputana State Railway during absence of Mr. R. Gompertz, exec. engr. 2nd grade, on the leave granted to him.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 7.)

ARBUTHNOT.—The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon. W. Markby.

BEAN.—The order appointing Mr. M. Bean, actg. com. of the I.G.S. Ava, to officiate as supt. of the Govt. Dockyard at Kidderpore, in addition to his other duties, v. Mr. Platts sick, is confmd.

BISCOE, Capt. J. S., S.C., dep. examr. of accts. Punjab, Northern State Railway, is placed in independent charge of the accts. of the open section of that railway.

BROWNLOW, Col. H. A., R.E., supt. engr., 1st grade, off. inspr. gen. of irrign., and dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D., is prom. to chief engr. 3rd class, and appd. chief engr. and suc. to the Govt. of the N W Prov and Oudh, in the P W D, irrign. branch, v. Maj Gen Greathed. Col Brownlow will continue to officiate as inspr. gen. of irrign. in P W D secretariat of the Govt. of India.

BULL, H., asst. engr., is appd. to officiate as exec. engr. of the Agra Div. Military Works, during the absence on priv. leave of Capt. Turner, R.E., exec. engr.

DOVETON, Capt. H., R.E., exec. engr. 2nd grade, offg. dep. consltg. engr. to the Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Sind, is appd. depy. consltg. engr. from June 17, 1878.

FURNIVALL.—The action of the Govt. of the N W P and Oudh, appointing Mr. W. C. Furnivall offg. director of State railways, Central System, and ex-officio joint sec. to that Govt. in the railway branch, to offic. as chief engr. and sec. to that Govt. in the P W D, in add. to his present duties, during absence of Col Fraser on leave, is confirmed.

GREATHED.—The Govt. of India is pleased to accept the resignation of his appt. in the P W D, tendered by Maj Gen W W H Greathed, C.B., R.E., chief engr. and secy. to Govt. N W P and Oudh, irrign. branch, from July 28, 1878, the date of expiry of his furlough.

GREGORY, J., exec. eng., 2nd grade (temp. rank), Rajputana, is retransd. to Bombay.

HANKEY, H., is permitted to resign H. M's. Bl. C.S. from 1st Jan. last.

HASLAM, A. J., assist. engr. 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transd. fr. Indus Surv. to Soan div.

JEWETT, T. H., temp. assist. engr., 1st grade, is posted to the Allahabad div. mil. works.

MATHEW.—The Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to app. the Rev. H. J. Mathew, chaplain of Simla, to be archdeacon of Lahore, from Aug. 2.

MCKELVEY, T., asst. supt., 1st grade, Telegraph Dept., is app. to offic. as supt. 3rd grade, during the absence on priv. leave of Mr. J. C. Douglas.

PLATTS.—The squad. order issued by the supt. of Marine, Eastern div., apptg. Mr. W. J. Platts, commdr. I.G.S. *Sir W. Peel*, to offic. as supt. of the Govt. Dockyard at Kidderpore, in addition to his other duties, v. Mr. Wells, on furl., is confd.

SARGEANT, Capt. R. A., R.E., examr. of accts. third-class, 1st grade, temp. supp. engr., 3rd grade, and offg. consult. engr. to Govt. of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutt, is transd. from accts. estab. and appd. dep. consult. engr. fr. Aug. 11.

SIVEWRIGHT, R., asst. engr., 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is posted to Ghotki div., April 20.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 4.)

Mr. L. Hare is appd. to be an asst. mag. and coll., and is posted to Dinagore.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, asst. mag. and coll., 24-Pergunnahs, is appd. to have charge of Goalundo div. of Furreedpore dist. during ab., on leave, of Mr. R. Carstairs.

Mr. C. A. Kelly, offg. dist. and sess. judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months.

Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, jt. mag. and dep. coll. Moorshedabad, is appd.

to act as dist. and sess. judge of Jessore, during ab., on leave, of Mr. C. A. Kelly.

Mr. L. G. Smith, sub asst. conservator of forests, on prob., joined the Darjeeling div.

Mr. P. Nolan, offg. jt. mag. and dep. coll. 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. A. Forbes, jt. mag. and dep. coll., 24-Pergunnahs.

M. E. E. A. Kuster, assist. engr. 2nd grade, is transfd. fr. Northern Drainage and Embankment div. to Gunduk div., which he jd. on Aug. 15, 1878.

Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman, asst. engr. 2nd grade, to Mahanuddy div., which he jd. on Aug. 20, 1878.

Mr. A. Hayes, asst. engr., 2nd grade, jd. Cossye div. on Aug. 27, 1878.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 7.)

Mr. W. Irvine, jt. mag. 2nd grade, Farukabad, is appointed to officiate as mag. and coll., Farukabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

From that date on which Mr. H. Dashwood retires from the service, Mr. H. A. Harrison, offg. dist. and sessions judge, to be confirmed in that appointment; and Mr. W. H. Smith, settl. offr., 1st grade (on furl.), to be mag. and coll.

Lieut.-Col. M. G. Clerk, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India, is appointed to officiate as cantonment mag. of Benares during the absence on leave of coll. W. T. McGrigor.

Surg. A. Cameron, civil surg. Sultanpur, to be in visiting med. charge of Partabgarh during the absence of Mr. G. D. McReddie.

From 27th July, 1878, the date on which Mr. J. T. Crawford proceeded on leave—Mr. W. Blennerhassett, assist. commr., 2nd grade, to officiate as assist. commr., 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, assist. commr., 3rd grade, to officiate as assist. commr. 2nd grade.

From the 3rd Aug., 1878, the date on which Major I. Low took charge of the Sultanpur district—Major R. H. de Montmorency, dep. commr., 3rd grade, to officiate as dep. commr., 2nd grade; Major I. Low, assist. commr., 1st grade, to officiate as dep. commr., 3rd grade; Capt. C. S. Noble, assist. commr., 2nd grade, to officiate as assist. commr., 1st grade.

From the 10th Aug., the date on which he assumed charge of his office at Lucknow; Mr. W. C. Bennett, assist. commr., 3rd grade, to officiate as assist. commr., 2nd grade.

From the 16th Aug., 1878, the date on which Mr. M. L. Ferrar returned from privilege leave—Capt. C. S. Noble, offg. assist. commr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assist. commr., 2nd grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, offg. assist. commr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assist. commr., 3rd grade.

From Aug. 23, 1878, the date on which he made over charge of the Sultanpur dist.—Major I. Low, offg. dep. commr., 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. commr., 1st grade; Mr. W. Blennerhassett, offg. asst. commr., 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. commr., 3rd grade; and Capt. T. R. Cowie, offg. asst. commr., 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appt. as asst. commr., 3rd grade.

Mr. J. A. Marcel, offg. joint mag., 1st grade, is transfd. from Hamirpur to Cawnpur.

Mr. A. Grant, exec. engr., Aligarh div., Ganges Canal, to be a special mag.

Lieut. Col. M. G. Clerk, offg. cantonment mag., Benares, to be a mag. of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. Good, asst. engr., is transfd., as a tempy. measure, from the Aligarh to the Mat Branch Extension Div., Ganges Canal.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept. 5.)

The services of Surg. Maj. H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., sanitary commr., Punjab, have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., fr. Sept. 1.

Surg. Maj. S. C. Courtney, civil surg., Peshawar, to offic. as sanitary commr., Punjab, during the abs. of Surg. Maj. H. W. Bellew.

Mr. A. R. Shaw, coll. of customs, from Mooltan to the Punjab Mines Div., during the abs. on special duty of Dr. H. S. F. Warth, or until further orders.

Mr. J. R. Drummond, asst. commr., Murrree, is invested, temporarily, with the powers of an asst. commr. with full powers, as defined in Sec. 32 (a) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877.

Mr. L. H. Griffin, offg. sec. to Govt., Punjab, was detained on duty by H. M's. Sec. of State for India, on the expiration of the priv. leave of absence granted to him in Punjab Govt. Gazette notific. No. 1760, dated Apl. 25, 1878, and rejoined his appt. at Simla on the afternoon of Aug. 17, relieving Mr. J. G. Cordery.

Surg.-Maj. W. Ffolliott, R. A., is apptd. to act as supt. of the Ferozepore Jail, during the abs. on priv. leave of Surg.-Maj. D. N. Martin, 30th (Punjab) N. I.

The Rev. A. Bailey, of the Church Mission Society, is appointed to offic. as chapln. of Amritsar, during the abs. on leave of Rev. Mr. Stamper.

Mr. B. A. Fox, extr. asst. commr. 3rd cl. 2nd grade, is promtd. to 3rd cl. 1st grade, v. Gopal Sahai, dec.

Surg. Maj. W. Center, prof. Lahore Med. School, and chemical examr. to Govt. Punjab, has obtd. priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. 7 days, fr. Aug. 31.

Surg. Maj. T. B. Brown, prinpl., Lahore Med. School, is appt. to offic. as chem. examr., to Govt. Punjab, in add. to his other dus. durg. abs. on leave of Surg. Maj. Center.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 7.)

The appointment of Surg. R. H. Robinson, 8th M.N.I., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Sitabaldi, is confirmed.

Surg. J. C. Dorman, att. to the Detachment of the Royal Scots Reg., assumed medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Saugor, in addition to his other duties, on the 6th March, 1878.

Surg. Maj. T. Oughton, Army Med. Dept., in medical charge of Eur. Details on Hill Fort, Sitabaldi, will, without prejudice to his own duties, take charge of the Regimental Hospital and Lock Hospital (no passed officer being available) during Surg. R. Warder's indisposition.

Surg. R. H. Robinson, Indian Med. Dept., assumed medical charge of the 8th Reg., M.N.I., Native Details, and Lock Hospital, Sitabaldi, on the 31st Aug., 1878, vice Surg. Maj. T. Oughton, Army Med. Dept., relieved.

Mr. H. E. Hadden, Assist. Engr., 2nd grade, is posted to 1st Div. Chattisgarh Railway.

#### ASSAM.

(Shillong, Aug. 21.)

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Campbell, offg. dep. commr., 3rd grade, Goalpara, the following temporary arrangements are sanctioned:—

Mr. H. F. Matthews, c. s., offg. dep. commr., 4th grade, Nowgong, is transfd. on public grounds, to the dist. of Goalpara, and is placed in charge of that dist.

Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, asst. commr., 2nd grade, Jorhat, Sib-sagar, is transfd. on public grounds, to the dist. of Nowgong, and is placed in charge of that dist. during the absence of Col. A. K. Comer.

Mr. G. W. Place, c. s., asst. commr., 3rd grade, Cachar, is vested with the powers of an asst. inspr. of immigrants, under Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.), in that dist.

#### BRITISH BURMAH, ASSAM, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, Bl. c. s., is confmd. in the appt. of jun. sec. to the Chief Commr. of British Burma, from July 26 last.

The servs. of Col. H. S. Bivar, late dep. commr. of the 1st grade in Assam, are placed at the dispos. of the mil. dept. from the 15th March, 1878, the date on which he attained the age of 55 years, and ret. from civil employ.

Lieut. B. A. N. Parrott, asst. commr., 4th grade, and offg. asst. commr., 2nd grade, in British Burma, to offic. as asst. commr. 1st grade, from May 20 last, v. Mr. J. C. Davis, whose servs. have been placed at the dispos. of the Foreign Dept.

Mr. F. W. Fox, c. s., to offic. as asst. commr., 2nd grade, v. Lieut. Parrott.

Mr. E. S. Symes, c. s., to offic. as asst. commr., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Fox, fr. the date on which he passed the dept. exam. in Burmese by the 1st or lower standard.

Mr. K. G. Burne, to offic. as asst. commr., 1st grade, in British Burma, from May 21 last, during the abs. on leave of Mr. A. Hough.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, c. s., asst. commr., 4th grade, and offg. asst. commr., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. commr., 2nd grade, v. Mr. Burne.

Mr. K. G. Burne, asst. commr., 4th grade, and offg. asst. commr., 1st grade, in British Burma, to offic. as asst. commr. 2nd grade, from June 1 last.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, c. s., asst. com. 4th grade, and offg. asst. com., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. comr., 3rd grade, fr. 1st June last.

Mr. G. D. Burgess, c. s., asst. com., 2nd grade, and offg. asst. com., 1st grade, in British Burma, to offic. as dep. commr., 4th grade, fr. 19th June last, date on which Mr. C. J. F. S. Forbes assumed charge of the newly-created district of Tharrawaddy.

Mr. K. G. Burne, asst. com., 4th grade, and offg. asst. com., 2nd grade, to offic. as asst. com., 1st grade, vice Mr. Burgess.

Mr. W. G. Jackson, c. s., asst. com., 4th grade, and offg. asst. com., 3rd grade, to offic. as asst. com., 2nd grade, vice Mr. Burne.

Mr. P. C. H. Snow, c. s. super. asst. com., to officiate as asst. com., 3rd grade, v. Mr. Jackson, from the date on which he passed the dept. exam. in Burmese by the 1st or lower standard.

Lieut.-Col. A. G. Duff, dep. com. of the 1st grade in British Burma, to be com. v. Col. R. D. Ardagh, who vacates his appt. on succession to Col.'s allowances, from the date of Col. Ardagh's relief by Lt. Col. Duff.

Maj. W. C. Plant, deputy com. of the 2nd grade, offg. 1st grade, to be dep. comr. of the 1st grade, v. Lt. Col. Duff.

Maj. G. A. Strover, dep. com. of the 3rd grade, offg. 2nd grade, to be dep. comr. of the 2nd grade, v. Maj. Plant.

Maj. W. G. Hughes, dep. com. of the 4th grade, to be dep. comr. of the 3rd grade, v. Maj. Strover.

#### MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, Aug. 25.)

ATKINS—AIRCH.—Regl. order confmd. Aug. 7, 1878, appointing Capt. W. Atkins, wg. offr. and offg. wg. com. 6th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other du. as offg. wg. com. v. Lieut. Col. C. P. Hunter, app. 2nd in com. 37th N.I. Dated Aug. 13, 1878, making the following apps.:—Capt. W. J. Aitch, wg. offr. and Q. to offic. as wg. com. in add. to his other dus. Lieut. C. H. Westmoreland, wg. offr., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other dus.

BALL.—Regl. order confmd., dated Aug. 19, 1878, appointing Lieut. E. A. Ball to offic. as interp. to 1-16th Foot, with effect from July 15, 1878, during abs. on leave of Capt. J. Fitzgerald, no other qualified sub. being available.

BOLTON, Lieut., 4-60th Rifles, a candidate for the Bl. s. c., to be off. wg. offr. (on prob.) to 4th Goorkhas.

BISCOE—ABBOTT—YOUNG.—Regl. order confmd., dated Aug. 19, 1878, making the following apps. in 19th B. Lancers, consequent on depart. on furl. of Maj. A. G. Owen:—C. W. W. Biscoe, squad. com. to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Col. H. Melvill; Capt. G. M. Abbott, squad. offr. to offic. as squad. com. v. Major A. G. Owen; Lieut. E. A. Young, squad. offr. and adj. to offic. as squad. com. in

add. to his other duties, v. Capt. W. W. Biscoe, no capt. being available.

**CAMPBELL**, Lieut., 15th Huss., a candidate for the Bl. s. c., to be off. squad. offr. to 4th Bl. Cav., on promotion.

**CAMPBELL**.—Regl. ord. confmd. dated Aug. 3, 1878, appg. Lieut. T. T. Campbell to offic. as interp. to 4-60th Rifles, fr. the 1st idem, during abs. on leave of Lieut. G. C. Kitson.

**CLUTTERBUCK**.—Regl. ord. confmd., dated Aug. 3, 1878, appg. Capt. T. S. Q. Clutterbuck, att., to offic. as wg. offr. to 9th N.I., with effect fr. June 8, 1878, v. Capt. R. A. Price, on furl.

**DENNYS**.—Moradabad station ord. confmd. dated Aug. 8, 1878, appg. Lieut. C. J. Dennis, wg. offr. 28th N.I., to offic. as station st. offr. in add. to his other du., fr. that date.

**DUN**.—Regl. ord. confmd., dated Aug. 12, 1878, appg. Lieut. E. W. Dunn, wg. offr. 34th N.I., to offic. as adj. in add. to his other du., with effect fr. July 25, 1878, during abs., on leave, of Lieut. W. G. Dunsford.

**FITZGERALD**.—Regl. ord. confmd., dated Aug. 19, 1878, appg. Lieut. Lord F. Fitzgerald, 2-60th Rifles, to offic. as adj., fr. 4th idem, during abs., on leave, of Lieut. F. S. Marsham.

**FRANKS**.—Lt. Col. W. A., Bl. Inf., to be offg. 2nd in com. 22nd N.I., during absence on furl. of Lieut. Col. B. T. Stafford.

**HAMILTON**.—BAYLEY. —Reg. ord. confmd. dated Aug. 2, 1878, appg. Lieut. J. S. M. Hamilton to be asst. instr. of mus. to 92nd Foot, v. Lieut. H. Bayley, fr. May 3, 1878. Dated July 29, 1878, apptg. Lieut. Hamilton to offic. as instr. of musy. fr. May 3, 1878, is hereby cancelled.

**HAY**.—Regl. ord. confmd., dated Aug. 12, 1878, making the following appts. in 7th B. Cav. with effect fr. 9th idem :—Capt. E. Hay, squad. offr. to offic. as squad. com., v. Capt. H. C. Creak, in add. to his other du.; Capt. A. J. Welchman squad. offr., to offic. as squad. com. in add. to his other du., v. Capt. J. L. Ferris.

**LOWE**.—Regl. ord., dated Aug. 2, 1878, appg. Lieut. T. A. H. Lowe to act as asst. instr. in mus. to 34th Foot, v. Dowling, relieved with effect from May 27, 1878.

**MONTANARO**, Lieut. A., offg. wg. offr. 35th N.I., to be wg. offr. 16th N.I., vice Lieut. C. H. Morris, transferred to the 1st N.I.

**MORRIS**, Lieut. C. H., from the 16th N.I., to be wg. offr. to 1st N.I., vice Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, transferred to the 29th N.I.

**NEAVE**.—RICHARDSON. —Regl. ord. confmd. dated Aug. 7, making the following appt. :—Capt. E. S. Neave to offic. as squad. com. during abs. on leave of Maj. R. Wheeler; Cap. G. L. R. Richardson, squad. offr. to offic. as squad. com., in add. to his other du., v. Capt. E. S. Neave.

**ONSLow**, Sub-Lieut. R. C., to be interp. to 12th Regt.

**PAIN**.—Regml. order confd., dated Aug. 10, appg. Lieut. G. W. H. Pain to offic. as interp. to 2-2nd foot, from 1st idem, v. Capt. D. F. B. Webster, there being no qualified subalt. available.

**SPENS**.—LANGFORD. —Regml. ord. confd., dated July 24, appg. Lieut. J. Spens, instr. of musketry 85th foot, to offic. as interp., in addition to his other du., with effect from 12th idem, no other qualified subalt. officer being available. Dated Aug. 13, appg. Capt. F. Langford to offic. as paymr., on the responsibility of the committee, with effect from 15th idem, v. Major W. Galbraith, procdg. on leave.

**SWETENHAM**.—Regl. order confmd., dated Aug. 6, appg. Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, wing officer 21st N.I., to offic. as adjt. in addition to his other duties, v. Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers.

**THURSTON**, Lieut., 14th Foot, a candidate for the Bl. s. c., to be offg. wg. offr. to 9th N.I. on prob.

## MEDICAL.

**CLUTTERBUCK**.—Dep. surg. gen. J. E. Clutterbuck, M.D., who lately arrived in India, has, under instructions from the Horse Guards, been apptd. to the med. supt. of the Lucknow Circle in place of dep. surg. gen. J. Lamprey, transfd. to the home estab.

**LEIGH**.—CLUTTERBUCK. —MILLS. —CROW. —The C. in C. in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer of a s. c. probationer :—16th Bl. Cav.—Lieut. H. P. P. Leigh, from 2nd Bl. Cav., to be offg. squad. offr., on prob., and to offic. as adj. Dep. Surg. Gen. J. E. Clutterbuck is appointed to the med. supt. of the Lucknow circle, vice dep. surg. gen. J. Lamprey, transfd. to home estab. Vet. Surg. J. Mills R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Umballa, for duty with the R.H.A. at that station. Vet. Surg. W. A. Crow is directed to proceed fr. Sitapur to Bareilly, for du. with R.A. at that station.

**ODEVAINE**, surg. maj. F., med. offr. of the 34th N.I., to offic. as med. offr. of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, from the date of assuming charge, v. surg. maj. A. D. Campbell proceeding on furl.

**SCULLY**, surg., offg. residency surg. Nipal, is appt. to be med. offr. at Gilgit, from the date of assuming charge.

**WALL**, surg. A. J., is apptd. to be residency surg. at Katmandu, from the date of assuming charge, v. surg. J. Scully.

**LOCAL RANK**.—It is notified for information that in accordance with the orders of the Field Marshal C. in C., the grant of local rank to officers of H.M. British forces serving in India ceased on July 20, 1878, the date of receipt of H.R.H. orders at army headquarters.

**TO ENGLAND ON DUTY**.—The undermentioned officers of the R.A. will proceed to England, during the next cold season, for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, viz. :—Captain E. Wighton, Captain W. P. Graves, Lieuts. F. L. Archer, P. Blackburn, J. W. Hawkins, F. M. Bland, E. L. Hull, R. Wynyard.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Robert Barnaby to be Constructor of the Government Dockyard at Bombay.

Mr. D. P. Jones, 3rd grade offr. of the I.G.S. *Quangtung* (on sick

leave), to be 2nd grade offr. of the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, v. Mr. J. H. Dunn, ret.

Mr. H. B. Simpson, 3rd grade offr. of the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, to be 2nd grade offr., v. Mr. E. Good, transfd.

Mr. W. C. Hotham, to be a 2nd grade offr. on prob., and posted tempy. to the I.G.S. *Dalhousie*, v. Mr. D. P. Jones, on sick leave.

Mr. C. H. Beat, to be a 4th grade offr. in H.M. Indian Marine, on prob., and posted to the I.G.S. *Koel*, v. Mr. E. J. Beaumont, transfd.

The following offrs. are confmd. in their respective apps. and grades with effect from date of appt. :—

Mr. H. J. Black, 4th grade offr., I.G.S. *Dalhousie*. Mr. C. Hewitt, 3rd grade offr., I.G.S. *Tenasserim*. Mr. E. H. Fenn, comg. I.G.S. *May Frere*, Mr. M. Bean, comg. I.G.S. *Koladyne*, Mr. T. Robertson, 1st grade offr., I.G.S. *Dalhousie*. Mr. E. C. J. Tate, comg. I.G.S. *Teesta*. Mr. W. Chandler, 4th grade offr., I.G.S. *Irrawaddy*. Mr. B. A. Dougherty, 2nd grade offr., I.G.S. *May Frere*. Mr. T. G. R. Finny, 2nd grade offr., I.G.S. *Hugh Rose*. Mr. F. W. Allen, 1st grade offr., I.G.S. *Carewitch*. Mr. H. J. Price, 1st grade offr., I.G.S. *Koel*. Mr. J. Clarke, 2nd grade offr., I.G.S. *Quangtung*.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave in September on medical certificate under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. F. T. Rickards, an asst. supt. of 1st grade Telegraph Department, priv. leave for three months from Aug. 15. Capt. E. W. Samuells, offg. depy. supt. Survey of India, 3rd grade, priv. leave for two months from Sept. 10. Mr. E. R. Henry, asst.-commisr. in charge of the Rajmehal div. Sonthal Pergunnahs, has leave for two months from Sept. 1. Mr. D. Norton, c. s., who returned from special leave on the 16th inst., has subsidiary leave for fifteen days from that date to enable him to join his appt. at Buxar. Mr. C. C. Stevens, c. s., reported his depart. from India on furl. on Sept. 7. Mr. J. B. Birch, asst. supt. of police, reported his depart. from India on furl. on Sept. 11. Mr. W. J. Fahie, exec. engr. third grade, northern drainage and embankment div., has priv. leave for three months. Mr. C. E. Yeatman, dist. supt. of police, Mainpuri, has priv. leave for two months from Aug. 25. Mr. W. G. Cornwall, offg. mag. and coll., Cawnpore, has priv. leave for three months from Aug. 21. The Rev. J. Stephenson, civ. chap. Allahabad, has priv. leave for three months from Aug. 20. Mr. T. F. Harkness, offg. joint mag., first grade, Fatehur, has leave on urg. priv. aff. for four months, from Aug. 22. Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, chap. Sitapur, has priv. leave for three months from Aug. 8. Col. J. Perkins, dep. commisr., Partabgarh, has priv. leave for two months and twenty-one days, from Sept. 2. Mr. J. A. Lawrence, mag. and coll., Agra, has priv. leave for three weeks from Aug. 18. Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, offg. joint mag., first grade, Mirzapur, special leave on priv. aff. to Europe for three months, from Aug. 22. Mr. J. T. Crawford, asst. commisr., Unao, has priv. leave for three months from July 27. Priv. leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, offg. dep. commisr., third grade, Goalpara, with effect from Sept. 9. Mr. E. P. Finn, asst. commisr., Jalaun (Kalpi), has priv. leave for two months and five days from Aug. 20. Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag. and coll., Muttra, has priv. leave for three months from Aug. 23. The priv. leave granted to Mr. H. B. Harrington, dep. commisr. for Unao, for three months, is hereby cancelled. Mr. J. H. Mendies, temp. sub dep. coll., employed on settlement work in Midnapore, has leave for three months. Mr. R. Carstairs, offg. jt. mag. and dep. coll., in charge of the Goalando div. of the Furreedpore dist., has leave for three months. Three months' priv. leave is granted to Mr. A. S. Gerrard, asst. engr., 1st grade, Banda Local Railway Survey Div. Special leave for three months to study the native languages is granted to Mr. C. Perrin, asst. engr., Agra Canal Div., from July 27. Priv. leave for three months is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, asst. commr., 3rd grade, Goalpara, from Sept. 9. Priv. leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr. A. C. Campbell, offg. dep. commisr., 3rd grade, Goalpara, from Sept. 9. Mr. F. W. Court, dist. supt. of police, Budaun, has one month's priv. leave from Sept. 15, or subsequent date. Mr. A. C. Tupp, jt. mag. 1st grade, Azamgarh, priv. leave for six weeks from Aug. 16. Mr. C. W. P. Watts, mag. and coll., Farukhabad, has priv. leave for one month from Sept. 17. Mr. L. Taylor, asst. mag. and coll., Muttra, has priv. leave for three months from Aug. 23.

**FURLOUGH COUNTING AS SERVICE FOR PENSION**.—With the sanction of the Gov. of India, Paragraph 1,299, Bengal Army Reg., is reconstructed as follows :—Furlough or leave taken in or out of India for wounds or illness contracted by service in the field, which require the immediate departure of an officer, is allowed to count as service for pension to a maximum extent of eighteen months; each case will be separately considered by the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the time to be allowed, and must be supported by the opinion of a medical committee, accompanied by the opinions thereon of the C. in C. and of the Govt. of India.

**PROMOTION OF CAPTAINS TO MAJORS IN INDIA**.—The following general rules have been laid down for guidance in carrying out in India the examination of captains for promotion to the rank of major :—1. Captains must have served five years in that rank before being examined, except in special cases where they expect early promotion. 2. They must have passed the examination in the field and produce the certificate—viz., of their having passed a practical examination in the field, in the command of a regiment of cavalry, battery of artillery, or battalion of infantry, as the case may be, before being further examined in the subjects laid down in the Horse Guards General Order 66 of 1875. The above rules supersede all previous ones made applicable to captains of all arms of the British service in India.

**REMITTANCES TO OFFICERS, &c., IN EUROPE** (*Simla, Aug. 30, 1878*).—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 57, Clause (b) of the Administrator General's Act, 1874, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule :—"For the purpose of remitting to the India Office any sum of money payable or belonging to any person resident in Europe, or in other cases when such remittances are required, any Administrator General of Bengal hereafter appointed under



Section 5 of the Act shall purchase bills of exchange payable in London at a time not more than six months from the date thereof drawn by such banks or firms as the Governor General in Council may from time to time approve in this behalf. Every approval of a bank or firm for the purposes of this rule shall be given by an order in writing signed by a Secretary to the Government of India, and shall continue in force for a period of one year from the date thereof, or until revoked within such period by a like order."

**OUTFIT ALLOWANCES.**—The following rules have been approved by the Government of India and issued to regulate the outfit allowances to non-commissioned officers who may be awarded commissions while serving in India. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India (except as provided in the next paragraph) shall have the option of receiving £100 in England or 1,000rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India on appointment to a Horse Brigade of the Royal Artillery, or to a regiment of Cavalry, shall be allowed the option of receiving £150 in England, or 1,500rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. Riding-masters of Royal Artillery shall have the option of receiving £100 in England or 1,000rs. in India. A schoolmaster, promoted in India to be sub-inspector of Army Schools, shall be allowed the option of receiving £100 in England, or 1,000rs. in India, in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry prior to December 1, 1876, or as second lieutenant on or after that date, shall be allowed the difference between the sum of £100 or 1,000rs. already paid to him, and the sum of £150, or 1,500rs., with the option of receiving that difference in England, £50, or in India 500rs. This order applies to all three Presidencies.

**QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND.**—The abstract statement of receipts and disbursements of the Queen's Military Widows' Fund from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1877, lately issued in India, contains a schedule being a statement of relief afforded to the families of deceased officers, between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1877.—Award to the widow of the late Captain and Local Major C. D. Broadbent, 4th battalion rifle brigade, who died at Umballa on Jan. 8, 1877, Rs. 3,007. Award to the widow of the late Major R. C. W. Campbell, R. A., who died at Mooltan on Feb. 3, 1877, Rs. 3,757. Award to the widow of the late Lieut. and Adj. R. St. G. H. Hamilton, 65th foot, who died in England on April 23, 1877; allowance specially sanctioned to enable her to rejoin her parents in India, Rs. 1,600. Award to the orphan daughter of the late Surg. Maj. W. F. Cullen, who died at Bellary on May 1, 1877; allowance specially sanctioned to enable her to rejoin her friends in England, Rs. 1,500. Award to the widow of the late Major G. E. Huddleston, paymr. 70th foot, who died at Mooltan on Feb. 15, 1877, Rs. 5,595 9a. Award to the widow of the late Surgeon H. N. L. James, A. M. D., who died at Secunderabad on Dec. 19, 1876, Rs. 3,300. Award to the widow of the late Qmr. R. Scott, R. A., who died at Meerut on July 31, 1877, Rs. 3,966 9a. Award to the widow of the late Surg. Maj. G. B. Mathew, A. M. D., who died at Mussoorie on Sept. 7, 1877, Rs. 4,607 8a. Award to the widow of the late Major A. G. Miller, R. A., who died at Murree on July 19, 1877, Rs. 5,200. Award to the widow of the late Lieut. D. L. Litton, R. E., who died at Ranikhet on Aug. 16, 1877, Rs. 2,763. Award to the widow of the late Col. T. Cox, C. B., 1-3rd foot, who died at Cawnpore on Dec. 9, 1877, Rs. 4,311 14a. Total, Rs. 39,608 8a. These totals include awards, travelling allowances, family allowances, and maintenance allowances, &c., for widows alone, and for widows and children (if any).

**POLITICAL.**—The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appt. of Mr. H. Scheppelmann as act. consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. H. Barckhausen, has been confirmed by her Majesty's Govt. The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appt. of Mr. C. Kapp as act. consul for the Netherlands at Bombay during the absence of Mr. Meili, has been confmd. by her Majesty's Govt. The recognition by the Govt. of India of the appt. of Mr. H. Chiaves as act. consul for Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Hernandez, has been confmd. by her Majesty's Govt.

**DECORATIONS.**—Under instructions from the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept. letter No. 247, dated July 20, 1878, the C. in C. is pleased to notify the following revised cost of the decorations of the Orders of British India and Merit.—Order of British India.—First class, Rs. 73; second class, Rs. 60, including ribbon, buckle, and case complete. Order of Merit.—First class, Rs. 70 8a.; second class, Rs. 60 8a.; third class, Rs. 16, including ribbon, buckle, and case complete.

**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.**—Maj. F. Coddington, dep. sup. 3rd grade, surveys, is apptd. to offic. as dep. sup. of the 2nd grade; and the following changes are made in the survey dept. with effect from that date:—Capt. W. Barron, S.C., offg. dep. supt. of the 2nd grade, to revert to his substan. appt. of dep. supt. of the 3rd grade. Mr. H. Hore, offg. dep. supt. of the 3rd grade, to revert to his subst. appt. of asst. supt. of the 1st grade. Capt. R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., offg. asst. supt. of 1st grade, to revert to his subst. appt. of asst. supt. of 2nd grade.

**MILITARY INSTRUCTION.**—In accordance with instructions received from the Horse Guards, paragraph 48, section 4, of Queen's regs., is cancelled, and Horse Guards' General Order 66 of 1875 made applicable to capts. of all arms of the British service in India. The following general rules are laid down for guidance in carrying out the exam. of capts. for prom. to the rank of major:—1. Capts. must have served five years in that rank before being examined, except in special cases where they expect early prom. 2. They must have passed the exam. in the field and produce the certificate referred to in paragraph 61, section 4, Queen's regs. (of their having passed a practical exam. in the field, in the com. of a reg. of cav., batty. of artillery, or bat. of inf., as the case may be), before being further examined in the subjects laid down in Horse Guards' G. O. 66 of 1875. In consequence of the alteration in para. 37, section 4, Queen's regs., directed to be made by Horse Guards' G. O. 66 of 1875, it is notified that the paragraphs of G. O. 265 of 1874, relating to the exam. of capts. for the rank of major, have been modified.

## MADRAS.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## CIVIL.

(Fort St George Gazette, Sept. 4.)

BARTLETE, W. H., actg. first assist. master attendant, Madras, to be first assist. master attendant, Madras.  
CARMICHAEL.—His Grace the Gov. in Council is pleased to appt. the Hon. D. F. Carmichael, Chief Sec. to Government, to be a temp. Member of Council.  
CLARKE, Rev. D. G., to be chapln. of Cuddalore.  
GOODRICH, W., assist. supt. of police, to act as supt. of police, Trichinopoly, v. Major H. S. Court, proc. on furl.  
LOVE, Lieut. H. D., is apptd. to act as dep. consult. engr. for railways during the abs. of Capt. W. H. Coaker, R.E., on priv. leave.  
MARSHALL, T. E., actg. dep. master attendant, Madras, to be dept. master attendant, Madras.  
MASTER, C. G., to act as Chief Sec. to Government during the absence of the Hon. D. F. Carmichael on other duty or until further orders.  
PLUMMER—JOYCE—ELLIS.—The following promotions are made in the P.W.D.:—Lieut. and Dep. Assis. Commis. Plummer, sub. engr., to be assis. engr. Lieut. and Dep. Assis. Commis. Joyce, sub. engr., to be assis. engr. Mr. J. W. Ellis, sub. engr., 2nd grade, to be sub. engr., 1st grade. The services of Mr. A. W. Slater, asst. engr., are replaced at disposal of Government of India.  
SULLIVAN, J. F., to act as asst. superint. of police, Gunjani.

## MILITARY.

(Ootacamund, Aug. 28, 1878).

BALDWIN.—With reference to G. O. No. 586, dated Ootacamund, Aug. 19, 1876, Lieut. P. B. Baldwin, R.E., will rejoin the Sappers and Miners at Bangalore.  
BELLIS.—Capt. J. F. Bellis, 2-13th Foot, is apptd. commissr. of Ramandroog Depot, v. Wilson, relvd. at his own request.  
NORIE.—Lt. Col. Norie, E. M., S. C., fr. offg. asst. qr. mr. genl., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to general du., Secunderabad, fr. July 4, or date of ret. of Col. Bolton.  
O'CONNELL.—The undermentioned offr. is admit. to the col.'s allowance, with effect fr. date specified. Col. (Local Brig. Gen.) H. H. O'Connell, S. C., Aug. 30, 1878.  
O'CONNELL—RICH—HARE—LANE.—The undermentioned offr. is admitted to the col.'s allowance:—Col. (Local Brig. Gen.) H. H. O'Connell, S. C. The undermentioned offrs. are permitted to retire from the service:—Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. C. Rich, S. C., ordinary pension, £456 5s., annuity £6,150. Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. A. Hare, S. C., ordinary pension, £456, extra annuity £468 6s. Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) Lane, S. C., ordinary pension, £456 5s., extra annuity £472 1s.  
PORTEUS.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to Capt. J. E. Porteus, S. C., by G.O.C.C., dated June 11, 1878, is cancelled at the recommendation of a medical board.  
RICH—HARE—LANE.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire fr. the service:—Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) W. C. Rich, S. C., ordinary pension, £456 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £6,150; to be paid in England. Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. A. Hare, S. C., ordinary pension, £456 5s.; extra annuity, £468 6s.; to be paid in England. Lt. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. G. M. Lane, S. C., ordinary pension, £456 5s.; extra annuity, £472 1s.; to be paid in England.  
THOMAS.—Capt. G. Thoma, having completed twenty years' service, to be maj. from Sept. 2, 1878.

**EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Wellington, Aug. 5, 1878. Lance Corporal J. Peck, 48th regt.; Private Whittuck, 12th Lancers. The undermentioned candidate has passed the Lower Standard examination in the Hindustani language:—Tonghoo, July 20, 1878. Gunner Charles Slaney, No. 8-8th brig., R. A.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—M. J. W. Reid, district and session judge of North Malabar, furl. to Europe for one year. Mr. J. D. Grant, sub eng., has furl. for two years.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave of absence (in Sept.) on furl. and med. certificate under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Lieut. H. H. Young, wing offr., and adj., 27th regt. N.I., to Europe for eighteen months. Surg. L. Beech, Indian Medical Department, to proceed to Europe on furl. for 18 months. Privilege leave of abs. to Col. W. D. O. Kerrich, R.A., superint. gun carriage factory, for forty days, from Sept. 5, 1878, or date of departure. H.R.H. the Field Marshal C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lt. Col. H. M. Finlay, 6th Brig., fr. July 14, 1878, to Jan. 13, 1879. Lieut.-Col. A. D. Grant, inf., wg. com., 17th N.I., to Europe on furl. on private affairs for two years.

## MEDICAL.

BATCHELOR.—Under instructions fr. Horse Guards it is notified that Vet.-Surg. A. H. Batchelor, fr. the vet. dep. in India, has been gazetted to the R. A., and posted to D batty. 6th brig.  
BENNETT.—Surg. C. H. Bennett, from Presidency Division, d. d. 1st Dist. is attached to hdqrs. and wing, 22nd N.I.  
FERRAND.—Surg. E. Ferrand, attached to hdqrs. and wing, 20th N.I., Banda, to join without delay.  
GARDINER.—Surg.-Maj. W. A. Gardiner, A.M.D., in medical charge 2-16th reg., Secunderabad, to offic., with temp. rank, as dep. surg. gen. British Medical Service, Hyderabad Circle, fm. March 26 to

April 10, 1875, v. Surg.-Maj. Landale, A.M.D., to Wellington, in med. charge of details.

ROGERS.—Surg.-Maj. C. J. Rogers, Indian Medical Department, is permitted to retire fr. the service fr. Sept. 1, 1878, on a pension of £456 per annum.

ROBINSON.—Surg. R. H. Robinson, fr. d. d. Genl. Hospital, Madras, to Nagpore Force.

THORNHILL.—Surg. W. H. Thornhill, fr. d. d. Genl. Hospital, Madras, to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 5.)

BLAKENEY.—KER.—The undermentioned offrs. of the Bombay Army are permitted to retire from the serv. from the dates specified:—Lt. Col. W. Blakeney, s.c., ordinary pension £292, Annuity £258 11s., Sept. 1, 1878. Col. T. D. Ker, inf., ordinary pension £456 5s., annuity £531 7s., Sept. 2, 1878.

DALY.—The undermentioned offr. of the s.c. is entitled to the colonels' allowance from Sept. 1:—Lt.-Col. (Lt.-Gen.) Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B.

FULLER.—Col. (Lt. Gen.) C. B. Fuller, R. (late Bo.) A., is admitted to Col.'s allowance from June 30, v. Col. Com. (Gen.) Andrew Rowland, dec.

KEENE.—The undermentioned warrant offr. has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Conductor J. M. Keene, ordnance dept.

LYONS.—The following reversions in the barrack dept. are ordered from Sept. 1, conseq. on return from furl. of asst. comy. and hon. Lieut. G. Toft:—J. Lyons to revert to dep. asst. comy.; ac. dep. asst. comy. P. Mulkere to conductor; ac. conductor G. Walsh to sub conductor.

ORR.—Lieut. W. J. Orr, s.c., 16th N. I., is appointed to the commissat. dept. as actg. sub-asst. commissary gen. second class, v. L'Estrange, ret.

OSTREHAN.—The following extract from dist. orders by Brig. Gen. G. T. Brice, comg. Belgaum dist., dated Aug. 9, is confirmed:—Maj. Ostrehan, the asst. com. gen., having been transferred to Poona, Maj. James will conduct the duties of the commissat. dept. in add. to his regl. duties, and will take over charge from Maj. Ostrehan under dept. arrangements. The above appt. is to have effect from Aug. 13.

### MEDICAL.

OGILVIE, Surg. Maj. C. F., is transf'd. from the med. charge of the 14th reg. N. I., to the offg. med. charge of the 1st reg. N. I.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, Sept. 4.)

HILLS.—The undermentioned offr. returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on July 30:—Lt. Col. J. Hills, r. z., com. Sappers and Miners.

HORE.—Regl. ord. dated Aug. 17, confmd. directing Capt. W. S. Hore adj. to offic. as wg. comdr. 20th N. I., and Lieut. J. N. Gordon, offg. wg. offr. to offic. as qmr. tempy. v. Capt. C. S. Lechmere, dec.

POTTS.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. J. H. W. Potts, B batty. 2nd brig. has been apptd. to B batty. B brig. R. H. A., and is directed to pro. to Secunderabad.

VIBART.—The following order is confirmed:—Indore Station—Dated Aug. 23, directing Major A. J. Vibart, offg. wg. comdr. 6th reg. N.I., to act as station st. off., v. Lieut. W. D. Gordon, 17th Foot, who is leaving the station.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Maj. E. Temple, polit. asst. 1st class, off. polit. ag. 3rd class, Mhow, priv. aff. for one year. Maj. R. G. Thorold, R. E., exec. engr., Punjab, priv. aff. for fifteen months. Capt. R. E. S. Smith, wg. offr. and adj., 15th N. I., priv. aff. for one year and fifty-six days. Surg. Maj. J. E. T. Aitchison, med. offr. 20th N. I., is allowed furl. v. priv. aff. for two years.

BOMBAY RELIEFS.—The following movements of Queen's troops in relief will be carried out under an Amended General Order during the ensuing trooping season:—D.-B. R. H. A. from Kirkee to Mhow. E.-B. R. H. A. from Mhow to Kirkee. B.-2 R. A. from Deesa to Belgaum. C.-2 R. A. from Belgaum to Neemuch. D.-2 R. A. from Kurrachee to Hyderabad. E.-2 R. A. from Neemuch to Nusseerabad. F.-2 R. A. from Cyprus to Kirkee. G.-2 R. A. from Nusseerabad to Deesa. I.-1 R. A. from Hyderabad to Ahmednagar. M.-1 R. A. from Cyprus to Kirkee. N.-1 R. A. from Ahmednagar to Kurrachee. 1st Bombay Lancers from Cyprus to Neemuch and Nusseerabad. 2nd Bombay Cavalry, from Deesa, Rajkot to Poona. 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Neemuch and Nusseerabad to Deesa and Rajkot. 9th Reg. N. I., from Cyprus to Bombay. 15th Reg. N. I. from Ahmednagar to Ahmedabad. 17th Reg. N. I. from Surat to Dharwar. 22nd Reg. N. I. from Bombay to Belgaum. 26th Reg. N. I. from Cyprus to Rajkot and Tanna.

Instructions have been issued for the following movements of troops to take place:—22nd Reg. N. I. by rail from Bombay to Poona about Sept. 9. The depot 9th Reg. N. I. to move by rail from Poona to Bombay. 9th Reg. N. I. on arrival at Bombay to occupy the lines vacated by the 22nd Reg. N. I. 26th Reg. N. I. on arrival at Bombay to encamp for a few days, the headquarters and half battalion to proceed by rail to Ahmedabad and there halt until the opening of the season, then proceed to Rajkot. Half battalion to Tanna by rail.

Depot 26th Reg. N. I. to proceed by rail from Poona to Ahmedabad, dropping the families of the wing at Tanna en route. Half battalion 7th N. I., Tanna, on being relieved, to move by rail to Ahmedabad.

COMMISSARIAT.—Consequent on the retirement of Col. L'Estrange, asst. comy. gen., 1st class, the following proms. in the Commissat. Dept. are ordered to have effect from Aug. 24:—Lt. Col. A. Phelps to be asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Maj. E. S. Ostrehan to be ac. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Maj. W. T. Keays to be asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Lt. Col. A. M. Shewell to be ac. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Lt. Col. J. S. D. Bolton to be dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st class. Capt. W. Luckhardt to be ac. dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Capt. E. S. Walcott to be dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as dep. asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Maj. J. M. Boyd to be ac. dep. asst. comy. gen., 2nd class. Capt. C. F. Hughes to be sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe to be sub asst. comy. gen., 2nd class, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Capt. J. L. Fagan to be sub asst. comy. gen., third class, on prob., to fill present vacancy, continuing to act as sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class. Lieut. H. B. Warden to be ac. sub asst. comy. gen., 1st class.

### WAR OFFICE.

PALL MALL, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1878.

6th Dragoon Guards—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke retires on half pay.

6th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Walter Hillyar Colquhoun Long, from the 2nd Somerset Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Dawson, promoted.

1st Foot—Lieut. Vincent Mackesy Birkbeck, from the 6th West York Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. H. Bond, resigned.

6th Foot—Lieut. William Cecil Godfrey, from the Kerry Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. Lewis, promoted.

12th Foot—Lieut. John James Fox Irwin to be Capt., vice C. H. Gardner, seconded for service on the Staff.

16th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Richard Cole-Hamilton, from the Royal Tyrone Fusiliers Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice C. H. Sisted, transferred to the 13th Foot.

17th Foot—Sub. Lieuts. William Napier Justice, George Dudley Carleton, Charles Armstrong Roberts, and William David Gordon, to be Lieuts.

18th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Frederick Gregorie to be Lieut.-Col. vice Brevet Col. E. L. Dillon, placed on half-pay; Captain and Brevet Major James Morris Toppin to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. F. Gregorie; Lieut. Edward Hemery Le Breton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J. M. Toppin; Lieut. Alexander Ward Simpson to be Captain, vice T. B. Meredith, retired on a pension.

22nd Foot—Lieut. William Caudler Neville, from the Kilkenny Militia, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. W. C. F. Molyneux, promoted.

51st Foot—Lieut. Thomas Johnson Seppings to be Capt., vice Brevet Major K. K. Chatfield, seconded for service on the staff.

54th Foot—Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet Major Edward Dorian Newbolt to be Major, vice F. G. S. Parker, retired on half-pay.

59th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Richard Lacy to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. J. de Montmorency, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major William John Frampton to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. R. Lacy; Lieut. William Patrick Lawlor to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. J. Frampton.

60th Foot—Lieut. Ernest Hovell Thurlow to be Capt., vice P. J. H. A. Barnes, retired.

65th Foot—Lieut. William Maitland Peagum Coleman to be Capt., vice E. Lee, seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; Sub. Lieut. Walter Gordon Gray to be Lieut.

89th Foot—Lieut. Joseph Robert McMurray to be Capt., vice R. D. Richmond, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

103rd Foot—Lieut. Martin John Hickley to be Capt., vice R. McI. Nott, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

105th Foot—Lieut. Edward L. K. Talbot, from the Lou h Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice G. T. S. Sebright, transferred to the Coldstream Guards.

108th Foot—Lieut. William Harry Derville Rick, from the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice F. S. St. Quintin, transferred to the 17th Foot.

Rifle Brigade.—Major and Brevet-Col. Godfrey Clerk to be Lieut.-Col., vice A. H. Stephens, placed on half-pay; Capt. and Brevet Major Charles George Slade to be Major, vice Brevet-Col. G. Clerk; Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet-Major William Henry Deeds to be Capt., vice H. S. Brownrigg, seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. John Lionel Tufnell-Tyrell retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; the promotions to the rank of Capt. of Lieuts. John Adam Ferguson and Jenico John Preston, dated the 20th April and 1st May, 1878, respectively, have been cancelled; Lieut. J. A. Fergusson to be Capt., vice A. C. F. FitzGeorge, transferred to the 11th Hussars; Lieut. J. J. Preston to be Capt., vice Brevet-Major C. T. Banbury, promoted; Lieut. Francis Howard to be Capt., vice Brevet Major W. R. Lascelles, seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut. Walter James Lindsay to be Capt., vice the Hon. C. E. Edwards, promoted Major on half-pay; Lieut. Percy Graham Hill to be Capt., vice Brevet Major C. G. Slade, promoted.

Army Pay Department.—The undermentioned officer, having resigned his commission as a Combatant Officer, to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army; dated April 16, 1878, such antedate not to carry back pay prior to Oct. 5, 1878—Capt. Melmoth Caulfield Gahan, from the 20th Foot.

Veterinary Department.—The undermentioned gentlemen to be Veterinary Surgeons on probation—Richard Head Kinge, Charles Edward Smith, Gerald Herbert Fenton, and Robert Pringle.

## BREVET.

Capt. and Lieut.-Col. Robert Charles Goff, Coldstream Guards, to have the honorary rank of Col., on retiring upon a pension.

Capt. George Thomas Carus Moore, 42nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Edmund Richard Jeffreys, C.B., placed on the Retired List on Aug. 29, 1878, under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878:—

Maj. Gen. John Simpson, C.B. (since dec.) to be Lt. Gen.

Brevet Col. William Hill, from Lt. Col. half-pay, late 2nd West India Regiment, to be Maj. Gen.

Maj. St. John Willans, 36th Foot, to be Lt. Col.

Capt. Walter Francis Blake, 4th Foot, to be Maj.

The following promotion to take place consequent on the death, on Sept. 8, 1878, of Lt. Gen. John Simpson, C.B.:—

Maj. Gen. Henry Garner Rainey, C.B., to be Lt. Gen.

## INDIA OFFICE.

Oct. 4, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. W. White (Uncov.); C. C. Stevens; C. Fowler (Uncov.); J. B. Birch (Uncov.); H. M. Myhill (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—A. H. T. Martindale; J. A. Davies.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. R. Porter, s.c.; Maj. F. W. Grant, s.c.; Maj. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, cav.; Maj. A. G. Owen, s.c.; Lieut. E. Lloyd, s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. A. D. Clay, s.c.; Col. R. S. Couchman, s.c. *Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. D. Cruickshank, R.E.; Major H. C. Morse, s.c.; Lieut. C. J. Dickson, s.c.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. W. Olive (Uncov.), s.c., 3 mos.; F. Trimmer (Uncov.), s.c., 6 mos.; A. Hough (Uncov.), s.c., 2 mos.; A. E. C. Casey, F.M.C., 3 mos.; A. H. Barron (Uncov.), F., 1 mo.; R. D. Alexander, F., 3 mos.; E. B. Baker (Uncov.), F., 2 weeks; G. H. M. Ricketts, C.B., s.c., 5 mos.; G. T. St. A. Nixon (Uncov.), s.c., 2 mos.; T. W. Gribble, F., 1 week; R. Logan, F., 6 mos.; W. Delahay (Uncov.), 3 mos. and 23 days, s.c.; G. W. Faulkner, (Uncov.), F., 1 year; R. K. G. Irvine (Uncov.), 3 mos., s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—J. F. Fleet, s.c., 4 mos.; C. E. Lawson, 6 mos., s.c.; W. B. Prescott (Uncov.), F., 6 mos.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. J. J. Monteath, 6 mos.; Surg.-Maj. C. T. Parke, 6 mos.; Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E., 5 mos. and 17 days; Surg.-Maj. W. R. Rice, 6 mos.; Lt.-Col. G. C. Thomson, s.c., 3 mos.; Capt. J. M. Tulloch, inf., 4 mos.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. C. J. Richards, inf., one week, with permission to return to duty; Maj. W. W. Pemberton, s.c., 15 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Maj. G. R. Goodfellow, s.c., 1 month; Col. J. G. Fife, R.E., 6 mos.; Lt.-Col. T. Kettlewell, s.c., 2 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—A. C. Tute; E. J. Jones (Uncov.); H. L. Dampier; M. F. Beamish (Uncov.); C. D. C. Winter; E. B. Baker (Uncov.); H. J. Handley (Uncov.); T. W. Gribble; S. S. Melville; W. F. F. Handcock (Uncov.); A. W. Brind (Uncov.); J. S. Porter; J. M. Louis; R. G. Currie; E. E. Louis; F. W. Badcock; R. E. Hamilton (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—G. F. M. Grant; J. F. Fernandez (Uncov.); J. W. Howell (Uncov.); Lt. H. Morland (Uncov.); J. J. O'Flaherty (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—J. C. Larmine (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. H. M. Mackenzie, R.A.; Maj. G. C. Gregory, s.c.; Sub.-Cond. H. Martin; Lt.-Col. W. Gordon, s.c.; Lt.-Col. W. R. Martin, inf.; Lt. A. T. S. A. Rind, s.c.; Lt.-Col. W. R. Tucker, R.E.; Lt.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., s.c.; Capt. W. J. Heaviside, R.E.; Surg.-Maj. W. Duncan; Cond. E. Gleeson, Remount Dept.; Capt. C. H. Bridges, s.c.; Surg.-Maj. D. B. Smith; Capt. F. H. D. Marsh, inf.; Maj. R. Morris, cav.; Apothecary J. Hamilton; Maj. H. C. Fagan, s.c.; Maj. J. Eckford, R.E.; Capt. E. G. Newnham, inf.; Lt. R. R. N. Sturt, s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Cond. N. Spencer, Ordnance Dept.; Lt.-Col. G. P. De P. Falconnet, R.E.; Lt.-Col. W. S. Hunt, s.c.; Col. J. F. Fisher, R.E.; Capt. W. J. Pickance, s.c.; Lt.-Col. C. C. Minchin, s.c.; Maj. J. McMullin, s.c.; Maj. F. H. Thompson, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Reynolds, s.c.; Lt.-Col. C. S. Sturt, inf.; Surg.-Maj. P. S. Turnbull; Lt.-Col. T. Kettlewell, s.c.; Maj. C. Wodehouse, s.c.; Surg.-Maj. H. Cook.

The undermentioned officers have been specially ordered to return to duty in India:—*Bengal*—Lt. Col. A. W. Montagu, s.c.; Lt. Col. H. Rowland, inf.; Capt. T. F. Hobday, s.c.; Lt. A. T. S. A. Rind, s.c.; Maj. F. Lance, s.c.; Lt. C. M. Keighley, s.c.; Lt. E. Bruce, s.c.; Maj. A. G. Owen, s.c.; Capt. A. Oldham, inf.; Col. R. S. Hill, inf.; Lt. Col. P. Story, inf.; Capt. J. Hay, s.c.; Capt. L. R. H. D. Campbell.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The directors of this Bank announce that a dividend has been declared for the half-year ending June 30 last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which will be paid to the shareholders on the London register on and after Oct. 14.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

## ARMY CIRCULAR.—SPECIAL.

WAR OFFICE, September 12, 1878.

THE following Royal Warrant, and Secretary of State's instructions thereon, are promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War.

J. C. VIVIAN.

## ROYAL WARRANT—PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE (LATE) INDIAN ARMY.

## VICTORIA R.

Whereas in those portions of our Warrant of the 1st of May, 1878, which regulate the appointment, promotion, and retirement of combatant officers, officers subject to Indian retiring regulations are exempted provisionally from the operation of certain articles of that Warrant:

And whereas it is now desirable for the sake of promotion and military efficiency that the articles aforesaid should be made to apply to all officers of our cavalry and infantry, notwithstanding that they may be subject to Indian retiring regulations; and that additional facilities should be offered for the retirement of officers of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and of our Royal (late Indian) Engineers;

Our will and pleasure is that the following alterations in and additions to our said Warrant shall be made therein, and that this our Warrant which shall be administered and interpreted with our said Warrant of the 1st of May, 1878, shall be the sole and standing authority on the matters herein treated of.

1. The last sentence in each of the Articles 13, 14, 19, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, and 136, shall be cancelled, and the following shall be substituted in lieu thereof:—

This article shall not apply to any officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, of our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, or of our Indian Staff Corps.

*Cavalry and Infantry.*

2. The following shall be substituted for Article 24:—

24. A colonel shall be eligible for promotion to a vacancy on the establishment of major-generals, provided he shall not have attained the age stated below:—

An officer who shall have attained the rank of colonel before the 1st October, 1877, sixty-three years.

An officer who shall have attained the regimental rank of major in our foot guards, or of lieutenant-colonel in any other arm of our service, before the 1st October, 1877, sixty years.

An officer who shall have attained the regimental rank of major, or shall have become a mounted officer of our footguards, before the 1st October, 1877, fifty-eight years.

An officer who had not attained the regimental rank of major, or who had not become a mounted officer in our foot guards, before the 1st October, 1877, fifty-five years.

This rule may be relaxed if in any special case it shall be represented to us by our Secretary of State, on the recommendation of our Commander-in-Chief, that such relaxation would be for the good of our service; and, in all cases, a colonel of our Royal Marines, of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, of our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, or of our Indian Staff Corps, shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for promotion to the rank of major-general, notwithstanding that he shall have passed the age above prescribed.

3. The following articles shall be added:—

130a. If an officer who had been transferred from our Indian forces to one of the following regiments of our cavalry and infantry, viz.:—The 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars. The 101st to the 109th regiment, inclusive, shall be removed to half-pay from one of such regiments under the provisions of Article 127, 128, or 130, he shall be placed upon the half-pay of the next substantive rank above that which he held in his regiment.

130b. An officer who was transferred from our Indian forces to one of the following regiments of our cavalry and infantry, viz.:—The 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, the 101st to the 109th Regiment, inclusive, may retire from his regiment upon half-pay after completing twenty years' service above the age of twenty.

113a. An officer who had been transferred from our Indian forces to one of the following regiments of our cavalry and infantry, viz.:—The 19th, 20th, or 21st Hussars, the 101st to the 109th regiment, inclusive, and who shall have retired from his regiment on half-pay under Article 127, 128, 130, 130a, 130b, or 131, may at any time retire from our army on the pension laid down in Article 1166a, 1167a, or 1169a, surrendering thereby all claim to retired pension under Indian retiring regulations.

1166a. A captain retiring from his regiment to half-pay under Article 128, and subsequently retiring from our army under Article 113a shall receive a special pension of £350 a-year.

1167a. A major retiring from his regiment to half-pay under Article 130, and subsequently retiring from our army under Article 113a, shall receive a special pension of £500 a-year if he retired from a regiment of cavalry, or of £475 a-year if he retired from a regiment of infantry.

1169a. A lieutenant-colonel placed on half-pay under Article 131, who shall subsequently retire from our army under Article 113a, shall receive a special pension of £600 a-year if his last regimental service had been in a regiment of cavalry, or of £575 a-year if it had been in a regiment of infantry.

*Artillery and Engineers.*

117a. An officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, who shall retire on a pension under Indian retiring regulations after the following service, viz.:—If a regimental colonel, five years' service in the rank; if a regimental lieutenant-colonel, five years' service in the rank; if a regimental major, seven years' service in the rank, and not less than twenty-seven years' service (above the age of twenty) in all; if a captain, seven years' service in rank, and not less than twenty years' service (above the age of twenty) in all; may be granted, in addition to such pension, the extra annuity specified in Article 1170a.

117b. A regimental colonel of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or of our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, or a general officer of either corps (not being in receipt of colonel's allowances) who shall retire on a pension under Indian retiring regulations on or before Dec. 31, 1878, may be granted the extra annuity specified in Article 1170a, although he may not have the service required under that article.

117c. A regimental colonel of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, shall be eligible to be removed, at his own request, to an unemployed full-pay list after five years' service in the rank.

93a. Time on the unemployed full-pay list of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and our Royal (late Indian) Engineers shall not reckon towards the extra annuity specified in Article 1170a.

87a. Time on half-pay shall not, in the case of an officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, reckon towards the extra annuity specified in Article 1170a.

1170a. The extra annuity to be granted to an officer of our Royal (late Indian) Artillery, or our Royal (late Indian) Engineers, under Article 117a, or Article 117b, shall be calculated in the following manner:—

After twenty years' service, from the date of first commission, an annuity of £150, increased by £10 for every completed year of service above twenty years from the date of his first commission; provided the total extra annuity shall not exceed £350, and provided the total amount of Indian pension, reward for good service, and extra annuity shall not exceed £1,000 a-year.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 6th day of September, 1878, in the forty-second year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,  
FRED. STANLEY.

*Secretary of State's Instructions on the foregoing Warrant.*

1. For every two general officers or regimental colonels who may retire before Jan. 1, 1879, under Article 117a, or Article 117b, one vacancy shall be absorbed.

2. After the absorption of vacancies under paragraph 1, the number of colonels then remaining shall be the establishment to be maintained until the promotion of the last lieutenant-colonel who had obtained that rank before Oct. 1, 1877.

3. The establishment of the lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains in the Royal (late Indian) Artillery, and Royal (late Indian) Engineers, shall be as follows:—

	Royal (late Indian) Artillery.	Royal (late Indian) Engineers.	
Lieut. Cols. ...	Bl. List ... 20 Mad. List... 12 Bom. List... 10 — 42	The present number.	
Majors ...	Bl. List ... 39 Mad. List... 24 Bom. List... 19 — 82	The present number.	
Captains ...	The same as Majors, Adjutants being in excess.	The present number.	

As the several lists cease to be able to fill any grade, the vacancies will be supplied from the general list.

4. It is understood, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that in the case of any officer whose retirement is provided for under the foregoing Warrant, time on half-pay and time on the unemployed full-pay list shall reckon as service towards Indian pension; and that any such officer on half-pay or unemployed full-pay may exchange at any time to the retired pension to which he may be entitled under Indian retiring regulations.

[No. 97, NEW SERIES.]

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ROYAL ARTILLERY, HORSE GUARDS, WAR OFFICE, Sept. 12, 1878.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

A Royal Warrant having been issued laying down new conditions of retirement for the officers of the late Indian Artilleries, the following is published for general information and guidance:—

All applications from officers wishing to retire under the conditions of the new Warrant are to be transmitted—at home, through officers commanding artillery districts; from India, through the commander-in-chief of the several Presidencies, and if from general officers, colonels unemployed, or officers upon leave at home, direct; in all cases to the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Artillery, Horse Guards.

These applications in the case of the general officers and regimental colonels must reach the deputy adjutant-general by the 15th December, 1878, after which date no application from these officers can be received.

Officers retiring under the conditions of the new warrant will, in addition to the ordinary pension to which they may be entitled under Indian retiring regulations, be granted special annuities according to the following scale, viz.:—

SERVICE FROM DATE OF FIRST COMMISSION WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Years.	Annuity.	Years.	Annuity.	Years.	Annuity.	Years.	Annuity.
20	£150	25	£200	30	£250	35	£300
21	160	26	210	31	260	36	310
22	170	27	220	32	270	37	320
23	180	28	230	33	280	38	330
24	190	29	240	34	290	39	340
						40	350

The aggregate retiring allowance pension, special annuities, and good service pension is in no case to exceed £1,000 per annum.

All general officers not in receipt of colonel's allowances, and regimental colonels, will be permitted to retire upon the special annuities for which, together with pension, their services will be made up to the 31st December, 1878.

After the 31st December, 1878, no general officer will be eligible for these special annuities in addition to ordinary pension, nor will regimental colonels be eligible to take them after that date, unless they have completed five years' service in the rank of regimental colonel, in accordance with the terms of the warrant.

Retirements on the special annuities herein laid down, in addition to ordinary pension under Indian retiring regulations, will be continued without limit as to number or date to all officers of the late Indian Artilleries, except general officers, fulfilling the conditions as to the periods of service prescribed by the Royal Warrant.

In carrying out the promotions consequent upon the retirements of the general officers and regimental colonels, which may take place prior to the 1st January, 1879, only one promotion to the rank of regimental colonel will be made for every two vacancies therein, the number remaining after such retirements and promotion being the future establishment of that grade for the Indian lists.

All retirements in the lower grades will carry with them promotions to such extent as will leave the establishment of lieutenant-colonels on each list as follows, viz.:—Bengal, 20; Madras, 12; Bombay, 10. The majors and captains remaining at their present numbers.

By command,  
R. P. RADCLIFFE, Dep. Adj. Gen.

INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—Sept. 6, at Sirur, the wife of J. W. Anderson, Poona Horse (late 83rd Regiment), of a daughter.

ASHBURNHAM—Sept. 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of Coomer Ashburnham, Esq., Major, 60th Royal Rifles, of a daughter.

CARLISLE—Sept. 5, [at Dinapore, the wife of J. F. Carlisle, Esq., of twin daughters.

COLLACO—Sept. 11, at Nagpur, the wife of J. S. Collaco, of a son.

DANNIELL—Sept. 8, at Bangalore, the wife of D. Daniell, London Mission Institution, of a son.

FULTON—The wife of Lieut. W. Fulton, 59th Regt., of a son, at Dugshai, Himalayas, Aug. 27.

GODFREY—Aug. 31, at Oomraotee, East Berar, the wife of W. P. Godfrey, D.P.W., of a daughter.

GOUGH—Sept. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Archibald E. Gough, B.A., Bengal Education Department, of a daughter.

HOME—Sept. 8, at Calcutta, the wife of A. L. Home, Esq., Forest Department, of a daughter.

JACOB—Sept. 4, at Travancore, the wife of A. H. Jacob of a daughter.

LEWIN—The wife of Major T. H. Lewin, B.S.C., of a daughter, at Beechwood, Darjiling, Oct. 1.

LOCKE—The wife of Samuel Locke, barrister-at-law, and second judge of the Appeal Court of Cochin, of a daughter, at Cochin, Madras, Aug. 14.

M'LEOD—Sept. 1, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain D. J. S. M'Leod, of a son.

MITCHELL—Sept. 1, at Calcutta, the wife of David H. Mitchell, of a daughter.

MOON—Sept. 8, at Vythery, the wife of Charles S. Moon, of a daughter.

RASBOTHAM—Sept. 7, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Dornning Rasbotham, of a daughter.

REAY—Sept. 4, at Mhow, the wife of Captain E. R. Reay, of a daughter.

ROSS—Aug. 24, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. J. S. Ross, of a daughter, prematurely.

ROWLANDSON—Sept. 9, at Madras, the wife of Mr. F. Rowlandson, LL.B., of a son.

SHAW—Sept. 2, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Henry Shaw, of Messrs. Oakes and Co., of a daughter.

SMITH—Sept. 2, at Howrah, the wife of H. J. Smith, E.I.R., Carriage Dept., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—Sept. 6, at Raipur, Central Provinces, the wife of George Taylor, supervisor, P. W. D., of a daughter.

TAYLOR—Sept. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of F. B. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a son.

VALETTA—Sept. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of Paul J. Valet'a, Esq., of a daughter.

WALTON—Sept. 8, at Natore, the wife of Mr. G. T. Walton, of a son, still-born.

WEATHERDON—Sept. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of Edwin Weatherdon, E. I. Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ALLAN—Sept. 5, at Morar, Willie, child of the late Mr. David Allen, Schoolmaster R.A. Division, aged 15 months.

ARBUTHNOT—Sept. 5, at Kurnool, David, Lieut. H.M.'s 67th Regiment, son of the Hon. David Arbuthnot, Madras Civil Service (Retired), aged 22.

BALLANTINE—Sept. 9, at Rahuri, Ahmednuggur Zillah, of acute consumption, Alice Cary, wife of William O. Ballantine, M.D.

BEAVAN—Sept. 2, at Murree, Edith Gwendoline, child of Captain R. Beavan, B.S.C., aged 1 year.

BELLAMY—Ada Marion, daughter of Arthur and Nellie Bellamy, at Yokohama, Japan, Aug. 5, aged 10 months.

BOWEN—Sept. 1, Henry George, son of Henry George Bowen, aged 7 months.

BUSHELL—Robert William, son of Dr. Bushell, H.B.M.'s Legation, Peking, at Chefoo, July 27, aged 3.

CAMPBELL—At St. John's Cottage Hospital, Bombay, Emma



Susannah, the beloved wife of Mr. J. R. Campbell, G.I.P. Railway, aged 34 years and 28 days, after a lingering illness, deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and children.

CLARK—Aug. 11, at Addlestone, Harry Dalrymple Clark, fifth son of the late General Sir John Clark, K.H., Colonel of H.M. 59th Regt., aged 27 years.

COOKE—Aug. 27, at Dinapore, Charles Giraud, child of Mr. H. G. Cooke, of Chuprah, Sarun, aged 15½ months.

CRUICKSHANK—Sept. 5, at Madras, Joanna Amelia, the wife of D. M. Cruickshank, Principal of Patcheappals.

CURRIE—Sept. 3, at Agra, Charles Currie, Esq., Commissioner, Agra.

DE BEAUX—Sept. 9, at Madras, George William, son of the late Mr. J. L. De Beaux, aged 24 years.

FORBES—Mary Ann Forbes, relict of the late F. E. Forbes, step-daughter of the late Dr. Carey, D.D., Baptist Missionary to India, at Liverpool, N.S.W., June 16.

GARRATT—Sept. 5, at Madras, Elizabeth, the wife of W. Garratt, of Bangalore, aged 52 years.

HUSON—Sept. 2, at Bellary, Frank Arthur, son of Arthur Huson, Esq., aged 6 months.

LANE—Sept. 1, at Cawnpore, Lillian Jane, daughter of Mr. C. Lane, aged 16 years.

LEE—Aug. 31, at Shajehanpore, Annie Hewson, the daughter of Sub-Conductor Thomas Lee, aged 12 years.

MANDEVILLE—Sept. 4, at Madras, Adolphus Jupiter Mandeville, son of the late Lieut. Col. Mandeville, of the Madras Army, aged 36 years.

POWER—Sept. 6, at Bellary, Sarah, the wife of Mr. J. R. Power, aged 25 years.

ROBINSON—Sept. 3, at Deesa, Frances Elizabeth Emma Robinson, aged 21, of rapid decline.

ROSS—Aug. 24, at Lahore, Kathleen Mary, the wife of Mr. J. S. Ross.

SIGG—Sept. 5, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, of remittent fever, Gottlieb Sigg, aged 38 years.

SINAES—Sept. 1, at Serampore, William Amedee, son of Mr. T. T. D'M. Sinaes, aged 21 years.

SPRING—Sept. 6, at Bombay, Ellen Harriet, the wife of Captain Frederick Spring, Royal Artillery.

THOMPSON—Aug. 26, at Larkhana, Upper Sind, Henry John, son of H. M. Thompson, M. Inst., C.E., aged 19 months.

WARREN—Col. James Hale Warren, M.S.C., at Lutabuldee, Sept. 27.

WYLLIE—Ethel Mary, daughter of Capt. R. G. H. Wyllie, of Lucknow, at Ferndale, Rangoon, Aug. 21, aged 1 year and 8 months.

## HOME NEWS.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of this bank, to be held on the 16th instant, the directors will recommend an interim dividend for the half year ended 29th June last at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

**OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.**—Lord Overstone and the Chaplain-General to the Forces have respectively offered an annual prize to the Oxford Military College for military drawing and for classics. John MacGregor, Esq. ("Rob Roy") has offered one for swimming.

**EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH.**—The company notify that their cable between Java and Australia is interrupted. Telegrams for Australia and New Zealand will be forwarded between the interrupted points until communication is restored by the special steamer chartered by the Australian Governments.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The list of prizes awarded to British exhibitors by the International Jury of the Paris Exhibition includes the following:—Department: British Colonies. Prizes awarded to India—Diplomas of Honour: Government of India. Gold Medals: Dr. Birde, collector of medical plants; the Government of India; Hayee Mookler Shah; the Inspector General of Forests.

**STORES FOR WINTER CAMPAIGN.**—In view of a probable winter campaign in Afghanistan the Home authorities have ordered the immediate despatch from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, of a quantity of bedding and extra clothing for the troops, and already 10,000 blankets and 5,000 sheets have been issued from the stores and are now in course of transmission to Bombay. These are the only stores yet ordered for India in connection with the threatened war.

**EXPORT OF BULLION.**—The following exports of bullion by the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company are from G. De Quetteville's Indian Circular of September 26:—From Southampton, per Peshawur, £79,800 silver, for Bombay; £31,849 silver for Hong Kong; and £11,220 silver for Shanghai. Per Kaiser-i-Hind, £8,000 silver for Bombay. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Cathay, which sailed on Friday with the India and China mails, has taken £138,045, of which £84,500 is in bar silver for Bombay, £25,000, also in bars, for Calcutta, £19,800 in dollars for Penang, and £8,070 in the same metal for Shanghai. There was also a small sum of £675 in gold coin for Galle.

**THE WAR IN ACHEEN.**—A telegram from the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies has been received at the Colonial Office at the Hague announcing the unconditional surrender of Habib Abdul Rachman to Dutch authority. He not only consents to leave, with his followers, the Bay of Ohlehleh, the Dutch port on the mouth of the Acheen river, but urges the other chiefs to sub-

mission. Some of the chieftains seem to be desirous of acting independently of the man who has from the beginning planned and directed the rebellion, but the Dutch consider the Acheen War settled through the strategy and energy of Colonel van der Heyden, who has been raised to the rank of Major-General. Other chiefs are sending in their submission.—*Times*.

**H.M.'S TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The *Crocodile*, Capt. Doughty, sailed from Portsmouth on Oct. 1 for Bombay, and will call at Queenstown to embark the 2nd Bat. 14th Foot, which proceeds from the Curragh to Lucknow. She embarked at Portsmouth Capt. Gordon, Lieuts. Carleton and the Hon. J. Vereker, and sixty-four men, eleven women, and twenty-three children, belonging to the 11th Brigade R.A., from Sheerness; Lieut. Cumberland, and 119 men, one woman, and one child, belonging to the 39th Foot, from Aldershot; and the following officers:—Capt. Studdy, 63rd Foot; Surg.-Majors Eustace and White and Surg. Morgan and Hodson, A.M.D.; Veterinary-Surg. Woods, 9th Lancers; Lieut. Youngusband, 17th Foot; Lieut. Rogers, 39th Foot; Lieuts. Nettleship and Piers, 15th Foot; Lieut. Carpendale, 17th Foot; Lieut. Drummond, 25th Foot; Surgs. Cretin, Duncan, Cope, Hemsted, Cones, Bigger, Gomes, Pemberton, Robertson, Biale, Walsh, Worgan, Moran, Smith, Monks, Quayle, Earle, McCartie, Carruthers, and Armstrong, of the Indian Medical Service; and Lieut. Bolton, 70th Regt. The following officers were to join the ship at Queenstown on the 5th:—Lieut.-Col. Warren, Majors Cosby and Young; Capts. Harrington, Hall, Van Heythuyson, Noyes, and Lemon; Lieuts. Ruttledge, Rae, Parker, Walker, Geaves, and Schuyler; Sub-Lieut. Kitchener; Second Lieuts. St. George, Vowell, Carter, Lister, Christie, Wemyss, Mitchell, Fry, and Barchard; Adjut. Gordon; Quartermaster Bayley, and Paymaster Franklin, of the 14th Foot; Capt. Poole, 67th Foot; Surg. Pedlow, A.M.D.; Lieuts. Hogg, Lowry, and Robertson, 1st Bat. 14th Foot; Lieut. Gaisford, 21st Foot; Lieut. Hammond, 16th Foot; Lieut. Sullivan, 73rd Foot; and Surg. Bull, Indian Medical Service. The *Crocodile* will reach Bombay on or about Nov. 8, and will leave on the return voyage on Nov. 22 with time-expired men.

**THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.**—This bank, the failure of which was announced on Wednesday last, was established in May, 1839, and according to the latest published accounts the number of proprietors is 1,249, whose liability is unlimited. The capital is £1,000,000, the reserve fund £450,000, and the fixed note issue £72,921. The bank has 133 branches, and has paid a progressively increasing dividend for several years past until it reached 12 per cent. The business of the bank, it would appear, has been conducted for years past upon very unsound principles, and from the fact of the other Scotch banks having decided to let the City of Glasgow Bank stop, it is inferred that it is a very bad case indeed. Operations upon an enormous scale have been indirectly entered into in Indian produce and Australian wool, some two millions and three-quarters of bills having, we understand, been accepted for the account of three firms. Very large advances, it is said, have been made to firms in the iron trade in the North, and an utterly reckless support appears to have been given to builders. The immediate cause of the failure, we are informed, was the impossibility any longer of getting the bills drawn from India on the bank in Glasgow discounted in the London market, a circumstance which explains to some extent the feverish oscillations in the rates demanded for loans from time to time for some months past. These bills have been sold in India to the Indian banks ostensibly against the shipment of produce, and have ultimately come upon the discount market. The terms demanded for negotiating them having steadily advanced, instructions were at length telegraphed to the Indian branches to take no more of the bills. The amount of the liabilities is estimated to be £10,000,000, and that of acceptances a little below £3,000,000, the last statement to the 5th of June, when the annual balance is struck, which shows £1,488,000, being, we believe, incorrect. The deposits amount to about £8,500,000. The subjoined circular announces the failure of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., with two of its Indian connections, as a result of the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank. The house was established in 1860. Mr. Alexander Brown retired in August, 1870:—"11, Birchlin-lane, E.C., Oct. 3. Gentlemen,—We regret to inform you that in consequence of the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., of 17 and 18, Leadenhall-street, are compelled to suspend payment. This will involve the suspension, also, of their corresponding houses, W. Nicol and Co., Bombay, and Fleming and Co., Kurrachee. The *Financier* learns that the acceptances of Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., in connection with the City of Glasgow Bank, figure for about £900,000, as against cash advances of £700,000. In the case of a firm located in India, the figures are relatively very different, acceptances having passed to the amount of £1,600,000 against cash advances of £735,000. In the case of three other affiliated Indian houses the figures in this way reach an aggregate of £1,250,000. Another house, carrying on business in Scotland and the East, is concerned in the flying of paper to the amount of £500,000, and still another, located in Scotland and Australia, to the amount of a million.

The War Office will not entertain the applications of home officers for active service to Afghanistan.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

**BATTISCOMBE**—The wife of Major E. G. Battiscombe, R.A., of a daughter, at Sheerness, Sept. 24.  
**JOHNSON**—The wife of Maj. A. Achison Johnson, H.M.'s M.S.C., of a son, at Edinburgh, Oct. 2.  
**TAYLOR**—The wife of Capt. F. H. Taylor, R.A., of a son, at Athlone, Sept. 27.

## MARRIAGES.

**BUCHANAN**—McHUTCHIN—Henry B. M. Buchanan, son of the late Capt. James Buchanan, H.M.'s 77th Foot, to Sabina Kate, daughter of the late Col. McHutchin, M.S.C., at Westbourne-park, Oct. 1.  
**BEWE**—PINDER—Piercy Bewe, of Bombay, son of Edwd. Bewe, of Bahia, Brazil, to Ellen Charlotte, twin daughter of the late Capt. G. R. Pinder, M.A., at Folkestone, Sept. 24.  
**BUTLER**—CONWELL—Maj. S. E. R. Butler, M.S.C., to Charlotte H. Conwell, at Bayswater, Sept. 24.  
**EDWARDS**—DOUGLAS—The Rev. Wm. G. A. Edwards, M.A., to Jemima Douglas, daughter of the late Maj. Irving, J.P. (late 1st B.L.C., H.E.I.C.S.), at Gatehouse, Sept. 26.  
**GRIFFIN**—GROUNDS—F. C. G. Griffin, M.A. and M.B., to Charlotte M., daughter of Capt. Grounds, H.M.'s late I.N., at St. Pancras Church, Oct. 1.  
**HUDSON**—MCINTOSH—Cunningham Hudson, of Calcutta, to Isabel, daughter of the late Peter McIntosh, of Glasgow, at Glasgow, Sept. 26.  
**MARSH**—TAYLOR—Frank H. Marsh, Army Staff, Bengal, to Sophia, daughter of the late Col. Charles E. Taylor, late Asst. Adj.-Gen. Madras Presidency, at Richmond, Sept. 25.  
**MARTYR**—BONIFACE—Peter Horace Martyr, Red. Settlement Dept., B. Burmah, to Amy Boniface, at Penge, Sept. 28.  
**METHVEN**—WILLIAMSON—John Methven, to Alice Wemyss, daughter of the late Capt. W. Williamson, 41st B.N.I., at Portobello, Sept. 26.  
**RIND**—MATHIAS—B. G. Rind, son of the late W. J. Rind, Maj. B.A., to Eleanor Amy L. Mathias, at Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire, Sept. 26.

## DEATHS.

**BRISON**—Edith Mary, relict of the late Capt. C. Bisson, at 70, Berners-street, W., Oct. 4, aged 76.  
**CHAMBERS**—Joseph Chambers, H.M.'s B.A. (Retired List), at Oxford, Oct. 3, aged 64.  
**MASON**—Dorothea, daughter of the late Thomas M. Mason, B.C.S., at Bath, Oct. 2, aged 4.  
**REID**—Henry P. S. Reid, 11th Huss., son of H. S. Reid, B.C.S., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sept. 23, aged 29.  
**WATSON**—On Sept. 27, at the residence of his son, Langley House, near Slough, James Watson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., of 13, Circus, Bath, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service, aged 86 years.  
**WILLS**—Charles Henry Wills, late of the 26th (Cameronians), at Devon, Sept. 26, aged 39.  
**WOODHOUSE**—John Thomas Woodhouse, C.E., at Scarborough, Sept. 27, aged 70.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**CALCUTTA**.—Sept. 2. Str. Asia, Madras; str. City of Khlos, Glasgow; and str. Euphrates, Moulmein; Maira Bhan, Melbourne; West Ridge, London; Guizean, Bombay.—3. Str. Gannet, Colombo; str. Queen Anne, London; str. Commilla, Rangoon.—4. Lallah Rookh, Moulmein; River Indus, Liverpool.—8. Str. Chinura, Bombay; Ballochmyle, London; Loch Eck, London.  
**MADRAS**.—Sept. 3. str. Manora, Calcutta; and ship Rajah, of Cochin, Mauritius. Sept. 5. barque City of Canton, Coast; and Queen of the North, London; schooner Nilucko, False Point. Sept. 6. Strs. Meinam, Galle; and Himalaya, Calcutta. Sept. 7. str. Duke of Lancaster, Calcutta; Naworth Castle, Calcutta; and Poonah, Calcutta. Sept. 8. Strs. Ethiopia, Bombay; Oriental, Rangoon, &c.; and Deccan, Southampton. Sept. 9. str. Brazilian, Calcutta.  
**BOMBAY**.—Sept. 6. Str. India, Bussorah; Austrian, Liverpool.—8. Nanant, Liverpool.—9. Str. Alawick Castle, London; str. Akola, Kurrachee; George H. Oulton, Cardiff; H.M.S. Simoom, Cyprus.—10. Str. Gwallor, Southampton; str. Rajpootana, Calcutta; Seafield, Mauritius.—11. Stowell Brown, Cardiff.—12. Str. Adria, Hong Kong; H.M.S. Tamar, Cyprus.  
**HOME**.—Sept. 26. Erasmio R, Rangoon.—27. Str. Duke of Argyll, Calcutta; Imperator, Rangoon.—28. Str. Dorunda, Calcutta; str. Branksome Hall, Bombay.—30. Str. City of London, Calcutta; Udon, Calcutta.—Oct. 1. Str. Java, Kurrachee &c.; City of Lahore, Calcutta; Antiope, Rangoon.—2. Straun, Rangoon.

## DEPARTURES.

**CALCUTTA**.—Sept. 2. barque Alsace and Lorraine. Sept. 3. strs. Penguin and Cyrene; barque Turgot; and schooner Nipote. Sept. 4. str. Duke of Lancaster, Alghis, Naworth Castle, Ooryla, Discoverer, and Reliance; ships Sieve Roe, Simla and Jorawur. Sept. 5. strs. Poonah and Brazilian. Sept. 6. str. City of Venice and ship Champion. Sept. 8. strs. Umballa, Sir John Lawrence, and Borrowdale; ships North and Tallman; barque Cat Vale.  
**MADRAS**.—Sept. 5. str. Manora, London. Sept. 6. str. Meinam, to Calcutta. Sept. 7. ship Zenobia, Port Natal; and str. Buisheer, Bombay. Sept. 8. str. Poonah, Southampton; and Duke of Lancaster, London; barque Harvard, to Batavia. Sept. 9. str. Himalaya, Rangoon, &c. Sept. 9. str. Ethiopia, Calcutta. Sept. 10. str. Oriental, Negapatam.  
**BOMBAY**.—Sept. 6. Str. Nepal, Southampton, &c.; Landore, Elephant Point; Red Cloud, San Francisco; Hougmont, Moulmein.—7. Lady Melville, Moulmein; str. Africa, Coasts and Calcutta; str. Vinzoria, Kurrachee; str. Scio, Port Said via Kurrachee; str. European, Liverpool via the Canal.—9. Janot Cowan, Calcutta.—10. Varuna, Rangoon; str. Apia, Trieste, &c.—11. Dinapore, Mauritius; str. Consett, Liverpool; str. Henry Bolckow, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; str. India, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.  
**HOME**.—Sept. 26. Str. Krishna, Bombay; str. Oakdale, Kurrachee; H.M.S. Junna, Bombay.—27. Buckinghamshire, Bombay; str. Taymouth Castle, Cape Town; Africa, Mauritius; Savernake, Rangoon.—28. Justitia, Cape Town; Ocean, Galle; Montgomery Castle, Singapore; Idomene, Bassein; Oriflamme, Calcutta; Jeanie Landee, Calcutta; str. India, Bombay; str. City of Mecca, Calcutta; str. Chyebassa, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; George Moon, Zanzibar; Vanguard, Singapore.—29. Str. Nagata Maru, Yokohama; Baron Colonsay, Calcutta; Griflin, Colombo; str. Drenthe, Batavia.—30. Roxburghshire, Zanzibar; Clernan, Hong Kong; Whittier, Bombay; str. Argyll, Penang.—Oct. 1. Admiral, Singapore; Governor Wilmot, Bombay.—Star of Scotia, Calcutta; Sybil Wynn, Mosal Bay; City of Charlotte Town, Cape Town; str. Sultan, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta;

Lady Hincks, Algoa Bay; Oregon, Galle; Skandia, Akyab; Carnarvonshire, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Surat, Capt. Burne, at Southampton. Sept. 26.—From Hong Kong.—Mr. E. C. Smith, Mr. J. May, From Galle.—Miss Lovell, From Calcutta.—Mr. J. Webb, Mr. A. M. Smythe, From Bombay.—Miss Hayes, From Port Said.—Lieut. Stevens, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. Murch. From Malta.—Mr. Lee, Lieut. and Hon. Anson, Lieut. Luscombe, Lieut. Cape, Master Warren, Mr. Milton, From Gibraltar.—Mr. Roberts, Mr. Dibley, Mr. Balton, Mr. Mathias.  
 Per P. and O. str. Gwallor, Captain J. C. Babot, at Bombay. From Southampton.—Mr. Henrice, Mr. G. A. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Upcott, Rev. B. Davis, Rev. J. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Buckley and two children, Major M. C. Morris, Mr. R. C. F. Ogilvie, Mr. J. Brewster, Mrs. M. Tootill, Mr. J. Durrind, Lieut. F. S. Inglefield, and Mr. Seymour, From Brindisi.—Major W. A. Roberts, Mr. L. Clarke, and Mr. Culbard, From Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Finch, From Marseilles.—Mr. G. Charpie, From Aden.—Capt. Edwards, Capt. W. Powell, Mr. Bhima Mahomed Ali, Mr. Budroodon Janoo Sulimas, and Mr. Manockjes Hunaraj.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Bangalore, Capt. Stead, from Venice, Oct. 4. For Bombay.—Mr. A. J. Wilson, Mrs. Langley and child, Major Madden, Capt. Hallett, Mr. Meill, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Gaundlett, Mr. G. E. Porter, Mrs. Prendergast, From Brindisi.—Mr. M' Rae, Mr. Hall, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Clark, Col. Medley, Major Woodhouse, Rev. Goethals, Mr. Von Tuure, Mr. Porter, Mr. Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Macmullen, Capt. Sandeman, Capt. Macdonald, Mr. Flitz, Major Henderson, Mr. Saguet, Major and Mrs. Grant, Major and Mrs. Seawell, Mr. Cole, Capt. Pretymann, For Aden.—Major Whitting, Capt. Leacock, For Alexandria.—Mr. Halton, Mr. Munro, From Brindisi.—Mr. Smith, Mr. Anslie, Mr. and Mrs. Custor, Madame Perrot.  
 Per Anchor line s.s. India, Capt. Read, from Liverpool, Sept. 28.—For Bombay.—Lieut. Montgomery, Mrs. Montgomery, Helen Violet Montgomery, Winifred E. Montgomery, and European nurse, Mrs. Pettit, Infant, and ayah, Col. Evans, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Gulton, Miss Roach, Miss Beet, Mrs. Parker, Capt. Heyland, Mrs. Heyland, Mrs. Jenkinson, Miss Easton, Miss Layton, the Pendlebury family and nurse, Capt. Thompson, H.L., Hebbert T. Summers, F. Tebbis, G. G. White, W. Smith, C. Hill, H. G. Boyce, A. S. George, O. J. Shedlock, F. Riley, G. S. Morley, P. Rose, J. B. Leavenhorpe, R. B. Yates, T. Harris, A. S. Trevor, J. A. Bird, F. J. Pono, J. R. Tickell.  
 Per Kaiser-i-Hind, from Southampton, Sept. 26.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Ivens, Mr. Rammell, Mr. and Mrs. High, Mr. W. H. L. Impey, Miss Dacres, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. A. G. Lyon, Mrs. Melhuish, Mrs. Arnott, Major General and Mrs. R. O. Bright and three daughters, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Mr. H. B. Addis, Dr. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tell, and five children, Mr. J. Edwards, Mr. F. W. Baker, Mr. H. L. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering, Mr. D. Bean, Mr. T. Smeal, Mr. J. H. Leonard, Capt. J. Barnard, Mr. J. H. Lyons.

## VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Jane Porter, from Calcutta, Aug. 26, 35 S., 19 E.  
 Star of Bengal, from Calcutta, Aug. 23, 35 S., 15 W.  
 Carnarvonshire, from Calcutta, July 27, 35 S., 24 E.  
 Agnes, from Calcutta, Aug. 7, 27 S., 50 E.  
 Indra, from Rangoon, Aug. 26, 33 S., 15 E.  
 England's Glory, for Galle, Aug. 25, 5 N., 25 W.  
 Markland, for Bombay, Aug. 26, 15 N., 27 W.  
 Aristides, for Calcutta, 45 days out, —, 33 S., 31 W.  
 Evangelist, homeward bound, Aug. 30, off the Cape.  
 Flintshire, from Rangoon, July 27, 31 S., 34 E.  
 Glance, from Calcutta, Aug. 7, 31 S., 16 E.  
 Jessie Renwick, from Bimlipatam, Aug. 21, 7 S., 16 W.  
 Kinfans Castle, from Penang, Sept. 7, 19 N., 33 W.  
 Agate, from Singapore, Aug. 20, 11 S., 11 W.  
 Antiope, from Rangoon, Sept. 10, 26 N., 35 W.  
 City of Lahore, from Calcutta, Sept. 12, 27 N., 33 W.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**MISSING SHIP**.—The ship Rooparell, of Glasgow, Capt. Galloway, from Grimsby to Negapatam, with coals, which sailed from the Downs on March 2 last, and has been before alluded to as an overdue vessel, is now posted at Lloyd's as a missing ship.

**BATAVIA**, SEPT. 28.—The Ary Scheffer, from Holland to Java, laden with coal, which vessel was reported on 26th inst. as ashore in the Lepoedie Straits, has since sunk in deep water; all hands safe.

**GALLE**, SEPT. 27.—Atlantic King put into Trincomallee leaky, and afterwards sunk in harbour, and has become a derelict.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

## OCTOBER 10.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doyne, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, Lieut. and Mrs. Bevan and child, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Palliser and child, Mr. Downe, Mrs. Cheserago and child, Mr. J. Caird, C.B. and Mr. Barnes.

**VENICE TO BOMBAY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montagne, two Misses Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Macgeorge, Capt. Waterhouse, and Capt. G. Smyth.

**MALTA TO BOMBAY**.—Mr. Dempier.  
**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY**.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Speare, Miss Vere, Mrs. Moffit, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Vincent, Mr. H. A. F. Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Miss Meybrick, Mrs. and Miss Hall, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. A. Tytler, and Mr. Pulchambers.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY**.—Col. Crofton.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR**.—Miss Poynter, Col. Harcourt, Major and Mrs. Sievwright, Mrs. Wiles, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.

**VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA**.—Judge Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Willoughby and two daughters.

**BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA**.—Messrs. Alexander.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ**.—Mr. Carolan, and Mrs. Steadman.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA**.—Mrs. Siraad and family, and Capt. Sutherland.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID**.—Mr. Maule.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI**.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

## OCTOBER 17.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE**.—Mr. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. M'icken, and Mr. C. and Miss Williamson, Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Moon, and Miss Howell.

**BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE**.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside, and Mr. Roberts.  
**GALLE TO MELBOURNE**.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

**SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY**.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, Mr. E. Mort, Mr. P. Atkinson, and Mr. J. Moseley.

**BRINDISI TO SYDNEY**.—Mr. L. Mort, and Mr. J. Wallace.  
**SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY**.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Mr. Shakespear, and Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. C. W. Collin, Mr. Maguire, Mr. J. Mackay, and Mrs. and Mrs. Kind.

**VENICE TO BOMBAY**.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, Mr. Finkle, Messrs. Ewing, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Major Ross, and Lady Meade.

**BRINDISI TO BOMBAY**.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan, Hon. W. M'Gowen, Mr. C. H. Moore, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. Galwey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clerk, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Charles, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. J. B. Fuller.

**SUEZ TO BOMBAY**.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. B. Smith.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—September 11, 1878.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs 100 96 to 12
4 per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	102 1 to 102 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 12
4 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 14 to 97 3
5 per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	103

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	ls. 8 1/2-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	ls. 8 1/2d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864 ... (1884)	Rs. 100	0 to 109 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	Rs. 100	110 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	Rs. 100	111 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	Rs. 100	111 8
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	Rs. 100	112 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	Rs. 100	114 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908)	Rs. 100	108 4

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. 100	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	700 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	500	720 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	1400 to —
Coal Company ...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	171 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	143 to 144
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to 162
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100	50 to 60
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	225 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	177 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howra Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1350 to 1300
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£2 1/2	43 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	335 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	118 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100	— to —
Simla Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	128 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to 56

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linsed ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—September 11, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 1/2-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 8d.
" " at 3 months ...	1s. 8 1/2d.
" " at sight ...	1s. 7 1/2d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37 1/2 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 1/2 per Cent. Loan ...	1859	3 prem.
4 1/2 per Cent. ...	1870	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 prem.
4 1/2 per Cent. New Loan ...	1878	2 1/2 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33	—
Ditto ...	1875-86	2 1/2 to 3 dis.
Ditto ...	1842-43	—
Ditto ...	1854-55	—
Ditto ...	1872	9 1/2 dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £2 10s.; Skins £4.
--

## BOMBAY.—September 13, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 117 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	—
" " " 1842-43 ...	96 1/2
" " " 1854-55 ...	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	96 1/2
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	102 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	103
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 19
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	19
Ditto Pekin ...	18-12

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 7 1/2d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 1/2-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 1/2d. Dr.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	142
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	615
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 715
Bank of Madras (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 1,060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2 1/25 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	325
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 510
Colaba Spinning Company ...	Rs. 1,020
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,300
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ...	117
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	R. 1,185
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ...	292
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	800
New Bank of Bombay (all) ...	718 1/2d
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	775
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	1,203
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 775
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 2 dis

## LONDON.—October 4, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-	Sa. R.	95 96
dends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25, )		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual sales.	85 85 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...		85 85 1/2
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		85 85 1/2
4th 4 per Cent. 1836-36 ...		89 89 1/2
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		80 80 1/2
3 1/2 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	In start-	80 80 1/2
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	ing taking	80 80 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1870 ...	Co.'s Rs.	81 81 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. of 1872 ...	1,000 as	80 80 1/2
5 1/2 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	equiva-	81 81 1/2
	lent to	80 80 1/2
	£100.	84 1/2 85

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 7 1/2d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 8d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8 1/2d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7 1/2d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8 1/2d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0 1/2d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1 1/2d.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...			53 1/2d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...			53 1/2d.
Five Franc Pieces ...			80d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1850 ...		101 1/2 to 102 1/2
	India 4 per Cent. ...		104 1/2 to —
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1854 ...		100 to 100 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...		20s. to 25s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...		8s. to —, dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	116 to 118
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	128 to 132
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	125 to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	125 1/2 to —
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118 1/2 to —
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	105 to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	110 1/2 to —
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.) ...	100	110 to 112
20	Ditto ditto 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 1/2 to 113 1/2
Stock	Ditto Debentures ...	100	99 to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100	110 1/2 to —
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100	114 to 116
20	Ditto ...	23 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent. ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	102 to —

## BANKS.

10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 to 12
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	21 1/2 to —
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	22 to 24
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years	all	89 to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	40 to 41

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21 1/2
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	8 to 3 1/2
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16 1/2 to —

## MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Jorehant Tea Company ...	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	26 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	5 to 3 1/2
80	Assam Tea Company ...	20	62 to —
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 3 1/2
10	Lebong ...	all	10 1/2 to 11 1/2
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 6 1/2
5	Ditto, New ...	4	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8 1/2 to 8 1/2
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	108 to —
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
50	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis.
25	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 42
50	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	6 to 8 dis.
20	National of India Land ...	12 1/2	— to —
	Suez Canal ...	all	2 1/2 to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	61 to 62
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	86 to 87
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	74 to 75

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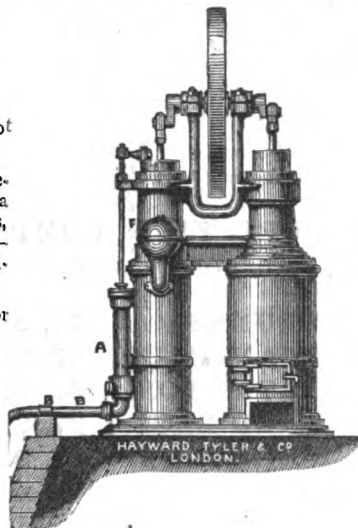
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878.

## SUMMARY. AND REVIEW.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, September 20; Madras and Allahabad, September 18; Calcutta, September 17.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending September 10 state that in Madras the general prospects are good as before, especially in Trichinopoly, Tinnevely, and Chingleput. Rain has been fairly abundant in most districts; in Malabar it was excessive with reference to the requirements of the crops. There were 98,040 persons on relief works, and 58,998 gratuitously fed; the decrease, as compared with the previous week, being 3,966 and 3,404 respectively. Heavy rains continue in Mysore, where crops and prospects are excellent. The statistics of relief for the week ending August 31 are, on civil relief works, 2,828, on departmental works, 26,620; gratuitously relieved—in hospitals 2,287, in villages 11,529. There has thus been a decrease of the numbers on works, but a slight increase amongst the recipients of free relief. In the Bombay Presidency the floods are diminishing in Sind; there has been light rain in Guzerat, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta country; and in these localities, as well as in the coast districts, crops are good. Cholera continues in a few places. In the Central Provinces the break in the rains previously noted has done much good; there has been a fall now of from 1 to 3.50 inches in almost all districts, and prospects are everywhere favourable, except in parts of Sambalpur and Bilaspur, where more rain is required. The break in Berar continued to the end of the week. In Central India, the improvement in Gwalior still lasts, and prospects are now much better in Bundelkhand, where more rain was wanted. There is no alteration in Rajputana, light rains occurring as before. Good general rain has fallen in Bengal, except in parts of Pooree. The early crops now being harvested are yielding well. Incessant rain is reported from Sylhet, where floods are on the rise. In several districts of Burma more rain is much needed. Seasonable rain is falling in the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and general prospects continue satisfactory. The reports of harvest prospects are also good throughout the Punjab.

THE reports of the public health from the provinces for the week ending Sept. 10 are as follows:—In Shikarpur, fever prevalent; slight cholera and fever in Guzerat; in Khandesh, cholera abating, 336 cases, 180 deaths. In Puna and districts, 21 deaths from cholera; 26 in Ahmednagar. In Bengal, general health good; in Chittagong, Backergunge, Pubna, Hooghly, and Lohardugga. Fever prevailing in 24 Pergunnahs, a few cholera cases in Diamond Harbour, Shahabad, and Hazaribagh. Fever prevalent at Sarun, Balasore, and Cuttack, N.W.P., and Oudh; health good at Benares and Allahabad. Cholera decreasing at Bareilly. In Punjab, health generally good, with exception of fever usual at this time of year. In Central Provinces, cholera still bad in Wardha (229 deaths), Nimar (107 deaths), and Betul (73 deaths); also prevalent in Nagpur, Chanda, and almost all districts. Cholera has disappeared from Arakan, but fever very prevalent. Six deaths from cholera in Rangoon, but public health in Pegu and Tennasserim good. In Rajputana fever prevalent, in Marwar, and 300 deaths from cholera in Jodhpur. Fever prevalent in Meywar, and cholera in Ajmere and Ulwur.

THE 1st Battalion of the 25th Regiment, stationed at Fyzabad, suffered severely from cholera during the month of September, in spite of the prompt measures of the officer in command, who removed the troops from the barracks. The disease continued its ravages, but was happily diminishing in virulence. The number of cases

up to the 20th ult. had been 85, and the deaths 41 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, and 12 children. So many fatal cases had not occurred at Fyzabad in any year since 1859.

THE Indian papers necessarily contribute nothing to our news from Cabul. The *Times of India* says that of course the Afghanistan question occupies the foremost place in Anglo-Indian public attention. 'The policy which the Government of India ought to adopt is much discussed' a powerful section of politicians contending that nothing will ever thoroughly secure India but the occupation of Jellalabad, Herat, the Bamian Pass (that is, the only road from Bokhara to Cabul), and Cabul itself. According to the most recent telegrams from Simla (9th inst.), it is officially stated that no collision with the Afghans has yet occurred anywhere on the frontier, and no immediate attack on Ali Musjid is contemplated. Beyond active military preparations nothing has been done, and all statements to the contrary must be received with caution. But another telegram stated, not officially, that the forces under General Ross at Jumrood, amounting to seven infantry regiments and three batteries, have passed Ali Musjid, and were advancing on Dakka. As to military movements, it was reported on the 6th from Umballa that the 26th Regiment of Native Infantry had arrived; that the 70th and 59th Foot proceed forthwith to Mooltan; and that a detachment of the 18th Royal Irish left Rauvind by special train for Mooltan. The Indus Valley Railway is preparing for the carriage of the Bombay column to Sukkur. The 15th Sikhs have marched from Sealkote to join the force assembling at Mooltan. The 23rd Pioneers have marched from Simla en route for the frontier. General Biddulph and Major Worsley left Nynee Tal for Quettah on Friday. The troops will consist of two divisions. The 2nd Division will be divided into two columns, one under General Roberts moving up the Kuroom Valley; the second column joining at Dera Ghazi Khan, will reinforce the Pioneers at Quettah. The 1st Division will for the present remain in support. Colonel Hill proceeds at once to Dera Ghazi Khan to hasten the advance of the troops to Quettah. There is considerable delay consequent on defective carriage. Colonel Lane has been ordered to Mooltan to superintend and expedite the commissariat arrangements for the Quettah force, carriage being again the difficulty. The *Times* states that orders have been issued by the India Office directing all officers on furlough belonging to regiments in Sind and the Punjab, together with those whose corps are detailed for the Afghan Expeditionary Force, to rejoin their posts by the first mail. Those who are at home on medical certificate have been directed to present themselves for examination, in order that, should their health permit it, they may be pushed on to the front. Colonel T. D. Baker, C.B., 18th Royal Irish, Assistant Adjutant General at headquarters, has left to take up the appointment of Military Secretary to Lord Lytton, in the place of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. G. P. Villiers, who has proceeded on field service with the column now being massed at Jumrood. The appointment of Quartermaster General of the main expeditionary column has, it is stated, been bestowed on Colonel C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E. A better selection could not have been made. No man knows the frontier more thoroughly, or is better qualified to act as head of the intelligence department in any operations towards Central Asia. He has an intimate knowledge both of Pushtoo and Persian, is gifted with a rare faculty for winning the confidence of his subordinates, and has earned the respect of all under whom he has served, not only for his painstaking work, but also for his indomitable gallantry in the field. Colonel Macgregor was employed for some years under the direction of Lord Napier of Magdala in the compilation of a Gazetteer of the North West Frontier of India and of Central Asia—a work which contains all we know of those regions. It was with a view of making the book as complete as possible that he twice traversed the country between Herat and Candahar, and between that city and our border. He served through



the Indian Mutiny, including the siege and capture of Lucknow and many minor engagements; during this campaign he was three times wounded and four times mentioned in despatches. In the China campaign he was again complimented for his gallant conduct, again twice wounded; in the Bhootan Expedition, through which he served as Assistant Quartermaster General, he was twice severely wounded, and three times mentioned in orders. He served in the Abyssinian War on the Quartermaster General's Staff; so it may safely be said that he has had stern experience of the working of that department in the field, and is not likely to fail for want of a practical knowledge of its requirements in war. Colonel Baker served with the 18th Royal Irish in the Crimean War, was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Sardinian medal for gallantry displayed at the attack of the cemetery and suburbs of Sebastopol on June 18, 1855; he also served in India during the mutiny in a field force under Colonel Beatson. During the New Zealand war, 1864-66, he acted first as Deputy and afterwards as Assistant Adjutant-General. For his conduct at the action of Rangiahia he received the brevet rank of major; at the attack and capture of Orakau he was again mentioned in General Carey's despatches. He accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast, and served throughout the Ashantee War, being present at the battles of Amoafu, Ordahsoo, and Coomassie, and was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy and decorated with the Companionship of the Bath. In addition to the Sardinian medal and C.B., Colonel Baker possesses the Crimean, Turkish, Mutiny, New Zealand, and Ashantee medals, and is an A.D.C. to her Majesty.

THE *Times of India* is of opinion that the death of the King of Burma is likely to lead to serious consequences at Mandalay. The succession is certain to be disputed, and the British Government may probably have to interfere, according to the *Times* telegram. Meantime, the existence of many candidates for the throne may threaten the new King's peace; beginning with the old King, deposed in 1853, and including his elder sons, and the sons and nephews of the late King, who is believed to have died on Sept. 11, but whose death was concealed until the Woongyees decided upon his successor. King Thebau is described as an intelligent, thoughtful, able man, gifted with a considerable amount of moral robustness. He was one of the pupils in the Royal School, and took high honours in the annual examinations.

SCINDIAH was invested with the Order of the Empire of India in full Durbar at Gwalior on the 21st. Many guests were present. The Maharaja was gracious and conciliatory.

IN acknowledging the letter of the Government of India reporting the circumstances attending the assassination of Mr. T. T. Cooper, the Secretary of State writes:—"Her Majesty's Government sincerely deplore the untimely death of an officer who had exhibited in his career as an explorer qualities which appeared to fit him for a post where he was to some extent brought into contact with races among whom he had travelled, and with whose languages and customs he had attained a certain degree of familiarity. The kind offices of the missionaries, the Rev. H. Soltan and the Rev. J. N. Cushing, in attending to the various matters incidental to the sad occurrence, entitle them to commendation, and you will doubtless cause the thanks of your Excellency's Government to be conveyed to them for their disinterested exertions." The despatch concludes by expressing satisfaction that measures for the improvement of the guard of the Political Agent at Bhamo are under consideration.

A MEMORANDUM recently issued by the Acting Chief Engineer for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency states that the gross area under command of the works to the end of 1877-78 was 244,137 acres. Deducting for unculturable land, &c., the culturable area may be taken as 219,000 acres. The irrigated area formed nearly 12 per cent. of the culturable area under command. According to the returns the area of irrigation shows a considerable

increase, part at least of which is not due to abnormal causes. The area on the Jamda Canal has risen from a maximum of 1,536 in previous years to nearly 5,000 acres in 1877-78. It is often stated that the preparation of land for irrigation costs not less than Rs. 30 per acre. If this is so, the people under the Jamda Canal must have expended over a lakh of rupees on the land irrigated during the short period that elapsed between the time they gave up all hope of rain and the time they first took the water. This is almost impossible, and bears out the opinion that the work of preparation is, for a very large proportion of the area commanded, very much less expensive than is generally supposed. It has been ascertained that such preparation as was necessary was actually made, and that irrigation was carefully practised. The area irrigated on the Lakh Canal shows a further improvement, and nearly 42 per cent. of the gross area under command of the Ojhar Canal was irrigated during the year. The percentage last year was 31, and the rainfall was only one-half what it was in 1877-78.

FROM the resolution of the Government of the N. W. P. on the Irrigation report for 1876-77 we learn that the operations of the Department resulted in a net profit of Rs. 25,76,406, equivalent to 4.81 per cent. on the total capital invested, or 6.10 per cent. on the capital of canals in operation. After deducting interest charges for the year, this net profit left a balance of Rs. 8,02,247 to set against the accumulated deficit of past years. The working of the Ganges Canal resulted in a profit of about 4, and that of the Eastern Jumna of about 14½ per cent. The most encouraging feature in the results is, however, the fact that the Agra Canal, in the third year of its working, yielded an income in excess of working expenses, whereas Colonel Greathead had estimated that this would not occur until the sixth year. The gross income of this canal was Rs. 1,23,300 as against an estimated income of Rs. 47,000, while the working expenses were only Rs. 1,16,132, as compared with Colonel Greathead's estimate, for the third year, of Rs. 1,50,000.

A DEMI-OFFICIAL note has been circulated to members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the N. W. P., informing them that the Government of India has sanctioned the separation of the service into two branches, executive and judicial, and calling upon them to state in which they will elect to serve; the staff of the former to consist of twenty-two collectors on Rs. 2,250, five on Rs. 1,800, and five on Rs. 1,600 per mensem. The judges will be graded similarly; only, to console them for the total abandonment of hopes of the commissionership, two judges are to get Rs. 3,000 a-month.

DURING 1877, 563 officers and men of the Assam police force were punished, some for very serious cases of misconduct, such as torture to extort confession, and in one case plundering the house of a dying man. The province during the two previous years was singularly free from such malpractices, and the Chief Commissioner regrets that violence and extortion, the besetting sins of the police in India, should be now gaining ground. Dismissals and desertions were not so frequent as heretofore, but the percentage of resignations was very high, and the latter is said to be due to the low rate of salary in the lower grades, while more lucrative employment is obtainable in the numerous tea-gardens. 10,957 cognisable cases were reported during the year; the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 93,210, about one-third of which was recovered; and of the 379 cases of rioting or unlawful assembly, 282 occurred in Sylhet alone, where they are numerous, and the magisterial proceedings in dealing with them is not at all satisfactory. In the Surma Valley districts matrimony is a light matter, and summarily dealt with at times; for instance, if a man takes a fancy for a young girl, or another's child-wife, he "pops the question," and then kidnaps her, though frequently with her own consent.

THE report of the Superintendent of Emigration at Dhubri shows that the emigration to Assam has largely increased since the opening of the Northern Bengal State

Railway. Emigrants to the number of 8,000 were embarked at Dhubri for the Lahore districts, as against 3,600 during 1876-77. Increased facilities of communication, such as are promised in the increased speed of river transit, as well as the extension of rail and roadways, will soon show still more favourable results. Not only Assam is ready to receive and maintain a large population, but the "wastes of Arakan," to use the expression of a correspondent, would ripen and blossom if the overcrowded districts of Bengal were enabled to pour their surplus population into the territories ready for them. We have on one side the population, as the late district officer tells us, of Monghyr increasing far beyond the supporting power of their native soil; on the other, we are told of wide and fertile areas lying waste for want of hands to till them. As the famine in Ireland forced upon her inhabitants the remedy for her over population, viz., emigration, so the growing risks of recurring calamities should lead our administrators without delay to promote the migration of the overcrowded cultivators, not to a foreign country, but to the uncultivated reserves of our own Indian Empire, where they will begin at once to decrease the burdens and fear of "the poverty," and increase the revenues of India.

THE Government has determined to push on the Punjab Northern State Railway towards Rawul Pindi with the utmost energy, regardless of financial considerations. All leave for the railway staff has been stopped, and officers on duty on that line recalled. The *Times of India* says that there is a widespread idea in military circles that the complications on the frontier are rapidly tending to render preparation for all contingencies extremely desirable.

THE need of some legislative protection for the "mill hands" of the Indian cotton factories is, we rejoice to see, being pressed upon the notice of Government. The veteran champion of the mill and mine workers is ready to do what he can "for the alleviation of such misery" as is described by eye-witnesses in such words as these:—"Never have I seen such a wretched crowd of working people, men pale and haggard, women and children drooping, the latter some not more than seven years old, who had toiled for six continuous hours, and, after a brief half-hour's rest, would return for three to four hours' more labour in the terrible atmosphere." Mr. Arnold, who then describes the hands as they left the mill, adds that for forty-six out of forty-nine days these children had toiled from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.! The obsolete cruelties, dangers, and oppression of the worst Lancashire mills of the old days are declared to be in full force in the cotton mills of India at the time we write, yet the Local Government sees no need for legislative interference. But we know that the "cry of the children" from Bombay will not be heard in vain in England. It would be well if those gentlemen who have come forward to protest against the continuance of a state of things which "grossly outrages humanity in various ways," would combine together to procure a complete statement of the case to be laid before the Secretary for India, so as to obtain prompt and effectual remedy for so great an evil. If, as some aver, the evil is exaggerated, let the truth be known; if the reports be substantiated, redress of the wrongs of the patient workers is an imperative duty.

ARCHÆOLOGISTS will be glad to hear that Sir Richard Temple has taken measures for the preservation in Western India of the architectural remains of the dynasties which preceded the British dynasty. This, says the minute constituting the office of a Conservator of Archæological and Architectural Remains, has for many years past been admitted to be an object worthy of our administration, and is generally considered to be one of the duties of the State. The minute gives a long list, but not an exhaustive one, of the monuments which the opulence or pride of our predecessors have left in the Dekhan, Konkan, Guzerat, Kattywar, and Sind, including the Mahomedan mosques and palaces of Bijapur, the various Maratha palaces and forts, the Hindu rock cut temple, Buddhist caves, and the Dutch tombs of Surat and Broach. The consulting architect is to fill the office

of Conservator, and a grant will be made in the annual budget of the P.W.D., "small at first," but "we may be able to give more hereafter." Each executive engineer will understand part of his duties to consist in an examination of the antiquities, and suggestions for the necessary repairs. Thus each official of the P.W.D. will be an archæologist in spite of himself.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is able to announce that the Postmaster-General has consented to allow the English mails to be put on board the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company once a fortnight at Aden under the new arrangements made by the company for running fortnightly steamers *via* the Suez Canal. The change is to be tried as an experiment first of all, and if it succeeds it will be continued. Much of the success will depend upon the regularity with which the steamers of the B. I. S. N. Company arrive at Aden. Bombay will also gain two days in the despatch of letters to Aden, in time to catch the outgoing mail steamer; the first despatch will be on Sept. 12, when the *Assyria* is advertised to leave. This will give two days more to reply to letters—an important consideration now that our postal communications are so limited.

THE troubles of the Calcutta University in connection with the appointment of Dr. M. L. Sarkha (homœopath) to the medical faculty have come to an end by the syndicate having, at his wish, transferred him to another faculty, and by the doctors withdrawing their resignation, not, however, until the syndicate had refused to accept it. Dr. Sarkhar, having won the battle of principle, can well afford to retire gracefully from the contest, and we hope that there is now an end of strife.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the *Times*, there is reason to fear that a period of scarcity is threatening at least a part of the Cypriote population. Last year was a bad year, but the harvest of this year is said to be one-third less than last year's yield. It will be an immediate but difficult duty to acquire correct information as to the necessity for making advances for seed corn, for which, according to Turkish precedents, the villagers are already petitioning.

THE following items of news from Cyprus are furnished in the *Daily News*:—The 101st Regiment has embarked on board the *Orontes*. The whole of the men will be treated as invalids during the voyage. A recent medical report states that the hill stations have proved to be less healthy than the plains. Two per cent. is the actual increase in the sick rate now, but there is apparently a larger increase, because 100 men are away cruising. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has fallen from his horse and severely fractured his collar-bone. He is now on board the *Minotaur*. The three unofficial members of the new Legislative Council are MM. Glikis, Mattei, and Fonat; the names of the three official members have not yet been made known. The Council will sit in Nicosia.

THE abuses lately brought to light in connection with the pilgrim traffic and quarantine arrangements in Egypt have been so serious as to call for remonstrance on the part of the Home Government with the Egyptian authorities. It seems that not only is the quarantine system a bad one, but corruption and cruelty are largely practised by the officials who are charged with the working of it. This was notably the case during the last pilgrimage season in the Red Sea, when the pilgrims were allowed to lie out in the filth and stagnant water of the streets of Jeddah and other Arabian ports during the heavy rain which fell in December; and bribes were freely taken by the quarantine officials to allow communication between the ship and the shore, and native craft to leave the various ports without restriction. At one time affairs became so bad that the pilgrims revolted, both at the quarantine stations, where many escaped, and on board the ships, where they threatened the lives of the captains and crews. The Egyptian Government have therefore been warned that Her Majesty's Government can no longer permit a state of things which causes misery, crime, and disease, which inflicts needless hardship and losses upon legitimate trade.

and which appears only to serve as a cloak for corruption and extortion, and that they intend to take steps to obtain a thorough investigation and reform of the whole system.

THE opening address of the Governor of Ceylon to the Legislative Council describes the financial position of the colony at the close of 1877 as highly satisfactory. The revenue yielded Rs. 17,026,191, being an excess of Rs. 2,526,191 over the estimate, and an increase of Rs. 2,350,055 over that of the previous year. Deducting repayment for stores and Rs. 190,337 yielded by the pearl fishery, the increase was made up as follows:—Sale of waste lands, Rs. 680,534; railway receipts, Rs. 633,261; customs, Rs. 351,691; paddy tax, Rs. 201,808; miscellaneous, Rs. 144,017. The imports in the year amounted to Rs. 62,783,676, and the exports to Rs. 61,120,540, showing respectively an increase of 6 per cent. and 25 per cent. The exports of coffee were 974,333 cwt., as against 673,490 cwt., showing an increase of 300,843 cwt. Cinchona bark increased from 14,932 lb. to 74,127 lb., and coconut oil advanced from 1,651,881 gallons to 2,653,182 gallons. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,330,839, being about two million rupees over estimates, and exceeding that of the former year by 1,710,249, distributed over relief works in Northern Province medical establishments, hospitals, and immigration, and increased expenditure in stores and railway charges which were repaid and covered. Thus it appears that the revenue will exceed the actual expenditure by Rs. 1,695,352. There has been a slight decline in the revenue of the first half of the current year, and the estimates have been framed with regard to this fact. Important works on flood outlets to prevent the constantly recurring damage by the overflow of the Kelassi and Kaluganga rivers, are proposed; the total cost of which will amount to Rs. 3,473,000, the principal item being a canal from Ambatale to the sea, estimated at Rs. 1,430,000, which will be commenced without delay, a partial vote of Rs. 150,000 being proposed for the current year. Various railway extensions are proposed, and as the receipts of the Ceylon railway and its branches for 1877 have amounted to Rs. 3,641,940, and the net profits to more than 11 per cent., there is every reason to expect that the further outlay will be almost as remunerative. In referring to the extension to Haputali, urged by the Uva planters, his Excellency declared his belief that the leaf disease is not so serious an evil as to lead to the abandonment of coffee planting, and referred to the public confidence shown by the continued purchases of Crown lands. The most important measure of legislation to be brought forward is a bill to abolish the renting system of collection of the grain duties, which has been described by the Commissioner's report, endorsed by the Secretary for the Colonies, as "indefensible in principle, open to abuse," and as having "actually led to abuse." It is hoped that by degrees a fixed money payment may be substituted for the tythe. In conclusion, his Excellency stated that he had forwarded to the Secretary of State the address presented by the Council to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his memorable visit to Ceylon in 1875, engraved on plates of gold by a native artist in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil, which had been at last completed, and Sir H. Longden had received the Prince's commands to convey to the Council his Royal Highness's thanks for that valuable and interesting specimen of Ceylon manufacture, prized by his Royal Highness, not for its intrinsic value only, but more especially as a memento of the hearty welcome he received from all classes during his stay in the island.

DURING the course of a thunderstorm which broke over Jhansi on the 5th September the mess house of H. M.'s 39th Regiment was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. The thunder-bolt fell on the centre of the roof, and, shattering a large beam and sending it down with a terrific crash on the floor, appears to have spread over the rafters in different directions, until finally making its exit in three distinct places on opposite sides of the building. Owing to the heavy rain which had previously fallen and saturated the roof it was some considerable time before the fire made way, and the officers of the regiment were thus enabled to save the whole of the mess

property; but of the house only the bare walls now remain standing.

MONSIEUR WEINBERG'S MISSION TO BOKHARA.—The following is an extract translated from the *Turkistan Gazette* of the 13th (25th) June, 1878. The article is headed "Monsieur Weinberg's Mission to Bokhara," and runs as follows:—"Monsieur A. A. Weinberg, officer for special political missions, and now on a visit to the Ameer of Bokhara, to discuss matters relating to the movements of the active forces about the headquarters of the Amu Darya, has written from the city of Bokhara. From his letter we extract the following news:—Having hurt his foot on the way, he had to give up riding at Samarkand, from whence he travelled in a country cart as far as Chirakchi, to which place the Ameer had politely sent one of his own carriages. In the afternoon of the 21st May (2nd June) M. Weinberg reached Karshi, and on the day following, accompanied by Staff Captain Schlichten, he had an interview with the Ameer, to whom he delivered a letter from the Governor-General of Turkistan, at the same time pronouncing some friendly sentiments. He informed the Ameer that his Excellency (Von Kauffmann) hoped for a sincerely friend-like attitude on the part of Bokhara, in case the Russian forces now under marching orders should be directed to the Amu Darya; he reminded the Ameer of his friendship as tested during the Khivan expedition of 1873, and wound up by giving expression to Von Kauffmann's hopes that the Ameer would assist the Russian forces by way of voluntarily permitting his subjects to sell them bread, flour, and other provisions. Ameer Syad Muzafar, who had appeared somewhat excited at the commencement of the interview, offered no remark while Weinberg was speaking. Having listened to the end, he replied to the effect that he was willingly ready to meet the wishes of the Governor-General, and that he would do all in his power to assist the Russian troops to the end of improving upon the good friendly relations now maintained between Russia and Bokhara. In reply to the Ameer's question as to 'how Russia intended to arrange her affairs with Cabul' Mons. Weinberg deemed it necessary to reply openly (sincerely), that the Governor-General of Turkistan entertained no enmity whatever against Afghanistan, and that he (Von Kauffmann) contemplated sending an embassy to Shere Ali Khan, on the arrival of which at Cabul the relations of Russia with that country would probably be cleared up in one way or other, that is, assume a friendly or hostile aspect. All would depend upon Ameer Ali's uprightness, frankness, and good sense. The Russians plot nothing whatever (entertain no devices of any kind) against him. At the expiration of half an hour the interview came to an end, and when M. Weinberg rose to take leave the Ameer asked him to come again on the following day in order to discuss some further questions. With reference to M. N. A. Mayet's journey the Ameer raised no objections, and declared himself willing to aid him. Merchant Ivanof has already obtained the Ameer's permission to buy provisions in Bokhara, which are intended for the use of the Amur Darya corps." N. A. Mayet is the editor of the *Turkistan Gazette*, and holds the rank of a major in the Russian army. The last two numbers of the *Gazette* (22nd and 23rd) are signed by Dmitsofski for the editor. It gives no clue as to the direction and object of Mayet's journey or the way in which it concerns the Ameer of Bokhara.—*Times of India*.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Yumna* left Malta for Bombay, and the *Euphrates* arrived at Port Said, on the 6th inst.

News from Kumaon to Sept. 6 says:—"The weather still continues favourable for the tea crop, and with moderate rain and a fair modicum of sunshine a bumper outturn will be the result."

The excessive mortality in the North Western Provinces and Oudh began to decrease in July last, when only 91,619 deaths were registered, as against 120,767 in June. Still, the deaths were largely in excess of those in July last year, when only 65,551 were registered.

The value of cotton exported from India during the ten months ending July last fell considerably below eight crores of rupees. For the same period of last year the amount was roughly 9½ crores; for the ten months of 1875-76, 10½ crores; 1874-75, 14½ crores. In Bengal the amount has fallen since last year from 72 lakhs to less than 11 lakhs; in Bombay from 840½ lakhs to 720½ lakhs.

PUNA CANTONMENT.—The Commission which was assembled under the orders of the Government of India to inquire into the affairs of the Puna Cantonment, after sitting over two months, has nearly finished its labours. We believe the Commission will animadvert strongly on the lax manner in which the cantonment regulations are enforced, but what else can be expected when there is no one held responsible, for the Cantonment Commission consists of about twelve members, most of whom are changed monthly, so there is absolutely no one on whom to fix responsibility. We have frequently heard of the defective system of sanitation carried on in the cantonment; the wretched condition and dirty state of the markets; filthy servants' latrines in the generality of the compounds; dusty roads in spite of an over-abundant supply of water; laxity of the police; and a general want of supervision in the bazaar; these shortcomings, which are easy to remedy, are not creditable to so important a station.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## LIFE IN MONGHYR.\*

MR. LOCKWOOD has succeeded in writing a book which is in its conception strictly original. A work on India containing an allusion to the history or topography of the country is a rarity. What then, it may be asked, is the author's object in publishing his work? The answer may be given in his own words. "I shall be glad if I can attract the attention of those who have an Indian career before them to the study of natural history—a subject which at present appears insufficiently developed in the education of youth."

Evidently a disciple of Malthus, Mr. Lockwood regards with alarm the increase of population in India, as instanced in the district of Monghyr, the scene of his "Sport and Travel," and he appears to view as a friend of mankind the dreadful scourge of cholera which, "notwithstanding the distribution of pills at the police stations, acts as one of the principal checks to keep the people within bounds." In spite, however, of this epidemic we are given a glowing picture of the future, seeing that the tendency of mankind is to increase in a geometrical ratio, whilst the food supply stands still. It is somewhat puzzling, side by side with this alarming picture, to read an account of a poor, low-caste man's dinner-party. He purchases a large fish, weighing fifty pounds, for a shilling, another shilling will procure a hundred pounds of sweet potatoes; salt and spice cost tenpence more, and if the luxury of meat be indulged in, a third shilling will procure a fat kid. A penny suffices for cucumbers or melons enough for the whole party, whilst a farthing will enable them all to smoke till midnight if they feel inclined to do so. These, at any rate, are not famine prices.

An amusing tale is narrated of a *contretemps* which occurred on the occasion of a trial of skill as to the comparative merits of the English and native modes of casting nets. Just as Mr. Lockwood was making his cast, "a Raja appeared, with a considerable retinue, on the scene, one of his followers bearing the silver stick, which proclaimed his dignity and his rank. Although he was, no doubt, surprised to find me engaged in so low-caste an occupation, he was far too good a courtier to say so; indeed, he was loud in his declarations that I should exhibit unusual skill, and that it would be quite an honour for any fish to be captured by my hands. I begged the bystanders to keep clear, as the net often took an erratic course; but the little Raja, to show his confidence in my skill, persisted in standing near. When all was ready, and everyone was on the tip-toe of expectation, I whirled the net over my head, and, quite unintentionally, threw it with the utmost precision over the little Raja, who was brought to his knees, and so effectually entangled in the folds of string that he could not move." The *contretemps* fortunately ended in general laughter, in which the Raja himself heartily joined.

A novel and ingenious way of detecting theft merits notice. A bracelet had disappeared. Accordingly two marked rupees, powdered over with nitrate of silver, were placed on the spot where the bracelet had been left. The money disappeared, whereupon all the servants were summoned, by beat of drum, and placed in a line. One man had a caustic mark on his hand; seeing the scar, he turned and fled across the country as hard as his legs could carry him, pursued by his fellow-servants, who vied with each other in catching him. When captured the culprit was drummed off the premises.

Christianity in Monghyr, or indeed in Bengal, does not appear to flourish, if at least the opinion of Dr. Duff be accepted. That illustrious philanthropist is said to have avowed that he had never known a true convert to the Christian faith. As regards Monghyr, a native inspector, giving his verbal report about a notorious bad character, said to Mr. Lockwood:—"Well, sir, you may imagine what a bad lot this fellow is, when I tell you he has declared himself a Christian."

The flocks of wild fowl in Monghyr almost defy computation. On the lake at Sakarpoor Mr. Lockwood computed that he saw on one occasion upwards of 400,000 birds of various species. Well might he wish he could transport the lake to England, where it would let for more than a thousand pounds per annum to supply the London markets.

Our author's departure from Monghyr gave rise to an incident which cannot better be described than in his own words:—"A most worthy gentleman my landlord was, with a pedigree longer than my arm, and the morning before I left he appeared in order to wish me good-bye. Beneath his ample flowing garment he carried what appeared to be a silver vase or flagon, and a thought passed through my head that this must be a presentation cup, subscribed for by the thousands of Mahomedans that owed him allegiance. I asked him what he had got there, as, with an air of much importance, he placed the mysterious article upon the table. He explained that he had determined to present a spittoon of pewter to my wife, the exact counterpart to one in constant use by his wife whilst chewing betel, for this, he said, would recall him to our minds when the seas divided us."

As might have been expected, Mr. Lockwood's work teems with anecdotes respecting birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, insects, and

every creature that "moveth upon the face of the earth," while numerous are the adventures which befell the author while in pursuit of his favourite pastime of hunting for specimens to be placed in the museum at Monghyr. A deep admirer of nature himself, he seeks to inspire his readers with a similar feeling; and it is refreshing to turn aside for a while from the midst of "wars and rumours of wars," and the excitement of political troubles, to contemplate the beauties of creation as depicted in "Natural History, Sport, and Travel," a most readable and interesting book, the charm of which is materially enhanced by the modest and unobtrusive manner in which the varied experiences and adventures of an Indian district officer are laid before the public.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ROMAN-URDŪ JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your last number contains a letter from Mr. Pincott, in which, while commenting on a recent number of the Roman-Urdū Journal, he takes occasion to advocate the introduction of the Latin characters to represent alphabets of Oriental languages. He rightly states that the matter is one of "serious import." Undoubtedly; and it is no less of consequence that the evils of the system which it is proposed to introduce should be exposed. It would be beyond the province of a letter to discuss this matter exhaustively, but a few vital difficulties may with advantage be enumerated.

First, as to the "powers" of the Roman letters. As Mr. Pincott truly writes, "the mass of mankind are familiar with only one language and one set of phonetic principles." Precisely; and for this very reason an inhabitant of England, of France, of Italy, of Spain, &c., would each give a different pronunciation to the same word when written in the Roman character, hence the introduction of the Roman-Urdū alphabet would give rise to a regular medley of pronunciations as varied as the nations who might adopt the innovation. "But," says Mr. Pincott, "the powers of the letters must always be learned for every language." It is not very clear to what letters allusion is made. If the Roman alphabet is meant, how can the powers be learned of letters which vary in almost every European language which employs them? If, on the other hand, the native character is intended, surely the argument overreaches itself, for to learn the powers of native letters, and, when this is done, to express the sounds in another alphabet, savours somewhat of absurdity.

A real objection to the application of the Roman character Eastern languages, such is the opinion of Mr. Pincott, "lies in the accessory dots and marks, the misplacement or omission of which is productive of confusion and error. In the native characters the form of a word tends to preserve its identity; but when the many *s's*, *n's*, *t's*, *s's*, &c., are all reduced to a dead level, distinguished from each other only by dots, liable to misplacement, a goodly crop of errors must result. And, as a matter of fact, every Eastern book yet printed in the Roman character, which I have seen, is bountifully besprinkled with errors of the kind indicated. The two pages of transliterated matter in the number of the Journal before me bristle with errors of this class—the result of simple carelessness."

The evil as regards accuracy is undoubted, but need constitute no serious objection to the introduction of the Roman-Urdū alphabet. Inaccuracy is, more or less, inherent to all systems, and the argument, if pressed to its logical conclusion, would result in the exclusion of all modes of expressing ideas in writing. But a more important consideration is the fact that the use of the Roman system of transliteration, far from aiding in the mastery of the language, in reality throws impediments in the way. The reason is obvious: in the native character there are many letters which, though very similar in sound, are totally distinct in shape; hence there can be no confusion in their use. Whereas, in the Roman-Urdū alphabet, the sounds are expressed by the same letters, subject only to various diacritical marks over or under them; the eye, therefore, is well nigh precluded from lending its aid. Now, experience in one's own language teaches that in reading a word it is chiefly the eye which conveys the meaning to the mind; that is to say, the mechanical act of spelling each word is a mode of proceeding adopted only by schoolboys, and is never done in everyday life. To such an extent does the transliteration of the native alphabet into Roman characters impede the reading of an Oriental composition, that one of the first Arabic scholars of the day avows that he always retransliterates the words back to their original character before he can understand their meaning.

Again, what a difficulty is portended in the following paragraph in Mr. Pincott's letter:—

"The first step in real education is precision of thought. Romanisers must write in one definite system of transliteration, which must be considered as unalterable as the very letters of the alphabet itself. The whims and fancies of transliterators having subsided, the commonly adopted system should be carefully and strictly applied, it being held to be as great an error to write *ka* for *kā*, as to omit the final *alif* when using the native character. In carrying this out faithfully it will be found that much of the facility claimed for the Roman character will disappear. To omit the diacritical marks is simply to abandon accuracy in favour of speed."

\* "Natural History, Sport, and Travel." By EDWARD LOCKWOOD, Bengal Civil Service, late Magistrate of Monghyr. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.



But how is this uniformity to be secured? There are already numerous systems of transliteration, notably those of Sir W. Jones, Mr. Lane, Mirza Ibrahim, &c., and how can one of them be compulsorily adopted? Is a royal Ukase to be issued enjoining, on pain of death, the use of a certain system? and, even if so, which one is to be selected? They all have advantages and disadvantages which preponderate according to the object for which the language is studied. There are also letters in Eastern alphabets which have no equivalent representatives in Western tongues—how are they to be expressed?

But Mr. Pincott descends from the pinnacle of philology to the arena of "practical advantage":—

"The advantages claimed for Roman letters are mechanical and economical, and have nothing whatever to do with philology. Roman letters are easily written, easily read by anybody, and are cheaply and expeditiously printed; therefore, any information couched in Roman characters can be readily made available to masses of people."

Even from this point of view, however, the advocates of the new system can with difficulty hold their own; Oriental printing is much more cheap than it used to be, and it is questionable if printing with native type is materially more expensive than that in the Roman character. Having reason lately to consult Messrs. Allen in regard to the publication of a Persian classic, I ascertained not only that they have a fount of Oriental type, but that their readers are competent scholars, well able to supervise the printing of any works in the Eastern language of which the firm may undertake the publication, so that authors abroad do not need to have their proof-sheets sent out to them for correction. In fact, they may be assured that their MS. will not only be accurately reproduced, but any accidental mistakes rectified. The saving in cost of publication is obviously considerable, and it is doubtful whether the use of Roman characters is productive of any great advantage in this respect. Space would not allow more ample discussion of this important matter, which merits far more consideration than it has hitherto received. As I have no wish, by intruding my name, to make the question in any way personal, I prefer to remain an anonymous correspondent. W.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

WHAT is the meaning to India of the new policy at home? Its opponents have described it as an "Imperialising" policy, and its friends, after some protesting, seem willing to accept the term "Imperial" as a not unfair description of its main object and tendency. But they accept that term neither in its old Roman sense of a government by military authority, nor in its modern French sense of a government by despotic power. No stronger opponents could be found to Caesarism, in whatever disguise, than the British House of Commons. That House has accepted the new policy almost by acclamation, and its acceptance has been ratified by the general approval of the English people. Yet in the moment of their triumph, the Ministers who inaugurated the policy have, sensitively, we think, shrunk from any parade of military force and rejected the idea of an English welcome to the Indian troops. Nor have they disclosed less caution in avoiding any of the recognised features of Imperialism in its modern Napoleonic form. Their Imperialism has reference to foreign and colonial relations rather than to internal institutions, and may be described, not untruly by its well-wishers, as a recognition of the external responsibilities of the English nation. Of that recognition India has received a liberal share. At the commencement of last year the Queen formally accepted the position which she had held in reality since 1858 as the successor to the Delhi throne and Empress of India. The solemn pageantry of the Installation meant more, however, than the mere adoption of a title, and events have not been slow to disclose its practical significance. India has been called on to participate in a fuller measure than heretofore in the hopes, fears, responsibilities, and glories of the English race. Her interests have been recognised as of scarcely less importance in the national councils than those of the people whom these councils directly represent. England has declared to the world that she considers India an integral part of her Empire, and that she is prepared to defend her Indian interests, whether by diplomacy or by war, to the same extent and by the same means as she defends her domestic interests. The Installation at Delhi last year has been brought home to the understanding of every European Court during the past few months. Not only Russia, but each one of the great Powers represented at the Berlin Congress, has been made to realise this. As the Queen, by the Delhi Installation, stood forward as the lawful Sovereign of India under the same title as its former native Emperors, so England has now stood forth before the European Powers as responsible for the interests of India, determined to protect her approaches, and able to command her resources. It is clear that if England is to avail herself when she pleases of the resources of India, she must in justice pledge her own resources for the use of India should occasion arise. The cry of "Perish India," heretofore merely foolish, becomes henceforth a crime, involving a breach of national faith. The meaning to India of the new policy

is that the English nation distinctly, and in a most solemn and public manner, denounces that cry; that England ratifies as a nation, in the face of Europe, the closer, or at any rate, the more formally expressed, relations which the Proclamation at Delhi announced last year to the Indian people.—*Englishman*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**FAMINE IN CASHMERE.**—In a sermon for subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Cashmere, preached at Simla by Archdeacon Matthew, he stated that the missionaries in Cashmere reported that one-fourth of the population had already perished from hunger.—*Times of India*.

Her Majesty's confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Arthur Wilson, barrister-at-law, as a judge of the High Court of Calcutta, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Markby, has been officially communicated to the Government of India. Mr. Wilson is expected in Calcutta before the opening of the courts in November next.

**FATAL CHARITY.**—Disastrous consequences attended a recent distribution of the Maharajah Scindiah's charity at a garden-house at Benares. The rumour that each pauper present would receive Rs. 2 attracted crowds of people to the spot. When the gate was opened there was a rush into the garden; some ten persons were crushed to death and several others badly hurt.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PRECEDENCE OF BISHOPS.**—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the newly-created Lord Bishop of Lahore and the Lord Bishop of Rangoon shall take rank in the Warrant of Precedence immediately after Additional Members of the Viceroy's Council. The Archdeacon of Lahore will take rank with officers entered as No. 57 in the warrant.—*Indian Daily News*.

**TAGORE SCHOLARSHIP.**—His Highness the Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadoor has offered, and the Government, at the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, has accepted, a scholarship of Rs. 8 a month, to be called "Prosunno Kumar Tagore Scholarship," and a gold keyur or armet to be called "Hurro Kumar Tagore Keyur," which are to be annually awarded to two of the most successful private students from any of the *toles* in Bengal.—*Indian Daily News*.

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE.**—All the members of the Faculty of Medicine now in Calcutta, both native and European, have, with the exception of Dr. Kenneth Macleod, sent in their resignations to the Registrar of the Calcutta University. These gentlemen have not resigned their seats in the Senate. The Registrar of the University has declined to accept their resignations, and the matter was to be referred to the Senate at a meeting to be held on 21st ult.—*Times of India*.

**PORT OF RANGOON.**—It is stated in one of the local papers that the number of vessels entering the port of Rangoon from England, *via* the Suez Canal, amounted last year to 58, giving an aggregate of 64,000 tons. That Rangoon is destined to be a great and flourishing city, no one can doubt. It was little better than a humble fishing village when the British appropriated it in 1852, and it now boasts of a population estimated at over 100,000. Paddy has done a great deal for Rangoon, and the nick-name of Paddyland is not at all inapplicable.—*Madras Times*.

**ASSAM JAILS.**—The total number of prisoners confined in the Assam jails during 1877 was 9,012, which shows that the prison population is steadily increasing year by year, and the majority of the prisoners were between the ages of sixteen and forty. No reformatory is said to be necessary in the province for juvenile offenders, nor will the want of such an institution be felt for some time to come. A great number of escaped convicts are at present at large, and every effort is being made for their recapture.—*Times of India*.

**SUICIDE AT SIMLA.**—A determined suicide was committed on the 9th inst. by Mr. Howatson, a section writer in the Financial Office, who, in a state of drunkenness, shot himself with a Martini-Henry rifle in the Annandale-road. He had taken off his right boot, and, standing against a tree, he had pulled the trigger of the piece with his right toe, the bullet passing through his chin and right through his head. Death must have been instantaneous. The corpse was inspected by the medical officer, and an inquest held on the spot. The verdict was, that the deceased had committed suicide.—*Times of India*.

**STEEL BARS FOR MANDALAY.**—The *Rangoon Times* says:—"The round steel bars, said to have been intended to manufacture gun barrels out of, and which were detained at the Rangoon Custom House, have at last been made over to the King's agent here on payment of the customs dues, and they are to be shipped to Mandalay. There are some 6,000 of them; each is about 4ft. in length and 1¼ in. in diameter at one end, and 1 in. at the other. They looked marvellously like as if they were intended for rifle-barrels. They are perfectly solid, and it will prove a difficult job to drill them at Mandalay, if they are to be converted into gun-barrels instead of being used as garden fences, for which purpose they are now ostensibly being taken to that city."—*Indian Daily News*.

**INDIGENT EUROPEANS.**—An effort is being made to raise a fund for the education of the children of indigent Europeans, and for the forma-

tion of a society akin to the Punjab Masonic Institution. Subscriber of a certain amount, Rs. 100, we believe, will be entitled to a vote for the admission of a candidate to the benefits of the proposed society. The number of candidates to be brought on the fund will, of course, entirely depend upon the amount of subscriptions. Successful candidates are to be sent to some good school, and are to be there educated free of all expense in cases in which their parents cannot afford to pay for them. The full details of the proposed scheme have not yet been elaborated. The above, however, is its principal feature.—*Friend of India*.

**THE PROGRESS OF HINDOO LADIES.**—A correspondent informs a Calcutta native paper "that the Dacca community is in a state of great excitement in consequence of a respectable Hindoo lady taking service in the local adult female school. The conservative Hindoos are deeply offended, while progressive young Bengal are delirious with joy. The husband of the lady has taken sides with his wife, while her mother, a very respectable and wealthy lady, is dead against her accepting the appointment. Now, the question of right or wrong apart, Hindoo society, constituted as it is, cannot tolerate a respectable well-connected Hindoo lady serving on pay in any public school. Under the circumstances we think (says the editor) that the lady should not have set at naught the feelings of the Hindoo community to such an extent." The Hindoo lady teacher deserves the highest praise for her courage in entering upon an honourable profession, and in despising the stupid pride of the conservative Hindoos who would like to check her in the good work to which she has devoted herself.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**RETIREMENT OF MR. MARBY.**—The following resolution on the Honourable Mr. Marby's retirement from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University appears in the last *Gazette of India*:—"The Governor-General in Council cannot allow you to lay down the Vice-Chancellorship of the University of Calcutta, on the occasion of your departure from India, without expressing his acknowledgments of the service you have done to the cause of education and enlightenment in India. While ably performing the arduous duties of a High Court Judge, you have, by precept and example, shown educated natives and Europeans how they can, consistently with the performance of their regular duties, actively promote the cause of intellectual progress. During the last two years you have most successfully guided the deliberations of the University Senate, with whom rests the practical control of higher education among 135 millions of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council considers that your Vice-Chancellorship has been marked not only by steady and useful progress, but also by more than one important step of University reform."—*Times of India*.

**THE LATE BABU THAKOORDAS CHUCKERBUTTY.**—Another hard but quiet and modest worker, says the *Hindoo Patriot*, has passed away from amongst us in the person of the late Babu Thakoordas Chuckerbutty, Head Assistant of the Home Secretariat. He was formerly an assistant in the Bengal Secretariat, and was subsequently taken to the Board of Revenue, from which office he was transferred to the Home Secretariat by Sir William Grey, who was very fond of him. In this office he was highly appreciated by the distinguished gentlemen who from time to time held the office of Home Secretary since his appointment. But Babu Thakoordas Chuckerbutty's usefulness lay in another sphere. From early life he interested himself in the cause of education. He was the first person who introduced the Glasgow training system into India. He established a school at Jonye, where this system was regularly taught, and under his intelligent supervision the institution rapidly rose to the position of a first-class school. The Jonye School has sent forth several clever young men, many of whom are now members of the bar. In Calcutta he originally founded the institution which now goes by the name of the Metropolitan Institution. In consequence of a split in the management of the institution he separated, and established another school called the Training Academy, which is still in existence. Although a man of humble means, he spent much from his own pocket in the promotion of education, and also in succouring the poor. His death is regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was about sixty years of age.

**THE CALCUTTA MADRISAH.**—From the annual report of this institution, read at the recent distribution of prizes, it appears that the number of students on the rolls of the Madrissah and its subordinate institutions on the 3rd March last was 1,012, of whom 238 were in the Arabic Department, 392 in the Anglo-Persian Department, and 382 in the Collinga Branch School. Of the 1,012 students, 655 were English and 357 were Oriental students. A remarkable fact in connection with the institution is that the boys are mostly Sunnis; out of the whole attendance only 21 students are Shiahs, 18 of whom are in the Anglo-Persian Department and 3 in the Branch School. For many years there has not been a single Shiah in the Arabic Department. In former times the number of Shiahs under instruction varied from 3 to 6, but since the appointment two years ago of a Shiah junior English teacher the number has increased. The parents of the students belong chiefly to the middle classes. The number of resident students on the 31st March was 45—21 in the Arabic Department and 24 in the Anglo-Persian Department. The behaviour of the boarders is said to have been good. The total expenditure on the Madrissah and the Collinga Branch School from 1st April, 1877, to 31st March, 1878, was Rs. 39,816-3-11. Seventeen candidates went

up from the Anglo-Persian Department during the year for the University Entrance Examination, of whom 11 passed—3 in the first division, 6 in the second division, and 2 in the third division. The school gymnasium, started by Sir Richard Temple, was poorly attended during the term. It is said that the boys who take to gymnastics "make it their object to perform in public; nevertheless the gymnastic apparatus was much used in a desultory way."—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE MURDER OF MR. COOPER.**—In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, British Burmah, on the 29th August, the criminal reference in the case of the Empress v. Kissen Singh was heard, and judgment delivered as follows:—"The prisoner was charged with the murders at Bhamo, in the territory of the King of Burmah, on the 24th April last, of Mr. Cooper, the Political Agent; of Mahomed Ibrahim, the jemadar, and Teepoo, a private of the Agency Guard. The prisoner said he was a Lucknow man; the Resident at Mandalay certified that the charge was one that ought to be inquired into in British India; and accordingly under Section 9 of Act XI. of 1872, the district magistrate of Thayetmyo held the preliminary inquiry. On commitment the prisoner was arraigned before Colonel Browne, the commissioner of Pegu, as sessions judge, and on the charge being read and explained to him, he pleaded guilty to each of the murders. He added—"I have no wish to live. I was subjected to a long course of tyranny and ill usage at Mr. Cooper's hands. He knew neither Hindustani nor Burmese, and I was helpless. I asked the missionaries to write a petition for me, but they would not. I was beaten, and insulted, and fined, and so I killed him." The prisoner gave a similar account to Colonel Davies, the committing magistrate. He alleged that he had several times been unjustly fined, called a pig and a dog, made to work as a gardener without pay, and on an occasion, three days before the murder, fined Rs. 10, and struck and kicked by Mr. Cooper. He had a spite against the jemadar, because he thought the latter wished to oust him in favour of a relation, and against Teepoo, because he believed he slandered him. There was evidence that he had been fined, but not that he had been ill treated. Colonel Browne, on the 21st instant, convicted the prisoner on his own plea, the depositions recorded by the magistrate showing clearly that the three deceased had been shot by the prisoner. The prisoner is shown to have gone with his rifle to Mr. Cooper's house, which he entered unobserved. Mr. Cooper was reading in a long chair after dinner when he was shot. The other two men were killed immediately afterwards outside. There is no evidence of grave and sudden provocation. An ordinary beating three days before, even if proved, cannot be so described. There are no circumstances extenuating the killing of the two men of the guard. I see no reason for mitigating the sentence. No appeal has been made. The jurisdiction of the Courts is that conferred by Act XI. of 1872, which was passed under the power conferred by 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 98. The Indian Legislature may make laws for all persons, being native Indian subjects of her Majesty, without and beyond, as well as within, the Indian territories under the dominion of her Majesty. By Sections 3 and 8 of Act XI. of 1872, the prisoner, though at Bhamo, was responsible to the criminal law of British India; and, as remarked by the sessions judge, was, as provided in Section 3 of the Penal Code, chargeable under that code. The jurisdiction is clear. I now confirm the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner, Kissen Singh.—JOHN JARDINE, Judicial Commissioner, British Burmah."

## MADRAS.

**MADRAS SAPPERS AND MINERS.**—It has been decided that British non-commissioned officers of the Madras Sappers and Miners shall be entitled to free passages for their servants when travelling on duty.—*Madras Times*.

**TRIAL OF A ZEMINDAR.**—The *Madras Mail* states that the Zemindar of Cundrah Cottah in Tanjore has been acquitted or abetting dacoity. The trial, which lasted three days, caused great excitement, as the accused owns fifty villages. He was defended by Mr. Lascelles.

**ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST THE "MADRAS TIMES."**—Mr. Hill, an assistant traffic manager of the Madras Railway Company, has filed a suit in the High Court against the printer and publisher of the *Madras Times* for a libel in connection with the Naggery collision. The damages are laid at 25,000 rupees.—*Madras Atheneum*.

**THE MUNICIPAL PRESIDENCYSHIP.**—No one has yet been appointed by the Government to the office of President of the Madras Municipality. The name of Mr. J. Sturrock, one of the Under Secretaries of Government, is now spoken of in addition to the names of the gentlemen already given in connection with the appointment.—*Madras Times*.

**RECOVERY OF WAGES.**—The Superintendent of Marine in Madras has been authorised to sue for and recover in the manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854 and 1855 any wages or expenses chargeable upon a ship due to, or on account of seamen and apprentices, from any master, owner, or other person within the jurisdiction of the Madras courts.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE LATE FATHER LE ROUX.**—The death is announced at

Kitcherry, on the 9th ult., of Father Le Roux, Superior of the Monastery at that place, which he had founded in 1860. The seminary has already given six priests to the Madras Mission, and now contains 21 professed monks, 3 novices, and 4 postulants. The late superior commenced his missionary labours in India in 1838.—*Madras Mail*.

**FAMINE COMMISSION.**—An announcement in the *Gazette* states that a committee has been appointed, at the suggestion of the Government of India, to investigate some of the more important questions regarding irrigation which the commission have to consider, and that Col. J. Mullins, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, and Mr. E. Forster Webster, Collector of Tanjore, have been appointed members of the committee.—*Madras Times*.

**DEATH OF MR. GORDON OUCHTERLONY.**—We regret to announce the death of Gordon Ouchterlony, a son of the late Mr. James Ouchterlony, proprietor and editor of the old *Madras Spectator*, and one of the pioneers of coffee cultivation in the Wynaad. Young Ouchterlony, who was only twenty-eight years old, had already made a reputation for himself as a daring sportsman, who had succeeded in ridding the neighbourhood of Ootacamund of several tigers, and his death will be regretted by many visitors to the Hills, to whose recreation and amusement he contributed not a little.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 14.

**OFFICERS' QUARTERS, GENERAL HOSPITAL.**—The local Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, has recently been turning his attention to the rate at which officers have been assessed at the General Hospital if there detained sick. Dr. George Smith found that hitherto the rate for all subalterns has been two rupees per diem, and officers of any higher rank five rupees per diem. As this scale was not sufficiently graduated, the Surgeon-General addressed Government with a view of adopting some scale that would assess officers with reference to the amounts of their incomes and not with reference to their rank alone. The Government have expressed their concurrence with this suggestion, and the following scale is to be the guide in future for effecting stoppages:—Amount of pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 299 per mensem, daily stoppage Rs. 2; from Rs. 300 to Rs. 499 per mensem, daily stoppage Rs. 3; from Rs. 500 and upwards, daily stoppage Rs. 5.—*Madras Times*.

**THE TRIPPLICANE LUNGURKHANA.**—It appears from the report on the Triplicane Lungurkhana for the official year ending 31st March, 1878, that, during the year, 3,141 persons received relief, against 3,641 in 1876-77. Of the number relieved 102 were inmates of the institution, and 3,039 out-door; of the latter number 2,379 received relief in "cooked food," 237 in "raw rice," and 423 in money. The receipts of the institution amounted to Rs. 7,200, and the charges to Rs. 6,756 2-6, against Rs. 5,992 and Rs. 5,988, respectively, in 1876-77. The average charge per pauper relieved in 1877-78 was Rs. 2-1-9, while in 1876-77 it did not exceed Rs. 1-10-4 per pauper. The cause of the excess is probably to be explained by the larger expenditure, as compared with 1876-77, under the heads of "cooked food," "raw rice," and food and clothing for the 102 inmates of the institution. It is shown that, on the 1st April, 1878, there was a balance of Rs. 443-13-6. His Grace the Governor in Council considers that the time has arrived for the discontinuance of the additional grants authorised by G.O.'s, dated 12th November, 1876, No. 1,220, and 23rd August, 1877, No. 1,131, and directs that they be discontinued accordingly from the 1st September, 1878, no provision having been made for the purpose in the budget estimate for 1878-79 reviewed in G.O., dated 26th October, 1877, No. 2,588. The report is satisfactory, and reflects much credit on Mr. T. Ramachandra Row for his successful management of the institution.—*Madras Times*.

**WILD BEASTS.**—From a statement submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue showing the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of wild beasts and snakes in this Presidency during the year 1877, we find that the number of beasts killed during the year was 6,997, for which the amount paid away as rewards was Rs. 18,403, as follows:—Tigers, 154; leopards, 507; cheetahs, 135; bears, 150; wolves, 33; hyænas, 121; other animals, 5,897. The number of tigers killed in 1877 compare with 1876 as under:—1876, 236; 1877, 154. The decrease in the number killed is chiefly in Vizagapatam, Kistna, Coimbatore, and Malabar. Of the 154 tigers killed, two were trapped; the others seem to have been shot. In the number of leopards and cheetahs killed there is also a large decrease, the figures standing thus:—1876, 1,021; 1877, 642. The variations are chiefly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavery, Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Salem, and South Canara. The number of bears killed was as follows:—1876, 133; 1877, 150. The districts in which the greatest number of bears were killed are Ganjam 54, Vizagapatam 24, Godavery 22, Coimbatore 7, Nilgiris 6, Salem 5, and all other districts 15. Thirty-three wolves were killed in 1877 against thirty-nine in 1876. As regards hyænas the numbers destroyed stand thus:—1876, 164; 1877, 121. Out of the 121 killed, ninety were in the three northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, and ten in Kurnool. The other animals killed were:—1876, 4,741; 1877, 5,897. The districts in which the largest number was killed are Vizagapatam 1,209, North Arcot 2,292, Salem 963, Nilgiris 129, all other districts 148. No rewards were granted for snakes killed. The total loss of cattle and human life by wild animals and snake-bite

was as shown below. The results are satisfactory if the figures are reliable:—

	Number of persons killed.		Number of cattle killed.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
By Elephants ... ..	5	—	1	—
„ Tigers ... ..	83	84	3,231	2,792
„ Leopards and cheetahs ...	33	33	2,235	1,902
„ Bears ... ..	10	8	32	1
„ Wolves ... ..	—	—	3,681	1,626
„ Hyænas ... ..	—	—	445	105
„ Other animals ... ..	31	40	371	466
„ Snake-bite ... ..	819	720	327	363
Total ... ..	981	885	10,323	7,255

—*Madras Times*.

## BOMBAY.

**TENT LASCARS.**—The corps of Tent Lascars which existed in this Presidency has been abolished. Each corps will now be in possession of its complement of tents as in Bengal.—*Times of India*.

**ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.**—Recently fifteen prisoners broke out of the Murmugam Jail, in Goa, the guard fired on them; five were killed, five more wounded, and the remainder escaped unhurt.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE MARINE BATTALION.**—It is the intention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to take the Marine Battalion to Puna for instruction and field manoeuvres for about three months during the coming chill season. The regiment will proceed by route march during the month of November.—*Times of India*.

**PENSION PAYMASTER.**—The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the transfer of the Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, from Bombay to Puna, and the pensioners of the Bombay Circle being paid in future by the Assistant Presidency Paymaster. This arrangement will be carried out under detailed instructions to be issued by the Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from Oct. 1.—*Times of India*.

**THE LATE MR. CURREY.**—The following Government resolution was issued in a *Gazette* extraordinary on the 18th ult.:—“Government have learned with much regret the death of the late Mr. Charles Currey, formerly agent at the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, and for some time chairman of the Town Council, in both of which appointments he did good service to his company, the city of Bombay, and Government.”—*Times of India*.

**GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.**—We learn that the Bombay Government have received instructions to take over from the Great Indian Peninsula Company at the end of this year, and work on their own account, the Nizam's State Railway, the Dhond and Manmar line, the Wurdah Valley line, and the short branches to the Oomrawutte and Khangaum cotton markets, all of which are at present managed by the Great Indian Peninsula Company.—*Englishman*.

**RAJKOT SCHOOL OF ART.**—The chiefs of Kattiwar have decided to establish a School of Art at Rajkot on the model of the Jamsetjee School of Art at Bombay. A competent teacher and superintendent from that school is to be imported, and the different States have agreed to send pupils. In the beginning, drawing and painting only will be taught, but by-and-bye pottery and wood and metal-carving will be introduced. In order to spread and encourage the knowledge of the various arts and industries of the province, it is proposed to collect specimens of indigenous products and manufactures and lodge them in the school-house. The School of Arts will be placed under the supervision of the political agent. The maintenance of the school has been guaranteed for three years, and the States have agreed to subscribe every year a sum of Rs. 2,760 for the support of the same.—*Englishman*.

According to a Puna letter of September 10, a Government resolution has been passed, ordering that all poor relief houses shall now be closed in the Deccan. This amounts to a formal declaration that the famine is absolutely at an end. The resolution is not passed a day too soon, for the reports of the district officers show that the inmates of the relief houses are now merely the ordinary paupers who are usually supported by private charity and who can be safely left to shift for themselves again. Nothing has happened to mar the prospects of a glorious harvest in almost every part of the Deccan districts, and the condition of the people is already completely changed. The prices of grain are still very high, and will remain so till the end of this year, when the new grain will come freely into the market; for the old stocks of grain are quite exhausted, and a good deal of food is even now imported from Bombay for consumption in these districts, though the grain traffic from Upper India has ceased.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—By private advices from the Gulf we learn that the weather has been exceptionally hot all over. One writing from Bushire says:—“The weather has been most dreadful, I have never felt it so much. Almost always a south wind blowing, and so damp and hot. We hope a change for the better will come with the new moon. If we had not had a punkah pulled over our beds every night it would have been impossible to sleep at all through the awful heat. At Fao they have had the thermometer

nearly steady at 112 deg. and damp. How they have lived, or can, is a wonder. Many natives have died from heat apoplexy at Bushire, and at Bussorah no less than twenty-three Europeans have died from the same cause! I think we may be grateful to have lived at all through it all." There have been breaks in the I. E. telegraph lines between here (Kurrachee) and Guader, two, we believe, one lasting ten days and the other three. The river is said to have overflowed the country 20 feet deep for some miles, and the restoration of the lines was a work of much difficulty and danger.—*Civil and Military Gazette, Sept. 10.*

**THE PUNA SOLDIERS' PARK.**—The Puna correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that Major Trueman's plan for resuscitating the Soldiers' Garden here has been taken up by the Governor, and that Colonel Goodfellow is carrying out the instructions given by Sir Richard Temple personally for creating what is to be called the "Soldiers' Park" of Puna. The ground is no longer a wilderness. Flower beds having been marked out, and roads are being rapidly constructed in the portion of the land set aside as an ornamental garden. Over the rest of the area workpeople are busily engaged in clearing away the weeds, cutting the rank grass, lopping the trees, and generally creating order where only disorder reigned. A broad walk is being made along the bank of the canal from the Prince's Drive down to the nullah into which the water from the canal now overflows. There will be a carriage road parallel to this down the middle of the park, so that visitors can drive through it, or, if they prefer it, stop to walk about in the garden. One of the band stands which are always knocking about Puna has been brought here, and will be set up immediately. The grant for the park is only Rs. 2,500, which may be increased to Rs. 3,000 by the sale of the wood cut from the trees. This amount will not suffice to do all that is wanted, but it will give the park a start, and, as a standing establishment will be maintained henceforth to look after it—and it is estimated that in future years the returns from the garden land irrigated with the canal water will enable it to pay its way—we may look forward to seeing Sir Richard Temple's Swiss bridge over the canal built and other improvements effected next year.

**ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM CYPRUS.**—The *Times of India* reports the following arrivals of troops from Cyprus during the week:—H.M.'s ship *Tamar*, 2,034 tons, Capt. W. H. Liddell, arrived from Cyprus, which she left on Aug. 25, calling at Port Said on Aug. 27; *Suez* on Aug. 28; and *Aden* on Sept. 5. She brought 8 European and 15 native officers and 861 rank and file of H.M.'s 26th Bombay N.I., who were landed at Carnac Bunder. A pleasant voyage was experienced. The regiment goes to Ahmedabad. The transport steamship *St. Osyth*, 2,296 tons, Capt. B. McNabb, towing the ship *Hospodar*, 1,549 tons, Capt. R. K. Kelley, from Cyprus, Aug. 24, via Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with Government stores and troops. The *St. Osyth* brought the following troops:—687 officers and men of the 31st Punjab Infantry. The *Hospodar* brought the following troops:—Capt. Blakeley, R.A., Lieut. Downing, R.A., Surgeon Major Pennington, R.A., 67 non-commissioned officers and men, 94 native followers, and 58 horses of the F Battery 2nd Brigade Royal Artillery. The steamship *Marina*, 861 tons, Captain R. Ramsay, towing the ship *Clydesdale*, from Larnaka, which she left on Aug. 25, calling at Suez Aug. 30, and Aden Sept. 5. The *Marina* brought 253 officers and men of the 31st Bengal N.I., under the command of Major Tweedale, and Lieut. Ryland, and Surgeon Manson. After remaining outside the harbour on Tuesday night, the *s.s. Macedonia* and the *s.s. Nankin* anchored off the Carnac Bunder at 9 a.m. on Wednesday. The *Macedonia* brought 358 men, 86 followers, 5 horses, and 1 officer of the 13th Bengal N.I., and the *Nankin* 47 men and 24 followers of the 2nd Goorkhas, in charge of Capt. Hill, and the remaining half battalion of the 9th Bombay N.I., consisting of four officers and 397 men. The vessels left Cyprus respectively on the 25th and 26th August, calling at Suez and Aden, and a cheerful voyage was experienced the whole way. The 9th Bombay brought four sick and the 13th Bengal about as many. Two sepoy of the 13th died on the voyage. A day before leaving Cyprus a sepoy of the 13th, while at Baffo, levelled his gun at a comrade and shot him dead; another who ran up to the rescue would have probably shared the same fate had he had not succeeded in moving the muzzle off. As it was the gun was discharged and slightly grazed his shoulder. The culprit was brought down handcuffed, and will stand a court-martial at Agra. The troops landed at the Carnac Bunder during the afternoon in a heavy downpour of rain and received a warm greeting from their relatives and friends. The 9th Bombay shortly afterwards proceeded to their quarters behind the Crawford Markets; while the 2nd Goorkhas and the 13th Bengal left last night by special train to Jubbulpore, the former eventually for Dehra Doon and the latter for Agra. The hired transport steamship *Suez*, 1,390 tons, Commander J. Flint, from Cyprus, towing the hired transport ship *Aros Bay*, 1,412 tons, Commander G. B. Willes, from Cyprus via the Suez Canal. The *Suez* brought Colonel Blair, Sub-Lieut. Gordon, and Surgeon-Major Coleson, and 246 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers. The *Aros Bay* brought Captain Jones, Surgeon Constant, and 162 men and 79 horses of the 1st Bombay Lancers. The hired transport ship *Brambletye*, 1,495 tons, Commander M. Gibbs from Cyprus, in tow with transport steamship *Macedonia*, brought 135 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers, in charge of Lieut. Elliot.

The other hired transport *Seaforth*, 1,189 tons, Commander James Scott, which arrived in harbour on the same day in tow with transport steamship *Nankin*, from Cyprus, brought 123 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers in charge of Lieut. W. J. S. Jackson.

## CEYLON.

**COFFEE EXPORTS.**—The shipments of coffee up to Sept. 10 amounted to 593,860 cwts., as compared with 899,148 cwts. at the same time last year.

**SALE OF A COFFEE ESTATE.**—The Ingestre Estate, in the Dickoya district, has been sold by the Honourable G. A. Talbot to Mr. W. G. Mackilligin and two partners for the sum of Rs. 160,000 cash. The property consists of 186½ acres coffee in full bearing; 40 acres two years old coffee; 4½ acres cinchona; 15 acres grass and 10 acres forest—total, 256 acres.—*Ceylon Times.*

**COLOMBO WHARF AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.**—At the half-yearly meeting of this company, held on Sept. 11, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year was approved of. The chairman and other speakers regarded the future prospects of the company as encouraging, more especially in consequence of Colombo being made a port of call for the mail steamers.—*Ceylon Times.*

**AN ELEMENT OF BARBARISM.**—In a breach of promise case recently tried at Colombo (damages laid at 50,000rs.) the counsel for the plaintiff, a Tamil maiden of sixteen, applied that her evidence might be taken by commission in her parents' residence, a mile distant, on the ground, as alleged by her father, that "she would not like to appear." Mr. Berwick, district judge, declined to "propagate, protect, and prolong such an element of barbarism." At the same time, all parties agreeing to a commission in the case of any English, Moorish, or other lady he would not interpose any objection.—*Ceylon Times.*

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint C. M. Lushington, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for the district of Kurunegala; G. H. R. Willis, Esq., to be a Justice of the Peace for Avisawella district; and D. C. Wood, Esq., has been appointed Justice of the Peace and Deputy Coroner for the divisions of Udapalatta and Uda Bulatgama. Leave of absence from the 11th instant, having been granted to W. J. S. Boake, Esq., it is hereby notified that F. R. Ellis, Esq., has been appointed to act as Fiscal of the Central Province from that date and until the arrival of Mr. Conolly.—*Gazette.*

**THE CEYLON COMMAND.**—It is supposed that the "recall" of General Street, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon, means nothing more than that Ceylon is to be reduced to a colonel's command. It is preposterous, says the *Madras Times*, that a general and an expensive staff should be maintained in a colony where the only military forces are a European regiment of infantry and three batteries of artillery, viz., one each at Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee. There are no native troops in the island. At one time there were several regiments of Ceylon Rifles, but the last remaining one was disbanded in 1872 or 1873. The general's command ought to have been abolished at the same time. A good many of the old riflemen are now in the police, which numbers nearly fifteen hundred men.

**THE BORNEO SCHEME.**—The true story of the recent acquisition of territory in Borneo by Baron Overbeck and Mr. Dent, representing our English Association, is claimed to be told by the *Ceylon Times*, apparently on the authority of Mr. Dent, who was in Ceylon at the date of our advice. The rights over the territory were originally acquired by an American company, by whom they were assigned to the present possessors. The two representatives procured new and complete assignments from the Sultan of Bumia and Sooloo, both of whom claim jurisdiction in the north of Borneo, in the presence and with the approval of the Governor of Labuan. The sovereign and other rights of the large territory, 20,000 square miles, have been regularly acquired by the Association. Three establishments have been started, at Pappar and Tampasuk on the west, and at Sandacan on the east coast. The country extends north of a line drawn across the continent from Kimanis river to Sibuco river, say from 5.30 to 4.30 north latitude. It is interesting to know that this territory includes what the Sultan of Sooloo ceded to the East India Company in 1763, that being one of the conditions under which the British Admiral assisted in obtaining his release from imprisonment in Manila, and in reinstating him and his authority in Sooloo. The country is magnificently wooded, and contains vast tracts of alluvial soil, believed to be capable of profitable cultivation. The rivers are large, one of them having been ascended in a steamer for upwards of 200 miles. Labour is in scanty supply, though the hill tribes are said to be hardy, peaceable, and quite willing to work for hire; but it is thought the chief labour will have to be imported, probably from China, which is distant only a thousand miles.

It is reported that one of the Delhi princes has been appointed an extra assistant commissioner in the non-regulating districts of the North Western Provinces, and another of the princes as deputy-inspector in the Educational Department.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1878.

## THE EFFECT OF OUR TRUE AFGHAN POLICY UPON THE PEOPLES OF INDIA.

THE most serious question Englishmen can put to themselves during the progress of the crisis on the Indian frontier is, What effect will a weak policy have on the peoples of India? There is another question intimately connected with the consideration of our true Afghan policy, and that is, What will be its effect upon the Indian nation? Both these questions, which equally bid us look into the future to discern what may be the outcome of our acts at the present moment, be they great, or be they little, are interrogatories that prudent men must always ask themselves when they are on the verge of events which must give the character to the history of the next generation. We are on the verge of such events in Afghanistan, and whether our policy be distinguished by statemanship and breadth of view, or by vacillation and utter want of purpose, we are alike preparing for ourselves a period that can easily be forecast.

In our article last week we dwelt upon the importance of our going into Afghanistan with a definite object before us. We regarded the matter simply as one of expedience in a military and political point of view, more especially with regard to our relations with Russia in Central Asia. But, after all, the real importance of the Afghan question is not as an external, but as an internal, affair. If the hostility or the friendship of the Afghan people were a matter of no value in the eyes of the Indian nation, Hindoo and Mussulman, then we might remain supremely indifferent to the affront Shere Ali has offered to us, or, to put it in the words of Lord Lawrence, we might "continue to bear with him." In short, if we could make up our minds on this point, there would be no necessity for us to trouble ourselves about trans-Indus questions at all. We might restore the Derajat and the Peshawur Valley to the Afghans at once, and we might look forward with just confidence to the appearance of the Cossack on the right bank of the Indus. But, in order to indulge in so Utopian a

fancy, we must shut our eyes, not only to the teachings of past history, but also to the truths and facts of daily life. The Indian people have not forgotten the lessons of the past. They very clearly remember the succession of conquerors who have come from beyond the land of the mountains. The steady and apparently irresistible advance of Russia across the steppes and through the Khanates of Central Asia has kept alive the apprehension which has been a living force in Indian history since the days of Mahmoud of Ghizni and Mahomed of Ghor. That apprehension the persuasion of British strength has not allayed; the native of the plains of India still hugs his old belief that no rule can be permanent in Hindostan unless it embraces Afghanistan as well. Therefore, it may be said that the Afghan question is not one of foreign policy at all. We have not to look beyond the Oxus or to the rich valleys of Ferghana for a motive to inspire us with the determination that Shere Ali must be coerced and chastised. The motive is not to be found so much in the Russian cantonments on the borders of Bokhara as it is in the streets and the bazaars of our own Indian cities. It is when we look behind that we perceive reasons urging—nay, commanding us, to advance, and it is then that we magnify, perhaps, the motives which are undoubtedly to be found before us in the Bala Hissar of Cabul and the Council Chamber of Tashkent. The crisis which, at various periods, overtook every past rule in India has overtaken ours. We are brought face to face with that danger from Afghanistan and its neighbours which gave several dynasties to the throne of Delhi, and which made the Punjab for long an Afghan province. The peoples of India are on the tiptoe of expectation, and how we shall come out of the ordeal is the topic of the hour. But, although there is much agitation in the bosoms of our own Indian subjects, we have no suspicion of their loyalty so long as our arms are victorious, although our policy may be of the weakest kind. But it is different when we turn to the native States of India.

Attention has been called to the independent armies which are maintained by our Indian feudatories. Notice has been attracted to a danger which, once called attention to, becomes magnified unless it be promptly stamped out. The Indian princes have the same forces at their disposal that they had twelve months ago, but they are now put upon their guard. Their susceptibilities and their apprehension have been aroused by comments which are evidently intended to precede action. They are not one whit less powerful than they were, and they are three times as dangerous, because more likely to unite in order to avert a common overthrow. Before we have had time to put our house in order, or rather before we have availed ourselves of the ample time we have had given us for the dissolution of these armies, we are in the midst of an Afghan crisis which may become developed into one of still larger proportions with Russia. It is not to be supposed that the Mahratta Princes and the Nizam will readily acquiesce in a decree which forbids them to possess an armed force. Yet they cannot fail to have perceived the writing on the wall, that such an event is not far distant.

Will they, then, be as much influenced by a *succès d'estime* on the Afghan frontier as the less hostile and

more easily managed inhabitants of our territory? It is not in human nature to assume that such will be the case. To overawe Central India at the same time that we boldly and irrevocably march into Cabul, will require a display of force that the present garrison of India is not capable of. But it will require more even than that. It will require the bold policy which the majority of Indian authorities approve, and which was sketched in our columns last week. The permanent annexation of Afghanistan, and the consequent change it would entail in the method of garrisoning India, would occasion the two immense advantages that we should, in the first place, have finally dispelled the Afghan danger, and that, in the second place, we should have secured strategical posts of the highest advantage. Only by coercing Shere Ali without a thought of shirking our duty, because it is attended by grave responsibility, can we hope to prevent an outbreak on the part of our Indian feudatories, and only by settling the Afghan question conclusively will it be possible for us to still "the thin small voice" of disaffection within our borders, which may any day become magnified to an irresistible roar in popular revolt. We have permitted the opportunity, which we should certainly have seized in 1870, after the publication of Lord Napier's report, to pass by for dealing with the independent armies before the Afghan crisis overtook us, and now we must rest content with reversing their natural order. The assertion that the Afghan question is one of internal policy serves to remind us of the financial aspect of the question, and how the concentration of our garrison might be attended with economy as well as an increase in military power. These advantages would be little as compared with the enormous benefit the whole Indian people would derive by the devotion of the ten millions sterling, now sunk annually by the Indian princes in unnecessary military armaments, to more useful purposes. The equilibrium of the Indian revenue is to be discovered in the capitals of Scindiah and his brother princes. These would be the effects of our true Afghan policy. We can stifle opposition, we can destroy Russian prestige, we can remove all danger from internal elements of discord, and we can take such measures afterwards as shall relieve India from all financial embarrassment by a brilliant campaign in Cabul, followed up by a brave and resolute policy. But to secure these in their entirety there must be no "trimming" in high quarters, and there is an immediate need for fresh European troops at Karachi and Bombay.

**THE MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS—NOTICE TO MARINERS.**—The following notification has been published by the Government of India:—"Notice is hereby given that vessels entering the port of Madras should not, on any account, come inside a depth of 6½ fathoms, as stone is being deposited considerably to the eastward of the harbour groins, and masters of vessels may unexpectedly find themselves aground if they venture within the limits above given. By day three buoys mark the line within which vessels must not swing. By night the lead must be the guide." This notice will affect the following charts:—Madras Roadstead, No. 105, and India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Cocanada, G., 156, both published by the Indian Marine Survey Department, Calcutta; also Admiralty charts, Coromandel coast, Nos. 71c and d; India, East Coast, Cape Comorin to Cocanada, No. 828; Bay of Bengal, 70a; and Indian Ocean, No. 7486; also Marine Survey Department and Admiralty Light lists (1878); and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 59. If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.—*Madras Times*.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 14.)

- ARNOTT.—Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., on his return from famine duty, has been appointed by the Inspector General, Military Works, to be executive engineer, Allahabad division, military works.
- ARNOTT—JEWETT.—The following officers are retransferred from Mysore Famine Relief Works to the Military Works Branch:—Capt. N. Arnott, R.E., executive engineer 4th grade, temporary rank. Mr. T. H. Jewett, assistant engineer 1st grade, temporary rank.
- BELL.—Mr. H. Bell, temporary superintending engineer 3rd grade, P.W.D., is transferred from the Sindiah State Railway to the charge of the Rutlam Neemuch section of the Neemuch State Railway, vice Mr. C. Cheyne, placed on special duty.
- CONSTABLE, Lieut. W. V., R.E., assistant engineer 2nd grade, Western Rajputana State Railway, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on Aug. 15.
- DALY.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to reappoint, from Sept. 1, Lieut. Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, K.C.B., to be agent to the Governor General in Central India, which appointment he has vacated on succeeding to colonel's allowances.
- ELLIS, J., assistant engineer 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred from the Ravi to the Soan Div.
- FOLEY.—The services of Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., assistant engineer 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are at his own request replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
- HARDING, J. H., examiner 2nd class 2nd grade, and officiating examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the office of accountant general, P.W.D., as assistant accountant general; Mr. Harding will join this appointment when his services are no longer required on the Indus Valley State Railway.
- HARINGTON, H. S., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Jhelum division.
- HOSKYN, Lieut. C. R., R.E., assistant engineer 2nd grade, Western System of State Railways, is transferred as a temporary measure to the account establishment as assistant examiner 2nd grade, and posted to the office of examiner of accounts, Indus Valley State Railway.
- HUMFRESS, G., assistant engineer 1st grade (temporary rank), Tirhoot State Railway, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Aug. 5.
- NEWILL, Capt. J. H., political assistant 2nd class, Foreign Department, officiated as political assistant 1st class, from May 26 to Aug. 4, vice Fitzgerald, on leave.
- PALMER, W. E., temporary assistant examiner 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the N.W.P. and Oudh.
- ROBINSON.—The services of Rev. A. Robinson, chaplain of Thayetmyo, in British Burma, are placed at disposal of Government of N.W.P. and Oudh, from Sept. 2.
- SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.—The services of Major Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., C.S.I., are placed at the disposal of the Famine Commission, from Aug. 27.
- SNELL—DIXON—FULTON.—Consequent on return from sick leave of Lieut. F. W. Snell, assistant district superintendent of police, the following arrangements are made in the police department of British Burma:—Lieut. F. W. Snell, to officiate as district superintendent of police, 5th grade, from date of taking over charge of his duties. Mr. J. Dixon, assistant district superintendent of police, and officiating district superintendent of police, 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment. Mr. J. Fulton, chief inspector of police, and officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to continue to officiate in the latter appointment until return of Mr. Agnew.
- TOOZS, W. L., assistant engineer 2nd grade, Neemuch State Railway, is transferred to the open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
- UNWIN.—The services of A. H. Unwin, Bombay Civil Service, inspector of schools in British Burma, and now in England on furlough, are placed at disposal of Government of Bombay from date of his return to duty.
- WINGATE, A., Bombay Civil Service, to be assistant secretary to the Famine Commission from Aug. 13.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. J. Brebner, late I. N., officiating dockmaster of the Government dockyard at Bombay, to act as agent for transports, Bombay, in addition to his own duties. Mr. F. M. Barwick to be a third grade officer in H. M's. Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. Koel. Mr. C. W. R. Hooper to be a fourth grade officer in H. M's. Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. Koel as a supernumerary. Mr. J. P. Casey to be fourth grade officer in H. M's. Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. S. Quanglung, vice Mr. D. P. Jones, promoted. Mr. J. Deane to be a clerk in H. M's. Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I. G. S. Czarewitch, vice Mr. E. Miller, resigned.

## MEDICAL.

HILL.—LEE.—Surgeon H. W. Hill received charge of the Monghyr Jail from Surgeon A. E. R. Stephens on Aug. 24. Mr. Henry Lee,

C.S., received charge of the Durbhunga Jail from Surgeon A. E. R. Stephen on Aug. 27.

### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 14.)

**ARBUTHNOT**, Col. C. G. A., C.B., R.A., officiating inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, Bengal, to be inspector-general of artillery for India, with rank of brigadier-general, in succession to Brigadier-General D. Gaye, whose tour of staff service has expired.

**CAMPBELL**, Col. N. G., R.A., deputy inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, Madras, on special duty, to officiate as inspector-general of ordnance and magazines, Bengal, vice Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., appointed inspector-general of artillery for India.

**DAWES**—**SLATER**—**ANDERSON**—**HEPBURN**.—The undermentioned officers of the B Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of major from the dates specified:—Capt. T. Dawes, Sept. 2, 1878; Capt. J. B. Slater, Capt. A. D. Anderson, and Capt. A. B. Hepburn, Sept. 4, 1878.

**PEACOCK**—The Governor-General is pleased to confirm Capt. and Brevet Major G. C. Jackson in the appointment of commandant of his Excellency's Bodyguard, from June 12, 1878, vice Capt. and Brevet Major H. P. Peacock, whose services have been placed permanently under the Foreign Department.

**ROTHNEY**—2nd Sikh Infantry Punjab Frontier Force—Lieut. E. C. Rothney, 63rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 11.)

Mr. C. S. Bayley, assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to Jessore.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, officiating joint magistrate and deputy-collector in charge of the Magorah division of the Jessore district, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo division of the Ferreedpore district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Carstairs.

The Rev. B. Morrell, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, is allowed leave for one month, from Sept. 5, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Rev. C. G. Moore, officiating junior chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, during the absence, on leave, of the Rev. B. Morrell.

Mr. J. W. McCrindle, principal, Patna College, having resumed charge of his duties on Aug. 9, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled.

Surgeon Major R. Harvey is appointed to be civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, vice Dr. E. I. Gayer, deceased. Dr. Harvey will continue to act as professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and superintendent-general of vaccination, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. T. E. Charles.

Surgeon J. F. P. McConnell, resident physician, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and professor of pathology, Medical College, is appointed to act as civil surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Dr. R. Harvey.

Surgeon G. R. Daphary, 3rd Regt. N.I., is appointed temporarily to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at Dinapore, vice Surgeon W. Gillies, transferred.

Mr. J. Walker, engineer to the Bengal Coal Company, and member of the commission for the inspection of steam boilers, is appointed temporarily to be a surveyor of steam vessels in the port of Calcutta.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, executive engineer, 4th grade, resumed charge of the Eastern Sone division from Mr. E. W. P. Foster, assistant engineer, 4th grade, on July 20, 1878, on his return to duty from the privilege leave granted him.

Mr. R. A. Oldham, executive engineer, 4th grade, Arrah division, returned to duty on July 19 from the privilege leave granted him.

### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces Gazette, Sept. 14.)

Mr. A. Robinson, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, Budaun to officiate as magistrate and collector, Budaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. W. Sandys.

Mr. G. E. Knox, officiating judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be confirmed in that appointment substantially, *pro tempore*, from Aug. 14, 1877.

Mr. J. H. Carter, joint magistrate 1st grade, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Azamgarh district.

Mr. R. A. Lloyd, inspector, Agra division, officiating inspector, Oudh division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. E. H. H. Goulding, assistant inspector, Agra division, officiating inspector (not graded), Agra division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. J. S. Graves, assistant inspector, Meerut division, officiating inspector, not graded, Rohilkund division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr. C. Dodd, professor of English literature, Agra College, to be professor of English literature, Benares College, but to officiate as inspector, Allahabad division, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. Kibble.

Mr. A. Thompson, officiating professor of English literature, Agra College, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. C. Dodd.

Mr. T. W. Thompson, inspector of police, to hold charge of current duties of the office of district superintendent of police, Budaun, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. Court.

### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Sept. 12.)

The services of Major Wace, deputy commissioner, Jhelum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the finance commissioner, Punjab, for employment on special duty in connection with the famine commission.

Mr. Tupper, under secretary to Government, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr. Cunningham, assistant commissioner, Peshawur, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to Government, Punjab, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Tupper.

Mr. Francis, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Gurgaon.

Mr. C. R. Hawkins, judicial assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Amritsar.

Mr. J. P. Rawlins, assistant district superintendent of police, Mooltan, is transferred to the Jullundur district.

Mr. H. Beck, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, 1st grade, to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade.

Mr. S. Smith from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police.

Mr. Broome from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police.

Mr. Rotton from the 4th to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police.

Mr. Bamfield from the 3rd grade of the 2nd class to the 4th grade of the 1st class of assistant district superintendents of police.

Mr. D. K. Homan to be an assistant district superintendent of police in the 3rd grade of the 2nd class substantively *pro tempore*.

Mr. P. J. Cramor, accountant, office of examiner, public works account, Punjab, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Mr. Farrant, assistant engineer, Kohat division, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

### MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 9.)

**ARMSTRONG**—The following order is confirmed:—5th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order, dated Aug. 23, 1878, appointing Capt. M. Armstrong to continue to officiate as squadron commander, from March 18 to May 12, 1878, vice Capt. J. P. D. Vanrenen.

**EYERS**—6th Dragoon Guards—Regimental order confirmed appointing Troop Serg. Major A. H. Eyers to officiate as riding master from June 2, 1878, vice late Riding Master S. Walters, deceased, no sub-altern officer being available.

**HARRIS**—**BECHER**—**SCHALCH**—Regimental order confirmed dated Aug. 7, 1878, making the following appointments in 11th N.I., consequent on Col. C. F. G. Lamb having assumed command of the Rawal Pindi Brigade:—Lieut. Col. P. H. F. Harris, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. H. G. Becher, wing officer and adjt., to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. V. A. Schalch, wing officer, to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

**HARE**—**MURRAY**—**GORDON**—**NEWTON**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 23, 1878, making the following appointments in 22nd Regiment N.I.:—Lieut. Col. W. A. Franks, officiating 2nd in command, on arrival to officiate as commandant, during the absence on leave of Col. J. J. O'Brien; Capt. G. J. Hare, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. W. A. Franks; Lieut. A. S. McRae, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. C. H. Bridges, on furlough, no captain being present with the regiment; Lieut. R. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. J. Hare; Lieut. J. W. M. Newton, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. A. S. McRae.

**HENDERSON**—Subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified:—60th Rifles—Maj. K. G. Henderson, 1st battalion; Maj. W. G. Byron, 2nd battalion. Maj. Henderson is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st battalion of his regiment.

**MACBEAN**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 23, appointing Lieut. F. Macbean to officiate as quartermaster to 92nd Foot from July 1, during the absence on general leave to Quartermaster J. Bignell.

**SALKELD**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 27, appointing Capt. R. H. Salkeld, wing officer 16th N.I., to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the transfer of Lieut. C. H. Morris to the 1st N.I.

**SAWYER**—Capt. M. J., 12th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd battalion of his regiment, into which he has been recently promoted.

**SULIVAN**—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 26, appointing Capt. G. D. F. Sullivan to officiate as paymaster to 15th Hussars during the absence and on the responsibility of Paymaster (Honorary Major) R. Sheehy.

**THISTLETHWAYTE**—**LONGBOURNE**—15th Foot.—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 29, appointing the following committee of paymastership, consequent on the transfer of Paymaster (Honorary Major) F. B. Forster to the army pay dept.:—President—Capt. and Brevet Major A. R. W. Thistlethwayte. Members—Capt. (Local Major) W. F. Longbourne, and Lieut. (Local Capt.) G. H. Dyke. Capt. and Brevet Major Thistlethwayte will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**TURNBULL**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 5, appointing Lieut. H. F. Turnbull, inspector of musketry, to continue as interpreter to 40th Foot, in addition to his other duties, from April 24, there being no other qualified subaltern available.

**WOODHOUSE**—Regimental order confirmed, dated May 4, appointing Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, wing officer, to continue to officiate as wing commander to 9th N.I. in addition to his other duties on vacating the appointment of quartermaster on promotion.

STAFF CORPS, &c.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut. J. A. H. Pollock, 1st batt. 17th Foot, wing officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Feb. 9, 1877.—Lieut. A. Adye, 1st batt. 2nd Foot, officiating wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, April 2, 1877.—Lieut. H. P. Picot, 23rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 17th (The Loyal Poorbeah) N.I. July 17, 1877.—Lieut. F. W. Egerton, 2nd batt. 9th Foot, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, July 27, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Major R. Smith, Aug. 26, 1878, and Major M. M. Proctor, Aug. 31, 1878.

The following permanent appointments are made in the Army Remount Department, from Aug. 19, 1878, vice Col. B. Parrott, senior superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots, retired :—Lieut. Col. H. C. Smith, junior superintendent and officiating senior superintendent to be senior superintendent Reserve Remount Depots.—Major T. F. C. Rochforth, senior assistant superintendent and officiating junior superintendent, to be junior superintendent Reserve Remount Depots.—Capt. L. F. Jamieson, junior assistant superintendent on leave, to be senior assistant superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots.—Major A. W. Capel, officiating senior assistant superintendent, to be junior assistant superintendent, Reserve Remount Depots; but to continue to officiate as senior assistant superintendent during the absence of Capt. Jamieson.—Lieut. P. E. Henderson, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 44th Syhlet N.L.I. to be officiating wing officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Major J. Bartleman, Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander, 20th Punjab N.I., on urgent private affairs, for six months.—Capt. W. C. Ramsden, General List, infantry wing officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs, for one year.—Surgeon J. Duke, medical officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for one year.

Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A., officiating subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed leave of absence in India for six months, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

The services of Col. C. Scott Elliott, Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George from date of assuming charge of the office of commissary general, Madras.

#### LOCAL RANK, TRANSFERS, &c.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—Capt. T. J. W. Bolkley, 10th Hussars, to be major from July 14, 1878. Capt. R. F. Lewis, R.A., to be major from June 11, 1878. Capt. G. W. Oldham, R.E., to be major from June 11, 1878. Capt. W. C. Ormond, 1st batt. 5th Fusiliers, to be major from July 13, 1878. Lieut. J. M. Taylor, 2nd batt. 8th Regt., to be capt. from June 29, 1878. Capt. St. G. A. Smith, 1st batt. 18th Regt., to be major from May 1, 1878. Lieut. H. H. Sealy, 2nd batt. 22nd Regt., to be capt. from Aug. 4, 1877. Major J. H. Campbell, 33rd Regt., to rank as major from Dec. 2, 1873. Lieut. C. C. Smyth, 51st L.I., to be major from Nov. 5, 1873. Lieut. J. O'B. Drury, 51st L.I., to be capt. from May 27, 1874. Lieut. T. G. Clerly, 100th Regt., to be capt. from June 15, 1878.

Col. J. de Montmorency, 59th Foot, having been placed on half-pay from Aug. 16, 1878, the date on which he completed his five years' tenure of command, is directed to proceed to England.

Lieut. Col. E. L. Dillon, 1-18th Foot, having been placed on half-pay from Aug. 27, 1878, the date on which he completed his five years' tenure of command, he is directed to proceed to England.

The following transfers are ordered :—Lieut. Col. W. H. Garton, Bengal Staff Corps, from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi for general duty. Lieut. Col. A. M'L. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, from Agra to Rawal Pindi for general duty.

The following order is confirmed, as a temporary measure :—13th N.I.—Regimental order, dated July 2, 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on the death of Col. H. King :—Lieut. Col. W. Playfair, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. G. B. Stevens, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt. W. M. Meeham, wing officer and adjt., to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. G. A. Collins, wing officer, to officiate as adjt., in addition to his other duties.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned gentlemen obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Mr. A. Brereton, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Jhelum division, is granted three months' language leave, from Aug. 28. Capt. H. S. F. Haynes, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Central System of State Railways, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for four months. Mr. W. B. Bromley, executive engineer, Chakrata division, military works, is granted privilege leave for two and a-half months, from Aug. 15. Col. W. M. M'Grigor, cantonment magistrate, Benares, privilege leave for one month and seven days, from Sept. 3. Mr. H. S. Boys, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Fyzabad, privilege leave for eighteen days, from Aug. 29. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. S. Gerrard, assistant engineer, 1st grade, Banda Local Railway Survey. Special leave for three months, to study the native languages, is granted to Mr. C. Perrin, assistant engineer, Agra Canal division, from July 27. Mr. W. Willocks, assistant engineer, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days. The Rev. C. Swinerton, chaplain of Nowshera, has privilege leave of absence for one month, from Sept. 1. The Rev. J. A. Stamper, chaplain of Amritsar, has privilege leave of absence for two months, from Sept. 10. Lieut. A. R. Martin, 5th Goorkha Regt., is granted leave of absence, from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, to study the native languages at Rawal Pindi. Mr. J. C. Edwards, political assistant, 2nd class, and 2nd assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is granted leave for six months from July 12. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. F. A.

Hawkes, executive engineer, 3rd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, from Aug. 11. Mr. S. S. Jones, officiating assistant commissioner, Hazareebagh, has leave for fourteen days to enable him to attend the High Proficiency Examination in Hinduee, to be held in Calcutta in October. Mr. E. D. Archibald, professor of the Patna College, reported his departure from India on furlough on Aug. 21. Mr. W. T. Webb, professor of the Presidency College, Calcutta, reported his departure from India on furlough on Aug. 21. Mr. W. H. Fahie, executive engineer 3rd grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, availed himself on Sept. 4 of the privilege leave granted him. Furlough for sixteen months is granted to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, officiating commissioner of the Nerbudda division, from Sept. 10. Mr. M. W. Sandys, magistrate and collector, Budaun, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 15.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The undermentioned officers obtained leave (in September) to Europe, on furlough and medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified :—Lieut. C. D. Pennefather, 4th Hussars, to England, from date of embarkation, till arrival of regiment there, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. P. C. Reid, 15th Hussars, to England, for three months, from date of availing himself of it, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. Col. Sir W. Hamilton, R.A., to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to appear before a medical board. Sub Lieut. H. Elston, 1-2nd Foot, from the 1st April to date of joining regiment, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him. Major F. Longfield, 1-8th Foot, to England for nine months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. C. Bancroft, 2-16th Foot, from Oct. 7, 1878, till Feb. 7, 1879, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him. Capt. B. H. B. Kennett, 51st Foot, to England, from date of embarkation to Dec. 31, on private affairs. Lieut. and Adjt. F. S. Marsham, 2-60th Rifles, for thirty days, to proceed to the port of embarkation; and thence to England. Lieut. Col. H. W. J. Trent, 68th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. E. T. Sherlock 73rd Foot, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. A. J. Tetley, 51st Foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days; from thence to England, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. Col. A. M'L. Stewart, to Bombay, from March 1 to May 15, on medical certificate. Surg. Major W. C. Boyd, to Mussorie, Simla, and Naini Tal, from Aug. 30 to Nov. 30, on private affairs. The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—Surg. Major H. Potter, M.D., medical officer, 18th (The Alipore) N.I., on private affairs, for two years; Capt. and Local Major H. S. Clive, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, for one year. Capt. G. F. Churchill, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjt. 1st Goorkha L.I., on private affairs, for two years. Capt. J. E. W. Howey, general list, infantry wing officer 11th N.I., on urgent private affairs, for six months. Major P. Corbet, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to the colonies for four months from Sept. 10.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 10.)

BARLOW, R. W., to be commissioner of the Nilgiris.  
HARDY, J. T., sub-engineer, second grade, from the Tinnevely to the Bellary district, for employment on the Hubli State Railway.  
JOHNSON, E. C., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of the Godavari district, is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses in his own hand in the English language.  
JOHNSTON, J. W., deputy collector, Salem, to be Vice-President of the Local Fund Board, Salem circle.  
MULLINS—WEBSTER—The following officers are nominated members of the committee proposed by the Government of India to investigate some of the more important questions regarding irrigation, which the Famine Commission have to consider :—Col. J. Mullins, R.E., chief engineer for irrigation. Mr. E. Foster Webster, collector of Tanjore.  
NORFOLK, R. E., executive engineer 3rd grade, to the Kistna district, on return from furlough.  
REES, J. D., acting head assistant collector, Tinnevely district, to be vice president of the local fund board, Shermadevi Circle.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 10.)

BEAGIN, Major E. G. D., S.C., is removed from the appointment of wing officer 24th Regt. N.I.  
BRERETON, Capt. J. S., 67th Foot, a candidate for the Army Pay Department, is directed to proceed to Madras for the purpose of being attached to the military accounts offices under the direction of the controller of military accounts; on duty at the public expense, under the provisions of clause 11, paragraph 159 Transport Regulations, Part II.  
BROWNE—The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language. Madras, Sept. 2, Lieut. G. F. Browne, Her Majesty's 48th Foot.  
CADELL—BURN—Lieuts. H. F. Cadell, 10th N.I., and A. G. Burn, 14th N.I., attached to 25th Regt. N.I., will rejoin their respective regiments, the former on arrival at Madras, the latter from Arconum.  
ELSTON, Sub Lieut. H., 1-2nd Foot, is appointed officiating wing officer, 8th Regt. N.I., and with the sanction of Government a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.  
FULTON—SMART—The following promotions are made under paragraph 3 (a) of the Royal warrant of Jan 28, 1878 :—To be colonels,



having completed twelve years' service as sub-tantive lieut. col. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Grane Auchmutty Fulton, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) George Smart from Sept. 12, 1878. Col. G. Smart, of the Infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

NANGLE, Capt. H. B., Staff Corps, from on relief from duties of garrison instructor on expiration of tour to wing officer 24th N.I. vice Major Beagin removed.

OWEN—The following promotion is made:—To be major, having completed twenty years' service, Capt. J. O. G. Llewellyn Owen.

POLLOFF—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date:—Lieut. Col. Fitzwilliam Thomas Polloff, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £395, capitalized value of annuity £3,236, to be paid in England.

POTTS—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that Lieut. J. H. W. Potts, B Battery 2nd Brigade, has been appointed to B Battery B Brigade, R.H.A., vice A. E. Dathy, promoted.

PRIOR—Capt. H. A. A. Prior, wing officer, 38th N.I., is transferred on public grounds to wing officer, 26th N.I.

RIACH—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified, under the provisions of paragraph 61 of G.O.G. No. 801, dated Sept. 26, 1866:—Col. W. A. Riach, Staff Corps, Sept. 6, 1878. Col. W. A. Riach, Staff Corps, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

RITHERDON—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the date specified:—Col. Augustus Ritherdon, Staff Corps, Sept. 16, 1878.

SPENCE—MC CARTHY—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made in the Ordnance Department:—Officiating Conductor James Spence to be conductor, and Officiating Sub Conductor Charles McCarthy to be sub conductor on probation, from Sept. 16, 1878, vice Mellor, pensioned.

TREVOR—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—Major G. H. Trevor, Staff Corps, secretary for Berar to the resident at Hyderabad, arrived at Bombay on July 30, 1878.

WRIGHT—Major Walter Follett Wright, Staff Corps, to be secretary and examiner in Hindustani, with effect from Sept. 2, 1878, vice Col. Lane, retired.

#### MEDICAL.

GILLES—DOYLE—First-class assistant apothecary James Theodore Gilles to be second-class apothecary, and passed hospital apprentice John Augustus Marcellus Doyle to be second-class assistant apothecary, from Sept. 1, 1878, vice Apothecary (Honorary Surgeon) Hitchcock, pensioned.

JOHNSON—The services of Surgeon W. E. Johnson, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, in relief, at his own request, of Surgeon H. G. Hall, Indian Medical Department, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the acting commander of the forces.

REAN—Surgeon-Major W. H., M.D., acted as secretary and statistical officer to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, from Aug. 2, 1878, to the date on which Surgeon-Major Bidie resumed charge of the appointment, from special duty. Surgeon-Major Rean has now been removed from Presidency division, to Hyderabad subsidiary force, in medical charge of the duties detailed in proceedings of Madras Government No. 3269, dated Sept. 19, 1864.

SMITH—Surgeon-Major Colvin, M.D., to be deputy surgeon-general, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. van Someren, M.D., or until further orders. Deputy Surgeon-General Smith will act in the presidency division and northern district.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 6.)

DICKEY—HOWES—Col. A. H. M. Dickey, second in command 38th N.I., to officiating commandant, 7th N.I.—From date of joining, after departure of Colonel Johnston on furlough. Lieut. Colonel A. J. Howes, from officiating second in command 16th N.I., to second in command 16th N.I.

DUNNAGE—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that an exchange has been sanctioned between Capt. A. J. Dunnage, C Battery 6th Brigade, and Capt. T. L. Morgan, K. Battery 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

TOOGOOD—HARDINGE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being transferred to the battalions of their regiment set opposite their names:—Lieut. Toogood, 1st battalion 21st Foot, second Lieut. Hon. A. Hardinge, 2nd battalion 21st Foot.

YOUNG—JOHNSTONE.—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the undermentioned officers being permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment specified against their names:—Capt. Young, 1st battalion 16th Foot, Capt. Johnston, 2nd battalion 16th Foot.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—To be major, having completed twenty years' service:—Capts. James Ord Goldie and Llewellyn Owen from Sept. 4. The services of Surg. B. H. Williams, M.D., M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the public department. Capt. E. Grant, Madras Volunteer Guards, is permitted to resign his commission, at his own request. Cond. T. Mellor, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment in India, on the invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, from Sept. 16.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.—(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 4.)—Col. J. B. Knocker, Europe, from commandant 2nd N.I., to commandant 39th N.I.; Col. A. Jenkins, from 2nd in command 31st L.I., officiating commandant 2nd N.I., to command 2nd N.I.; Lieut. Col. G. N. Stephens, from wing commander, and officiating 2nd in command 31st L.I., to 2nd in command 31st L.I.; Major J. N. Wilson, from officiating wing commander 31st L.I., to wing commander 31st L.I. from date of retirement of Col. Rich; Col. W. Douglas, from 2nd

in command 40th N.I., officiating commandant 21st N.I., to commandant 21st N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. T. Stuart, from wing commander 7th N.I., officiating 2nd in command 40th N.I., to 2nd in command 40th N.I.; Major T. H. Stoton, from officiating wing commander 7th N.I., to wing commander 7th N.I., from date of retirement of Col. H. A. Hare.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Surgeon-General Indian Medical Department has ordered that the undermentioned pre-collegiate medical students be drafted into the Medical College on Oct. 1, 1878:—Charles Osmund Watkins, Native Infirmary, Pondicherry; Madavareyan Pillay, Native Infirmary; William Edward Bazely, Native Infirmary; Benedict Figredo, Native Infirmary; William John Joseph Freer, Native Infirmary; William Edmund Watkins, Native; Edmund Alfred Holmes, H.M.'s 43rd Foot; William Gowthorn, H.M.'s 43rd Foot; Frank St. John Lawrence, H.M.'s 43rd Foot; Thomas Thyeum Pillay, Triplicane Dispensary; Alfred Hesterlow, H.M.'s 43rd Foot; Joseph Samuel Freemantle, Civil Dispensary, Cannanore; Francis Frederick Thomas, Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore; David Benjamin Gamble, hospital for women and children, Vepery; Francis Augustus Harris, H.M.'s 43rd Foot.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Major H. S. Court, S.C., assistant superintendent of police, 1st class, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers were granted leave of absence on medical certificate (in September), under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Major W. F. Wright, Staff Corps, Tamil Translator to Government, to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, five months, and twenty-seven days, and on medical certificate for six months and three days. Lieut. E. E. MacMahon, wing officer 67th Foot (on probation), 6th Regiment N.I., for six months, from Sept. 1, or date of departure.—Madras, to study, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 482 of 1866. Sub-Lieut. J. B. De la Poer Beresford, 68th Foot, officiating wing officer, 7th Regiment N.I., for three months, from Aug. 22, date of departure.—Madras to study. Veterinary Surgeon J. C. Berne, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England with A, B, and C batteries of his brigade. Surgeon F. H. Pedroza, A. B., to attached 3rd Regiment L. I. Major W. F. Wright, Staff Corps, Tamil translator to Government, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, five months, and twenty-seven days, and on medical certificate for six months and three days. Adverting to G.O.G. Nos. 326 and 327, dated May 4, 1878, the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has granted furlough for eight months, from date of leaving India, to Capt. L. F. Campbell, wing officer, 26th Regiment N.I., and Capt. T. S. Magan, wing officer, 37th Regiment N.I. Lieut. R. P. Leach, A Battery 6th Brigade R.A., from Sept. 5 to Sept. 15, 1878, Ootacamund, private affairs. Sub-Lieut. M. H. S. Grover, 89th Foot, officiating wing officer, 21st Regt. N.I., attached 29th Regt. N.I., from Sept. 12, 1878, or date of departure, for six months, Madras to study. Major E. G. V. Holloway, wing officer, 35th Regt. N.I., to Nov. 25, 1878, Neilgherry Hills. Apothecary C. St. J. Lawrence is granted three months' leave on sick certificate from Aug. 21, 1878, or date of departure. To proceed to the eastern coast under the regulations of 1854. Apothecary H. Stages is granted six months' leave on sick certificate from Aug. 15, 1878, or date of departure, Madras and the eastern coast. Lieut. R. G. Jones, wing officer, 17th Foot (on probation), 40th Regt. N.I., from Sept. 1, 1878, or date of departure, for six months. Madras, to study. Major C. L. Ruikes, officiating wing commander 9th Regt. N.I., from Sept. 7 to Oct. 15, 1878, in extension to Bangalore. H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave in extension to Surgeon Major Todd, from Aug. 7 to Oct. 6, 1878, for the recovery of his health. Deputy Surgeon General W. J. Van Someren, Indian Medical Department, is granted a furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months, with the necessary subsidiary leave—to embark from Tuticorin or Madras.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

CIVIL.

(Bombay Castle, Sept. 6.)

BIDDULPH, C., assistant settlement officer, Hyderabad, to act as supernumerary deputy collector in Sind.

D'CRUZ, M., and F. S. Menezies to be respectively second and third grade sub-assistant conservators of forests in the southern division, effect from Dec. 15, 1877.

DICKINSON, J. H., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district during the absence of Lieut. Dickson, or until further orders.

COLE, W. S., to be probationary assistant settlement officer in the Sind revenue survey during the absence of Mr. Biddulph.

EBDEN, Mr., to exercise the powers vested in a magistrate of police.

FITZGERALD, H. V. S., has been in charge of the duties of district superintendent of police, Shikarpur, from July 3, in addition to his own duties as acting second-class deputy collector in Sind.

FOWLER, W., is appointed to act as assistant district superintendent of police in the Khandesh district until further orders.

GOLDSMID, F. L., is appointed, as a temporary measure, to act as district superintendent of police in the Satara district during absence of Maj. Bartholomew.

POLLEN, A. D., to act as judge and sessions judge at Surat, from the date of Mr. Macpherson's departure on leave.

(Bombay Castle, Sept. 10.)

BATTY, H., is appointed to act as senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapur, from the return

of Mr. Daniell to Ahmednagar. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Batty to be also a joint sessions judge at Sholapur for the disposal of such cases as the sessions judge of Poona may make over to him for trial. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. Batty with all the powers of a district judge within the part of the Poona district forming the collectorate of Sholapur.

COTGRAVE, T. M., to act as deputy collector of salt revenue during the absence of Mr. A. Taylor.

CROWE, W. H., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri from the departure of Mr. Watt.

CRAWFORD, J. A., appointed by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for India a member of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment, reported his arrival this day, and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Ratnagiri.

DRUITT, G., is appointed to act as judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad from the departure of Mr. Tagore.

DUNN, Mr., assistant engineer, has passed the departmental examination prescribed.

WEBB.—For Government Notification, Judicial Department, dated Aug. 24, read the following:—Mr. W. Webb, barrister-at-law, is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* presidency magistrate in place of the Honourable Dosabhai Framji, C.S.I., during his deputation on special duty.

(Bombay Castle, Sept. 16.)

GILLINGHAM—WARD.—The following reversions in the Ordnance Department are ordered, from the 4th inst., consequent on the return from furlough to Europe of Conductor J. M. Keene:—Acting Conductor William Gillingham to revert to Sub-Conductor. Acting Sub-Conductor Henry Ward to revert to Store Sergeant.

MELLIS—Capt. H. Mellis is attached, temporarily, to the Quartermaster-General's Department, with effect from Sept. 1, as a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 12.)

WAUDBY.—The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from the date specified: Capt. S. J. Waudby, Sept. 4.

#### MEDICAL.

M'CALMAN, Surgeon II., is transferred from general duty N division to general duty Puna division.

M'CONAGHY, Surgeon W., M.D., to be superintendent of Mahableshwar for a term of two years from 1st proximo.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 4.)

ANDERSON—Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, officiating second in command 22nd N.I., to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. W. Blakeney, retired.

THATCHER—Lieut. J. F. C. Thatcher, officiating wing officer 26th Regt. N.I., to be wing officer and quartermaster to 20th N.I.

TINLEY—PRESTON—MELVILL.—The undermentioned sub lieutenants are attached to the British regiments specified opposite their names:—Sub lieuts. G. F. Tinley, 1st Light Cavalry, to the 3rd Hussars, Mhow; R. W. Preston, 9th N.I., to her Majesty's 2-11th Foot, Puna; H. Melvill, 9th N.I., to her Majesty's 66th Foot, Bombay.

WALSH—Major P. Walsh is permitted to join 12th N.I. at Rajkote, and will do general duty at that station from date of his arrival there until arrival of the corps from Dharwar.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 18.)

BOYD, Col. M., second in command 11th Regt. N.I., to be commandant Asigarh, vice Col. D. T. Kerr, retired.

BRAINE.—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 3, directing Capt. O. Braine, wing officer 18th N.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Major C. Newport.

HAMWELL, Lieut. Col. R.A., 9th Brigade, is transferred from Kirkee to Bombay, and directed to proceed to Deolali, for duty in the artillery at that station.

JENKINS—HEYLAND—ELLIOTT.—1st Light Cavalry—Regimental order dated Aug. 6, directing Major E. Jenkins, second squadron commander to officiate as second in command, Capt. A. Heyland, third squadron commander to officiate as second squadron commander, Lieut. E. Elliott, squadron officer, to officiate as third squadron commander, to take effect from July 26, vice Major C. Anderson, who has exceeded four weeks absence from duty.

MACLAINE.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. H. MacLaine, 2nd brigade, has been appointed to E battery R.H.A., vice W. Martin, posted to the depot battery, 7th brigade, R.A.

BASSY, Lieut. H. E., wing officer, to be adjt. 26th N.I., vice Capt. J. M. Heath, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

PEARSON.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 8, directing Lieut. A. Pearson, wing officer 24th N.I., to officiate as adjt. in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. W. Lyster proceeding on leave.

STREET, Surgeon A. W., is transferred from general duty Presidency division to general duty Sind division.

TREVELYAN.—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 27, directing Major W. Trevelyan, wing officer 15th N.I., to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, vice Major J. Barras, sick.

WOODHOUSE—FULTON—EDEN.—Lieut. Col. R. Woodhouse, wing commander 11th N.I., to be 2nd in command, vice Lt. Col. Boyd; Major G. G. Fulton, officiating wing commander 11th N.I., to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. Woodhouse; Major W. T. Eden, S.C., to officiate as wing commander, vice Major G. G. Fulton.

#### HORSE GUARDS INSTRUCTIONS.

PUNA, Sept. 11, 1878.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers of the R.A.

have been posted as follows:—Lieut. R. D. Loudon to B Battery, 2nd Brigade. Lieut. W. St. P. Bunbury to D Battery 2nd Brigade. Lieut. A. Powell to G. Battery 2nd Brigade. Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following officers are detailed for duty with their Regimental Depots, and will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—3rd Hussars, Lieut. H. C. Jackson; 2-11th Foot, Capt. T. A. Kemble; 2-17th Foot, Capt. G. W. Davern; 2-17th Foot, Lieut. H. M. Short; 2-17th Foot, Lieut. G. F. Shaw; 66th Foot, Capt. R. J. J. Stewart; 66th Foot, Lieut. A. J. Price; 68th Foot, Capt. A. H. Stanley; 68th Foot, Capt. C. Fulton; 83rd Foot, Capt. E. A. Butler. General officers commanding divisions and districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time-expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation. Under instructions from the Adjt. Gen., Horse Guards, Capt. A. H. W. Mansergh, 2-17th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for duty with the regimental depot.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—Higher standard—Lieut. W. St. J. Richardson, 23rd N.I., Lieut. J. F. Campbell, 29th N.I., Lieut. G. H. O'Sullivan, R.E., Lieut. H. Elston, 2nd Foot, Sub-Lieut. A. Forbes and Sub-Lieut. L. Baker, 15th N.I. Lower standard—Acting Bombardier Whitefield, Lieut. W. White, R.A., and Gunner Hargrave, 8th Brigade, Corporal Burgess, Lance Corporal M'Gainness, Pte Lee, 7th Foot, Lieut. R. Kelsall, Corporal Duffy, Lance Corporal Broder, Pte Evans, 11th Foot, Lieut. R. Cole, Lieut. E. Peacock, Sergeant Eagle, 17th Foot, Lieut. J. Hilliard, 68th Foot, Lieut. H. Eager and Lieut. W. Abye, 83rd Foot, Barrack Sergeant Doe. Colloquial examination, Barrack Sergeant Lennon.

ERRATUM.—In G. O. C. No. 371 of Sept. 4 for 15th Regt. N.I. read 14th Regt. N.I.

TRANSFER.—The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the transfer of the pension paymaster, Presidency Circle, from Bombay to Puna, and the pensioners of the Bombay Circle being paid in future by the assistant presidency paymaster.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, assistant commissioner in Sind, is granted furlough for fifteen months, from Sept. 6, together with subsidiary leave from Aug. 20, 1878. Mr. S. N. Tagore, acting judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad, has furlough for two years, from Sept. 20, and subsidiary leave for one week. The Rev. G. B. Streeten, M.A., chaplain of Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for two months, from Sept. 9. Mr. G. M. Macpherson, acting judge and sessions judge at Surat, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, and subsidiary leave for twenty days. Mr. A. Taylor, deputy collector of salt revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. H. Kennedy, acting district superintendent of police, Kanara, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for one year, and subsidiary leave for twenty days. Major F. P. Bartholomew, district superintendent of police, Satara, has privilege leave of absence for three months from Sept. 5.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence (Sept.) on medical certificate under the regulations of 1868, unless otherwise specified:—Capt. J. C. Robson, R.A., M-1, from Aug. 19 to Sept. 30, to Poona on private affairs. Lieut. Col. J. J. Elder, 6th Regt. N.I., to remain at Neilgherry Hills from Sept. 7 to Oct. 7. Lieut. W. H. Lyster, 24th Regt. N.I., to Bombay for thirty days from date of departure. Surg. J. A. O'Brien, M.D., to England from date of embarkation. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut. Col. T. Bell, S.C., two months, private affairs; Surgeon Major P. S. Turnbull, two months, private affairs; Capt. W. Reynolds, S.C., two months; Major J. S. Iredell, S.C., two months; Lieut. J. Gram, S.C., one year, private affairs; Capt. J. de B. Lynch, S.C., six months; Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, Infantry, four months. The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut. Col. C. D. J. Dodd, S.C., three months. Lieut. T. H. Eyre, 8th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Surgeon P. A. Weir, Bengal Medical Service, is allowed to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Sub Lieut. G. Daly, 3rd Cavalry, from Sept. 13 to Dec. 17 in extension, to remain in Bombay to study the native languages. Surgeon C. Burroughs, 3rd Sind Horse, to Bombay for thirty days on medical certificate from date of departure. Surg. Major G. Brown to Bombay for thirty days from date of departure to appear before a medical board. Surgeon C. F. Richards to Mount Abo for thirty days from date of departure on medical certificate. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe, for one year, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col. C. S. de N. Lucas, R.A., Bombay. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. W. H. Lyster, Bombay Staff Corps. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on private affairs, from date of departure in Oct. next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis, Bombay Infantry. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, Staff Corps, 2nd in command, Deoli Irregular Force, and officiating commandant Mhairwaira battalion.

The actual receipts from six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay have amounted to Rs. 4,50,01,072, which is Rs. 63,77,072 better than the estimated receipts. Of this surplus Bengal opium has furnished Rs. 28,40,459, and Bombay opium Rs. 35,36,613.

## INDIA OFFICE.

October 8, 1878.

## TO BE SURGEONS.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, dated March 30, 1878:—

*Bengal Estab.*—Jarlath Ffrench Mullen, M.D., Eugene Cretin, Andrew Duncan, N.P., George Frederic Nicholson, M.D., Arthur Hemsted, George Augustus Jones, Samuel Ferguson Bigger, George Scott Robertson, John Seton Biale, John Edward Walsh, M.D., and George Michael Nixon.

*Madras Estab.*—Thomas Henry Pope, Robert Pemberton, James Joseph Moran, M.D., Ferdinand Clarence Smith, William Adair Quayle, M.D., and Henry Armstrong.

*Bombay Estab.*—Dominic Anthony Gomes, Thomas Edward Worgan, Charles Monks, Phirozsha Jamsetjee Damania, George Henry Bull, M.D., Joseph Herbert Earle, Frederick Fitzgerald M'Cartie, Charles Ulric Carruthers.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. D. Archibald (Uncov.); H. W. Myhill (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—W. Lee Warner.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon P. A. Weir; Lieut. B. Channer, s.c.; Lieut. Col. G. W. Hodsworth, Infantry; Surgeon T. R. Lewis; Major H. S. Clive, R.E.; Major T. C. Manderson, R.E.; Col. J. S. Ogilvie, s.c.; Capt. H. H. Rankin, Infantry.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. M. Grant, s.c.; Lieut. S. E. Rolland, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. Keays, s.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—N. S. Alexander; G. M. Ogilvie; E. S. Moseley; J. Anderson; R. S. T. MacEwen (Uncov.); C. B. Leupolt (Uncov.); F. Kirby (Uncov.); T. J. Parkinson (Uncov.); J. Ralph, pilot.

*Madras Estab.*—C. J. Crosthwaite.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. A. East; G. J. Turner.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Conductor J. Pearson, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. Col. L. H. Williams, s.c.; Lieut. E. E. Money, s.c.; Lieut. W. H. Wyllie, s.c.; Capt. A. Harden, Infantry; Col. G. D. Pritchard, R.E.; Surgeon-Major A. Eteson.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon Major W. Pearl; Brigadier Gen. F. G. Kempster, s.c.; Lieut. Col. B. H. W. Magrath, s.c.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. Smith, 1 month and 27 days' furlough; W. R. Millar, M.C., 3 months; R. S. T. MacEwen (Uncov.), s.c., 4 weeks; C. Kriens (Uncov.), s.c., 6 months; G. J. Cawley (Uncov.), 48 days.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. H. T. Oldfield, s.c., 2 months; Capt. J. H. C. G. Lassalle, Infantry, 4 months; Lieut. Col. W. Gordon, s.c., 1 month.

*Madras Estab.*—Major M. M. Bowie, s.c., 2 months; Capt. W. L. Ranking, s.c., 1 month.

The undermentioned officers have been specially ordered to return to duty in India:—*Bengal*—Lieut. J. F. D. Fordyce, s.c.; Capt. E. B. Bishop, s.c.; Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, s.c.; Capt. T. Nicholls, Infantry; Major A. Vallings, s.c.; Col. P. S. Yorke, Infantry.—*Bombay*—Capt. W. C. Harrison, s.c.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ASHBURNHAM—Sept. 9, the wife of Cromer Ashburnham, Major 60th R.R., of a daughter, at Mussoorie, East Indies.

BRIDGNELL—Sept. 12, at Calcutta, Mrs. Bridgnell, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—Sept. 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. E. A. Campbell, of a son.

CLARKE—Sept. 12, at Calcutta, the wife of Frederick Clarke, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

COLLINS—Sept. 5, at Subathu, the wife of Capt. Caleb Collins, 51st King's Own Light Infantry, of a daughter.

COOPER—Sept. 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. C. Cooper, of a son.

CREAGH—Sept. 11, at Kurrachee, the wife of Col. Creagh, 19th Regt. N.I., of a daughter.

EDWARDS—Sept. 4, at Assam, the wife of E. J. Edwards, Esq., of a son.

FARRAN—Sept. 10, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. H. Farran, Esq., of a daughter.

FIRTH—Sept. 5, at Dacca, the wife of Maj. Firth, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter (still born).

FORBES—Sept. 3, the wife of Henry L. Forbes, of a daughter, at Inverly Dakoys, Ceylon.

FULLER—Sept. 11, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., Acting Executive Engineer, of a daughter (prematurely).

GARRIOCH—Sept. 13, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. P. Garrioch, of a son.

GONSALVES—Sept. 14, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. F. Gonsalves, of the office of the Military Secretary to the Government of India, of a son.

HARDING—Aug. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of John A. M. Harding, Government Telegraph Master, Ajmere, of a son.

IRVING—Sept. 6, the wife of Edward A. Irving, Lieut. Col., Secretary for the Straits Settlements, of a son, at Singapore.

JACKSON—Sept. 6, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. A. Jackson, of a son.

MACDONALD—Sept. 12, at Bhowanuggur, Kattywar, the wife of James O. Macdonald, C.E., of a son.

NIXON—Sept. 5, at Coconada, the wife of Robert B. Nixon, of a son.

PLUMER—Sept. 16, at Chittoor, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., C.S., of a son.

REAY—Sept. 4, the wife of Capt. Reay, 6th N.I., of a daughter, at Mhow, India.

ROBERTS—Sept. 14, at Lucknow, the wife of Col. G. R. Roberts, of a son.

RYLEY—Sept. 11, at Dalhousie, Mrs. Frank Ryley, of a son.

SLY—Sept. 9, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major William Sly, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.

SMITH—Sept. 10, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a daughter.

SOLOMON—Sept. 16, at 165, Malabar Hill, the wife of Sellam S. Solomon, of a daughter.

THOMAS—Sept. 10, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Davies Thomas, C.M.S., of a son.

TROTTER—Sept. 7, at Simla, the wife of Capt. J. M. Trotter, D.A.Q.M.G., of a son.

WACE—Sept. 12, at Murree, the wife of Major E. G. Wace, of a son.

WEITBRECHT—Sept. 5, at Dalhousie, the wife of the Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, St. John's Divinity School, Lahore, of a son.

WHITE—Aug. 29, at Agra, the wife of G. White, Esq., driver, Rajputana State Railway, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

FINLAYSON—GRAVES—Sept. 10, at Bareilly, Gilbert Finlayson, Esq., to Charlotte Ellen, eldest daughter of James S. Graves, Esq.

GORDON—WILLES—Oct. 3, Capt. James L. J. Gordon, 59th Regiment, to Marion, daughter of Colonel Willes, Commissary-General, Bengal, at Simla.

PUSEY—CRADDOCK—Sept. 11, at Simla, Arthur St. George Pusey, to Jessie, eldest daughter of John Craddock.

## DEATHS.

BLADES—Sept. 12, at Baroda, Capt. Thomas Blades, Commanding His Highness the Maharajah's Body Guard, aged 48 years.

BOND—Sept. 9, at Madras, Margaret Sybil, daughter of Mr. J. H. Bond, aged 11 months.

BROWN—Sept. 6, at Mhow, Central India, Vincent Ernest, the dearly beloved son of Vincent and Jessie Brown, of the 2nd Bat. 17th Regt., aged 10 months and 16 days.

CAMPBELL—Sept. 6, Mr. John Campbell, Executive Engineer, Brahmini-Byturni Division, Irrigation Branch, Bengal.

CHARLES—Sept. 6, at Allahabad, John Edward Charles, son of the late Walter Charles, aged 25 years.

CORNELIUS—Sept. 13, at Madras, Daniel Cornelius, aged 63 years.

DURANT—On Sept. 15, Sarah, wife of A. H. Durrant, H.M.'s Dockyard.

ELLIS—Sept. 16, at No. 18A, Elphinstone-road, Poona, Henry Stewart, infant son of Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., aged three months.

GILSON—Sept. 14, at Agra, Charles Richard Gilson, Hospital Apprentice, H.M.'s 60th Rifles.

GREEN—Aug. 28, at Lucknow, Eleanor Green, widow of the late Lieut. Joseph Green, Ordnance Dept., aged 75 years.

HARDING—Sept. 1, at Cawnpore, George Charles Osman, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. M. Harding, Government Telegraph Master, Ajmere, aged seven years.

HENEAGE—Aug. 23, Hugh E. F. Heneage, R.A., at Cawnpore, aged 21.

HEWLETT—Sept. 8, at Mirzapore, Emma Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, of the London Missionary Society, aged 43 years.

HUDLESTON—Sept. 10, at Madras, Basil Walter, son of Major J. Hudleston, M.S.C., aged 6 years.

HURLEY—Sept. 13, at Madras, Hannah, relict of the late Pensioned Private J. Hurley, of H.M.'s 55th Regiment, and mother of Mr. J. J. Craen, aged 85 years.

OUCHTERLONY—Sept. 13, at Madras, Gordon Alexander Ouchterlony, aged 28 years.

PORTUGAL—Sept. 11, at Calcutta, Laura, youngest daughter of the late John Portugal, of Calcutta, and of Pau, in France, aged 18 years.

SMITH—September 2, at Calcutta, Charles B. Smith, of Choygong, Lower Assam, aged 34 years; and on July 22, at Gauhati, Jessie, his wife, aged 21 years.

SMITH—Sept. 27, at Shian, J. P. Smith, C.E., J.P. for Glasgow, Amulree.

THOMSON—Sept. 10, at Sahibgunge, Mabel, the daughter of Mr. Thomson, aged 4 years.

YOUNG—Sept. 3, at King William's Town, S.A., Maria Clarissa, wife of Stephen Young, and daughter of the late Major D. K. Pritchard, H.E.I.C.S., of St. Helena.

## HOME NEWS.

**MILITARY.**—A detachment of the 5th Fusiliers left Berwick for Chatham on Wednesday morning previous to being sent to India in connection with the Afghan expedition.

**BULLION.**—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Pekin* is due at Southampton on the 14th inst., and brings £100,214, of which about £54,000 is in bar gold from Shanghai and Bombay, £27,000 is in gold coin from Yokohama, and £6,000 is in sovereigns from Madras.

**NAVAL PRISON AT ADEN.**—Aden will in future be a place to which naval prisoners can be consigned by ships employed in the Red Sea. Arrangements have been recently made to provide the necessary accommodation at the existing prison at Aden for the reception of seamen who commit themselves sufficiently gravely to merit close confinement in such warm quarters.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**NEW P. AND O. STEAMERS.**—The *London* and *China* Telegraph understands that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with a view to the requirements of the new

mail service, commencing in 1880, have contracted with Messrs. Caird and Co. for two steamers of 3,200 tons and 600-horse power nominal. The directors have also arranged for the refitting of eight of their steamers, in addition to the *Indus*, now undergoing repairs on the Clyde.

**A BENGAL VETERAN.**—The death is announced of Lieutenant-General John Liptrap, of the Bengal Infantry, at the age of eighty-two. He entered the Indian army in 1818, and served in the first Burmese war in 1824-25, the Afghan campaign of 1839-40, the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, in the operations against the Sonthals in 1855, and during the Indian mutiny in 1857. He brought back the men of the 45th Native Infantry four different times when they mutinied, and was thanked in brigade orders for his daring bravery.

**LIEUT. COL. DEEDES.**—It should be known that, immediately after being gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Deedes applied to be seconded, but inasmuch as he had not been actually gazetted out when the news arrived of his battalion—the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles—being warned for service, he at once voluntarily resigned his appointment of Private Secretary. The Secretary of State for War and his Royal Highness, however, considered that Colonel Deedes having been already designated as the new Assistant Under Secretary of State, it was for the good of the service that he should not surrender that appointment.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

**PARKES' MEMORIAL PRIZE ESSAY.**—The subject selected for the Parkes' Memorial Prize Essay is, "On the Effects of Hygienic Measures in Arresting the Spread of Cholera." The prize is £100 in money and a gold medal. The competition is open to the medical officers of the Army, Navy, and Indian Services, of executive rank on full pay, with the exception of the assistant professors of the Army Medical School during their term of office. Essays are to be sent in to the committee of the fund, care of the Director General Army Medical Department, London, by Dec. 31, 1880.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS.**—In answer to an advertisement previously issued from the India Office very few Council drafts were tendered for yesterday. As far as we could hear, the Council would have allotted at 1s. 7½d.; but the number of tenders at that rate was so very small that it was resolved to make no allotment whatever. In the announcement issued last evening the Council state that tenders for bills to the amount of 40 lakhs of rupees will be received next Wednesday, and a certain amount of doubt seems to exist as to whether or not the Council will exercise their prerogative next week by offering for tender yesterday's unallotted bills, in addition to those since advertised. In some quarters, however, it is thought that no more than the 40 lakhs will be offered on the next occasion.—*Times*.

**HUTTING FOR CYPRUS.**—A wooden pavilion for Sir Garnet Wolseley, Governor of Cyprus, will form part of the hutting now in course of embarkation on board the *Crayforth* at Woolwich Arsenal. It will occupy three sides of a square, and each side will be 120ft. long. Most of the other material now being sent to the island is for the erection of officers' quarters, which will stand in spacious blocks. Two rooms, one 15ft. by 12ft., and the other 15ft. by 15ft., will be allotted to each officer, and somewhat superior accommodation is provided for the brigadier-general. Two non-commissioned officers and two sappers of the Royal Engineers will proceed to Cyprus with the hutting and superintend its erection, having received instruction in fitting the parts together in the contractors' yards at Westminster and Lambeth. Saturday next is named as the day for the ship's sailing, but yesterday morning, instead of five barge loads of timber arriving, as promised, only one reached the Arsenal, and the delay may cause the detention of the vessel until next week. Most of the huts for the men, the officers' mess room, and the hospital buildings have either reached the island or are on the way. The barrack huts will each accommodate twenty-four men.—*Times*.

**HAVELOCK'S IRONSIDES.**—Havelock was a "saint," as some jeeringly styled him, but he was a soldier, and had courage to brave more than jeers. He was shocked to find so little done for the spiritual welfare of soldiers, and he set to work to be a missionary in his own regiment. "Havelock's Ironsides" soon proved to the army that praying men were none the worse soldiers; when the "saints" got under arms the enemy was soon repulsed. The headquarters of his regiment the (13th) was at one time in one of the suburbs of Rangoon, in the very midst of temples and pagodas sacred to Buddha, and a little farther on was the grand pagoda of Gaudama. While all the revelry that is incident to a conquering host was going on, Havelock, seeing there was no chaplain with the British force, was able to draw away the men who were under his influence, for religious study, into one of the cloisters of the great pagoda. An officer passing round the temple "heard the sound of distant psalmody, and threading his way through the passages to the spot from which it proceeded, found himself in a small side chapel, with little images of Buddha, in the usual sitting posture, arranged round the room. A little oil lamp had been placed in the lap of each figure, and the pious soldiers of the 13th were standing up, with Havelock in the midst of them, singing a Christian hymn amidst these idolatrous associations. "It would be difficult," he says, "to imagine a more delightful or romantic episode in this scene of warfare and desolation."—From "Heroes of Britain in Peace and War," Part I.

**DELHI AND LONDON BANK.**—The half-yearly meeting of this

company was held on the 9th inst., at 76, King William-street, City; D. H. Small, Esq., in the chair. The report stated that the directors proposed to devote £7,596 of the profits of the bank for the payment of a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, payable on or after the 22nd of October. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the accounts might be accepted as satisfactory, showing a slight increase in the general business of the bank, and they were enabled to declare the usual dividend. The recent unfortunate failure of the City of Glasgow Bank and of one of the old firms which had been so long connected with East Indian trade would, no doubt, have made some of the shareholders in this bank anxious to know whether they were implicated with them in any way, and it was his pleasing duty to inform them that they did not hold any of their acceptances. They regretted these failures, occurring as they did in the present state of trade, for, he said, they would undoubtedly exercise a weakening tendency upon the already restricted trade with the East. He intimated that they had succeeded in obtaining fresh offices in the new building erected on the site of the London Tavern in Bishopsgate-street. He had no doubt they would meet with the approval of the shareholders and prove advantageous to the bank. Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., in seconding the motion, thought it was very satisfactory, in the present state of affairs, for them to show that the bank was not only safe, but also really prosperous. The report was unanimously adopted, and the usual complimentary vote terminated the proceedings.

**COLONEL ALEXANDER ABERCROMBY NELSON, C.B.**, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, late Assistant Adjutant-General at Gibraltar, has been appointed to a brigade depot command, and replaces Colonel F. R. S. Flood, C.B., at Clonmel. Colonel Nelson joined the service in March, 1835, as an ensign in the 40th Regiment, and served as sub-assistant commissary-general in sole charge of the Bombay Army throughout the operations in Candahar and Afghanistan during 1841-42 under Sir William Nott (medal), and was present at the actions of Kale Sheekle, Nungie Keek, Ghuznee, and occupation of Cabul, and in all the affairs in which his regiment in the Candahar division was engaged in its progress through the Khoord Cabul, Tezeen, Jugdulluck, and Khyber Passes. Accompanied the Bombay troops under Colonel M. Stack from Ferozepore to effect a junction with the army under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, and was present at the battle of Hyderabad (medal). Received the thanks of the Governor-General of India and also of the Bombay Government for the manner in which the duties of the Commissariat had been conducted. Served as aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Vialant (his former commanding officer) in the action of Maharajpore, December 29, 1843, and had a horse shot under him (mentioned in despatches, bronze star). At the close of 1847 Captain Nelson retired on half-pay, joining the South Middlesex Militia for a short time in 1853-54. He was subsequently deputy-assistant adjutant-general at Portsmouth, and then went out to the Mauritius as assistant military secretary to General Breton, who commanded the troops until January, 1862. In August, 1861, Colonel Nelson was appointed town major at Guernsey, and he was next sent out to Jamaica as deputy adjutant-general, and on the outbreak of the rebellion in 1865 was appointed brigadier-general to command the troops in St. Thomas-in-the-East, receiving the thanks of the governor, and a vote, unanimously passed by the Jamaica House of Assembly, of 200 guineas for a testimonial in recognition of his services. He was promoted colonel in the army December 9, 1869, and half-pay lieutenant-colonel in June, 1877. From October, 1873, until the close of 1876, Colonel Nelson held the appointment of assistant adjutant-general at Gibraltar.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

**AFFAIRS IN CYPRUS.**—From *Cyprus*, a new weekly journal now published in the island in English and Greek, we take the following items of news:—"The Land Commissioner's Court, a tribunal for regulating and investigating the titles of real estate, has already made great progress. It was stated that the Sultan intended to claim considerable estates as Crown property, but this statement has proved to be false. We are assured that His Majesty has sent over a person here, and that he wishes to purchase a large portion of the State lands, and that he has proposed to the English Government to establish a colony on such land of a large number of Mahomedan refugees from Bulgaria, who would be sent hither and established at the cost of the Turkish Government. Considering the large amount of money subscribed by England for these people, and the hardships they have already suffered, we trust that the English Government will be able to accede to the request, and that new Cyprus will prove itself as hospitable as any other part of Her Majesty's dominions. We are informed that the Court has already annulled several of the sales that were made just before the cession of the island. No one but the purchaser can, we think, object to this. We all know that, in every country in Europe, there are persons who have made fortunes by buying up land which they have, by some private means, discovered would shortly be required for some railway or public work. But then the prices given were usually tolerably fair; but in this island the case was mostly very different. Many of the people had been driven almost to despair by their burdens; in some cases even semi-official pressure was brought to bear upon them. In these circumstances, although the sale may have been legal in point of strict law, the Court would only perform an act of equity by rejecting the validity



of some of these transactions. . . . Hitherto the mode in which the taxes were levied so hampered every kind of agricultural enterprise that landowners were forced to be content with, for the most part, grain crops, which suffered the least from the extortion and oppression of the tax-farmer. There are, however, many crops more suited to the climate which will pay much better, such as cotton and grapes. But these require capital, for which the first two or three years they will make no return. There is, therefore, a most urgent need of a good sound agricultural bank; such an institution, if it could enjoy some sort of charter from the Government, would obtain the confidence of all. At present there are plenty of usurers in the island who have always been ready to make advances; but farmers who have accepted their offers usually found themselves in the end so completely entangled that their land was soon lost to them, and if they were permitted to retain possession it was simply as tenants. Then, again, most of these usurers were farmers of the taxes, and used their twofold powers over their debtor in such a mode that now landholders are afraid to borrow, except in cases of the most dire necessity. It will take time to obtain their confidence. But a sound bank will soon have abundant field for safe investment."—*Times*.

**EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE STAFF COLLEGE.**—The subjoined list, showing the result of the recent examinations for admission to the Staff College, Sandhurst, held under the direction of the Director General of Military Education, has been issued from the Horse Guards. The successful candidates have the words "recommended" against their names. The names of the candidates who have failed are omitted, but by the index numbers such officers can ascertain what marks they have gained. Those candidates who are recommended for admission will join the College on the 1st of February next, and will quote this order as their authority for so doing. 1. Lieut. W. Peacock, Royal Engineers, Bengal, 2,568 marks. 2. Lieut. J. D. Legard, Royal Artillery, Home, 2,424 marks. 3. Lieut. H. Mitchell, Royal Engineers, Home, 2,382 marks. 4. Capt. C. F. C. Beresford, Royal Engineers, Home, 2,377 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of Royal Engineers. 5. Lieut. R. A. Montgomery, Royal Artillery, Home, 2,309 marks. 6. Capt. H. D. Dunlop, Royal Artillery, Home, 2,285 marks. 7. Lieut. F. W. Benson, 12th Lancers, Madras, 2,219 marks. 8. Capt. G. Barton, 1st Battalion, 7th Regiment, Home, 2,205 marks. 9. Lieut. G. F. Browne, 48th Regiment, Madras, 2,186 marks. 10. Lieut. H. Dove, Royal Engineers, Bengal, 2,169 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of Royal Engineers. 11. Capt. C. J. R. Fulford, Bengal Staff Corps, Bengal, 2,161 marks, recommended for admission as a supernumerary. 12. Lieut. F. W. Romilly, Scots Guards, Home, 2,153 marks. 13. Lieut. G. N. Bullock, 1st Battalion, 11th Regiment, Home, 2,092 marks. 14. Lieut. J. T. Browne, 20th Hussars, Home, 2,089 marks. 15. Lieut. de C. Daniell, Royal Artillery, Home, 2,030 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of Royal Artillery. 16. Lieut. W. A. Gough, 52nd Regiment, Home, 2,026 marks. 17. Capt. A. J. Paterson, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, Home, 1,991 marks. 18. Capt. H. T. W. Allatt, 46th Regiment, Home, 1,953 marks. 19. Capt. C. F. Thomson, 7th Hussars, Home, 1,942 marks. 20. Lieut. L. G. Fawkes, Royal Artillery, Home, 1,942 marks, qualified, but there is no vacancy for another officer of Royal Artillery. 21. Capt. A. W. Morris, 58th Regiment, Home, 1,895 marks. 22. Lieut. E. T. H. Hutton, 3rd Battalion 60th Regiment, Home, 1,764 marks. 23. Capt. T. H. Phipps, 7th Hussars, Home, 1,742 marks, qualified, but there is no further vacancy for another officer of 7th Hussars. 24. Capt. T. Prickett, 56th Regiment, Home, 1,676 marks. 25. Lieut. J. W. Godfray, 2nd Battalion 25th Regiment, Home, 1,579 marks. 26. Capt. J. F. Foster, 46th Regiment, Bermuda, 1,509 marks, qualified, but there is no further vacancy for another officer of the 46th Regiment. 27. Capt. E. V. Wyatt-Edgell, 17th Lancers, Home, 1,368 marks. 28. Capt. J. F. Chapman, 7th Dragoon Guards, Home, 1,348 marks, qualified, but there are no further vacancies. Lieut. Hon. J. E. L. Jarvis, 7th Hussars, Home, 1,339 marks, qualified, but there were no other vacancies. 30. Capt. R. A. Hickson, 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, Bengal, 1,326 marks, qualified, but there are no further vacancies. 31. Lieut. H. J. Cranford, Grenadier Guards, Home, 1,136 marks, qualified, but there are no further vacancies. Index No. 23 obtained 1,166 marks, but failed in languages. Index No. 4 obtained 1,141 marks, but failed in languages. Index No. 5 obtained 1,070 marks, but failed in mathematics. By command, C. H. Ellice, Adjt.-Gen.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

GOAD—Oct. 4, the wife of Capt. Fred. T. Goad, B.S.C., of a son, at Southampton.  
HOPKINS—Oct. 4, at Richmond-hill, the wife of Surgeon-Major N. Hopkins, Indian Medical Department, of a son.  
McPHERSON—Oct. 3, at Leamington, the wife of Mr. McPherson, of the *Bombay Gazette*, prematurely, of a daughter.

SHEWELL—Oct. 3, at Gosport, the wife of Capt. G. M. Shewell, R.M.L.I., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON—SMALLWOOD—Oct. 3, at Castle Bromwich, A. H. Davidson, Major R.A., to Ella Margaret Smallwood.  
HOWELL—KEYS—Oct. 8, at Hanover-square, C. W. Howell, to Sarah, widow of the late Robert Keys, Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, Bombay.  
NUTTALL—STOATE—Oct. 5, at Victoria, British Columbia, Thomas C. Nuttall, to Eliza (Lizzie), daughter of R. T. Stoate, and granddaughter of the late Col. Thomas Wigan, H.E.I.C.S.,  
TROTTER—CROW—Oct. 3, at Norton, Stockton-on-Tees, James Keith Trotter, Lieut. R.H.A., to Alice Crow.  
WILLOCK—THOMAS—Oct. 2, at Piccadilly, George W. Willock, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Lucy Minna, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John N. Thomas, formerly Superintendent of Woods and Forests, Punjab, India.

### DEATHS.

ELTON—Oct. 14, at Clifton, Fred. B. Elton, late of the M.C.S., aged 67.  
HICKS—Oct. 1, at Sandgate, Jessie, widow of the late Col. W. J. Hicks, B.S.C.  
LIPTRAP—Sept. 21, Lieut. Gen. John Liptrap, Bengal Army, at 11, Kensington-gate, S.W.  
RAVENSHAW—Oct. 7, at Brighton, H. S. Ravenshaw, late of the B.C.S., aged 63.

## MAILS TO INDIA, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those *via* BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

*Via* SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, Aug. 29.  
*Via* BRINDISI, on Friday, Aug. 30.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

### LETTERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
*Via* Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 4 oz. 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 4 oz. 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz. 1d.

### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

*Via* Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
*Via* Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.

### NEWSPAPERS.

*Via* Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOK PATTERNS, &c.

*Via* Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz. 2d.  
*Via* Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.

The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but, in all cases where the postage is not fully prepaid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency in postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lb. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length and twelve inches in width or depth.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 9. Str. Melnam, Gall; str. Madras, Kyook Phyo; Shire Bawn, Liverpool; Lady Belhaven, London; City of Vienna, Cardiff; Naiad, Liverpool.—Sept. 10. Str. Ava, Moulmein; Daphne, Liverpool; Blythwood, Bombay; Cardinal Donnet, Java; American Eagle, Natal. 11. Str. Undaunted, Port de Galle; Gari Connel, Birkenhead; Iron Cross, Liverpool.—12. Str. St. George, Bombay; str. Timour, Bombay; Knight of the Thistle, Liverpool; Rydalmere, Liverpool.—13. Str. Strathairly, Ailen; str. Deccan, Southampton; Eugene, Pondicherry; Saroff, Persian Gulf.—14. Str. Robinia, Colombo; City of Philadelphia, Boston; Victoria Bridge, Jeddah; Cutch Merchant, Muscat.—15. Str. Ethiopia, Bombay; str. Minerva, Colombo; Star of Africa, Cape Town.

MADRAS.—Sept. 13. Sea Foam, Moulmein.—14. Str. Oriental, Negapatam. 15. Henry Miller, False Point; str. Chanda, Bombay.—16. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 12. Strs. Coconala, Bussorah; I. G. S. Amberwitch, Kurrachee.—14. Str. Str. Osyth, Cyprus; Hospodar, Cyprus.—15. Str. Burmah, Aden; str. Calcutta, Kurrachee; str. Marina, Larnaka; Clydesdale, Larnaka; str. Hydral Hall, Liverpool.—16. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; str. Poona, Calcutta; Cashmere, Newcastle; str. India, Genoa.—17. Str. Khiva, Bombay; str. Estepona, Calcutta; str. Pemba, Calcutta; Louis IX., Mauritius.—18. Str. Macedonia, Cyprus; str. Nankin, Cyprus; sealorth, Cyprus; Bramblyte, Cyprus; str. Alabama, London; Papa di Rossi, Singapore; Sam Skelfield, Liverpool.—19. Str. Suez, Cyprus; Aros Bay, Cyprus; Essex, Zanzibar.

HOME.—Oct. 3. Astrophe, Penang; Valkyrien, Bombay; Tabor, Akyab; Nepaul, Bombay; Carnarvon Castle, Moulmein. 4. Star of France, Calcutta; John, C. Monro, Manila; Kinfauns Castle, Penang; Timoteonte, Bassein; Churchstow, Singapore; Cambrian Prince, Calcutta; Daphne, Rangoon; Smidt, Rangoon; Lascar, Rangoon; Mariner, Rangoon; Iquique, Akyab; Rothsay, Rangoon; Fintshire, Rangoon.—6. Passover, Coconala, Russell, Colombo.—7. Cameoan Prince, Calcutta; Timolente, Bassein; Churchstow, Singapore; Skimmer of the Waves, Tuticora; Ben Rhodink, Calcutta; Scottish Chief, Kurrachee; Jessie Kenwick, Bimliparam; H. Spalding, Calcutta; Newcastle, Madras; Dartford, Calcutta; Astarte, Singapore; Blair Athole, Calcutta; Scottish Chief, Kurrachee; Glance, Calcutta; Tintern Abbey, Singapore; Lennox, Bombay; Gordon, Singapore; Inia, Rangoon; Queen of Nations, Rangoon.—8. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; Celebes, Batavia, &c.—9. Mercia, Cochun; Mary Nelson, Penang; Almirah Robinson, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 9. Str. Asia.—11. Strs. Oryia and Reliance; ships Allum Gher and Mabel.—12. Str. Moray.—13. Ship Star of Russia; barque Cusaca.—14. Strs. Chinsurah, Pelades, and Virginia Schillerz; and ship Botanist.—15. Strs. Madras, Euphrates, and Eldorado.

MADRAS.—Sept. 10. Str. Deccan, Calcutta.—13. Strs. Brazilian, Colombo;

Khardalla, Bombay; Naworth, Colombo; and Oriental, Rangoon.—15. Barque Deucalion, Mauritius.—16. Str. Chard, Calcutta.  
 BOMBAY.—Sept. 13. Strs. Taijore, Australia, &c.; Mongelia, Aden and Suez.—14. Bath Allex, Rangoon; Yaikand, Calcutta; strs. Akola, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Madura, Coasta and Calcutta.—16. W. H. Corsair, Calcutta; Cartsburn, Calcutta; strs. Binevry, Rangoon; Nizum, China, &c.—17. Orient, Chittagong.—19. Whiteadder, Colombo; strs. Malda, Persian Gulf; Socotra, P. Gulf to Kurrachee.  
 HOME.—Oct. 3. Persian Empire, Calcutta; str. Cathay, Calcutta; s. Oxfordshire, Aden; Eblana, Madras. Oct. 5. s. Explorer, Calcutta.—7. Neva, Calcutta; Cardiganshire, Singapore.—8. s. Duke of Devonshire, Calcutta; Dumfriesshire, Bombay; s. City of Canterbury, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.—Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khiva:—From Southampton. —Capt. Bagshawe, Mr. N. St. L. Carter, Mr. G. Savielle, Mr. G. Bradley, R.N., Mr. G. Alderson, Miss Anderson, Miss Florence Anderson, Capt. G. W. Inge, Lieut. E. M. Flint, Mrs. Galpin and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Story. From Brindisi. —Mr. G. Fraser. From Venice. —Mr. Johnstone Smith, Mr. G. G. Boss, Mr. R. Hennessey, Commander G. E. Pringle, R.N., and Mr. C. G. Stainon, C.C., M.A.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.—Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Poonah:—For Southampton. —Col. and Mrs. E. G. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob and family, three children, Mrs. M'Gill and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wood and two children, Mrs. V. A. Smith and infant, Mr. J. M. C. Stimbelt, Dr. W. Nolan and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Dann, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Godfrey and two children, Sister Emily, a lady and gentleman, Lieut. Col. A. D. Grant, Lieut. Connellan, and Mr. Tawmer. For Brindisi.—Mr. S. N. Tagore and brother, Mr. Friend, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Markby, Mr. Thos. Knight, and a lady and gentleman. For Venice.—Mrs. Sigz, Mr. J. Sheel, Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Capt. J. E. W. Howey, Mr. Porch, Mr. A. C. Campbell, and Mr. W. R. Fisher. For Malta.—Mr. Kennedy. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Sept. 13:—For Brindisi.—Mr. J. W. Whymper and Mr. D. H. Macpherson.

Per Cathay, from Southampton, Oct. 3.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, Mrs. Eliot, Rev. H. W. Midwinter, Capt. C. M. A. Morant, Mrs. J. C. D. Walker, Mrs. Lamb, Lieut. G. G. Lawes, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spiller, Mr. J. S. Heyman, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Sandercock, Mrs. Maclean, Miss Hawkes, Hon. J. Spankie, Miss Spankie. For Madras: Mr. J. E. Herring, Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Mr. F. Scherret, Miss Corkburn, Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. F. Stifford, Miss M. A. Willis, Mrs. F. A. Robertson. For Calcutta: Col. and Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Winter, Miss Rose, Surg.-Major J. H. Thornton, Mr. B. Wise, Mr. B. Doggett, Mrs. Turner, Mr. C. Cowell, Dr. C. L. Cunningham, Mr. R. C. Haviland, Dr. K. B. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Rushton, Miss Ruddock, Mrs. Owen, Mr. L. G. Galsback, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Mrs. H. Arundel, Col. Hilliard, Mr. E. F. E. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair. For Ceylon: Mr. Sayer, Mr. C. and Miss Williamson, Mr. R. S. Fraser, Mr. F. Bayley. For Malta: Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Townsend, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. A. Borwick, Surgeon J. Lidbury, Miss Thompson, Surgeon H. Greer, Surgeon J. R. Leader, Surgeon H. L. Donovan, Mr. A. Bullermer, Lieut. E. F. Downville.

Per Ceylon, from Venice, Oct. 11.—For Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. K. Murray, Captain and Mrs. Nutt, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. P. J. Large, Mrs. A. G. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Miss H. M. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Tidy, Rev. H. S. Parker, Mr. C. Maculay, Mr. A. J. Ker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Coalan, Mr. W. Duncan, Captain and Mrs. Marsh, Miss Ewart, Lieut. Col. Davidson, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. R. Beckmann, Mr. O. Fiemance, and Mr. H. W. Lewis.

Per Ceylon, from Brindisi, Oct. 14.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Menyens, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. C. Sharpe, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Smith, Mr. A. W. B. Power, Mr. A. E. C. Carry, Mr. P. Donaldson, Major Gregory, Mr. C. J. Burrows, Lieut. Col. Critchley, Mr. G. H. Bayley, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. Hudson, Col. Warren, Mr. M. Durst, Captain J. E. Campbell, Mr. L. E. Griffiths, Miss Waters, Lieut. Col. R. H. Naubolt, Captain J. L. Graves, Captain C. M. H. Downing, Lieut. O. Radcliffe, Lieut. C. B. Watkins, Mr. T. H. Birch, Lieut. E. A. Farshaw, Col. R. S. Hill, Lieut. Col. P. Storye, Captain A. Oldham, Major A. G. Owen, Captain J. Hay, Captain L. R. H. D. Campbell, Lieut. R. Bruce, Lieut. Knix, Lieut. Woodhouse, Lieut. Murray, Lieut. Gould, Lieut. Adams.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30.—The Star Queen arrived at Shanghai with loss of a man and mizen topmast.

## CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &amp;c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Fred. Bayard Eaton, Esq., late of the Madras C.S. A. J. Mandeville, Esq., son of the late Lieut. Col. Mandeville, of the Madras Army, at Madras, Sept. 4. Col. Hale D. Warden, Madras C.S., at Satabuider, Sept. 27. [By telegram.]  
 BENGAL.—Lieut. Col. J. Chambers, Bengal Army Retired List, Oxford, Oct. 3, aged 64. Charles Henry Wells, Esq. (retired), at Kingswell, South Devon, Sept. 28. Mr. Charles Currie, Commissioner of Agra, Sept. 6, of fever. Col. J. H. Hampton, late 10th Bengal N.L., at Brunysfyd, Beaumaris, Oct. 5, aged 78. H. S. Ravenshaw, Esq., late of the Bengal C.S., at Bedford Hotel, Brighton, Oct. 7. Capt. F. W. Crohan, 6th N.L., at Simla, Sept. 17 (suddenly).  
 H.M. FORCES.—Capt. W. J. E. Harrison, R.A., at Woburn House, London, Oct. 2, aged 57. Lieut. Francis Manners Baker, 73rd Regt., at Lucknow, Oct. 2. [By telegram.] Hugh E. F. Henage, R.A., at Cawnpore, Aug. 28. Lieut. David Arbuthnot, 67th Regt., at Cumbum, Karnool District, Sept. 6. Maj. C. J. Patterson, late of the 54th (Royal Sussex) Regt., at New York, Sept. 23. Lieut. Col. Inigo William Jones, late 1st A.O., 11th Hussars, at Nice, Oct. 5, in the 73rd year of his age.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

OCTOBER 10.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Llewellyn Wavell and child, Misses Sanders, Col. and Mrs. Beresford, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Mr. Ffolliott, Miss Doynce, Rev. C. H. Badham and friend, Mrs. Anderson and child, Misses Ingle, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Rowcroft and children, Lieut. and Mrs. B. van and child, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Palliser and child, Mr. Downe, Mrs. Cheserago and child, Mr. J. Caird, C.B., and Mr. Barnes.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bishop of Madras, Miss Gill, Miss becher, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Miss Lane, Mr. E. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Col. Montague, two Misses Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Macgeorge, Capt. Waterhouse, and Capt. G. Smyth.  
 MALTA TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Dampier.  
 BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. Forrest, Messrs. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss Spence, Miss Vere, Mrs. Moffit, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, Mr. Acworth, Mr. Vincent, Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Horsley, Miss Wyckrick, Mrs. and Miss Hall, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. A. Tytler, and Mr. Pulchambers.  
 SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Col. Crofton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Miss Poynter, Col. Harcourt, Major and Mrs. Sievwright, Mrs. Wiles, and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton.  
 VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Judge Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Willoughby and two daughters.  
 BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Alexander.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Mr. Carolan, and Mrs. Steadman.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Shirard and family, and Capt. Sutherland.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO PORT SAID.—Mr. Maule.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Paterson, and Mr. H. Field.

OCTOBER 17.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MELBOURNE.—Mr. E. Ware and daughter, Capt. M'Kicken, and Mr. C. and Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Moon, and Miss Howell.  
 BRINDISI TO MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Bell, and Miss Chirnside, and Mr. Roberts.  
 GALLE TO MELBOURNE.—Bishop of Christchurch, Mr. and Mrs. Acland, and Miss Acland.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardie and family, Mr. F. Mort, Mr. P. Atkinson, and Mr. J. Moseley.

BRINDISI TO SYDNEY.—Mr. L. Mort, and Mr. J. Wallace.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. and Mrs. W. R. Martin, Mr. Shakespear, and Mrs. Davis, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. C. W. Collin, Mr. Macguive, Mr. J. Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. Wind.  
 VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Hon. C. T. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Knop, Mr. McVie, Mr. Finckle, Messrs. Ewing, Capt. H. S. Elton, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Major Ross, and Lady Meade.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Col. Carnell, Sir R. and Lady Garth and party, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Friend, Mr. H. Cotton, Rev. and Mrs. Sathianadhan, Hon. W. M. Howell, Mr. C. H. Moore, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. Galwey, Mr. Allen, Mr. Clerk, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Charles, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. Ogilvie, and Mr. J. B. Fuller.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. Woodroffe, and Mr. D. R. Smith.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Delves Broughton and child, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. M'Crindle, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. B. D. Colvin, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. E. N. Baker, Mrs. Hamilton and maid, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Mr. Wigham, Mrs. Stover and child, Mr. Raymond, Miss Raymond, Misses Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch and child, Miss Hot, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock and children, Mr. Douke, Mrs. F. M. Armstrong and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. Bagrave.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Morgan, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Chukkenbutty.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mr. Greenwood, and Mr. Partman.

BRINDISI TO CEYLON.—Mr. W. Hamilton.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Hardinge, Mr. W. Jones and family, Miss Weir, Mr. F. J. Smythe, Mr. Sims, and Mr. V. Williams.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss de Sais, Major and Mrs. Lidderdale, and Mrs. Upward.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Mrs. Ayres.  
 SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mr. Wisem.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Creswell and two daughters.

OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Sater, Mr. and Mrs. Deeds, Mrs. E. Desmet, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, Miss and Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Galpine, Col. Gulliver, Capt. and Mrs. Wyle, Miss Holmwood, Miss Walaby, Mr. E. S. Reynolds, Rev. — Sampson, Mr. Aldis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart, Mr. F. M. Smith, and Mr. S. Harraden.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Plowden, Mr. R. A. W. Ivers, Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Mr. Berger, and Mr. R. A. Currie and nephew.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Surg. Major and Mrs. H. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Dear, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Lewis, Miss Barlew, Mr. and Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Gasper, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, Mr. Lylborn, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. G. R. Davies, Mr. W. Leckie, Mr. A. W. Briand, and Mr. F. G. Davison.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. and Miss Mosley, Mr. H. P. Mosley, Mrs. and Miss Glasford, Mrs. Foote and five daughters, and Miss Maxted.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. C. H. Mounsey, and Mr. A. D. Watson.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hardecaster, Mr. C. Lowell, and Mr. Hertsch.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Mrs. Tuck.

OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Craik, Dr. K. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Miss M. Bignold, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Mr. G. F. Robertson, Mrs. Galloway and child, Mr. D. J. Paterson, and Mrs. M'Intosh and two children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry, Mrs. M. Keen and child, Capt. L. R. Campbell, Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. Kempster, and two daughters.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. A. D. Watson, Bishop of Bombay, and Mr. Thomas.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. A. Porter, Mr. M. Fiddian, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Prince.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, and Mr. Gilbert.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. Galton and child, and Mrs. F. Beeching.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. C. H. Mcunsey, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, and Col. J. F. Fischer.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Mrs. Willoughby and three daughters, and Mrs. Scott's three children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Cairns.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. F. Bois and child, and Mr. J. H. White.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Major Ommey, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Young, Mr. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, and Miss H. Newington.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Giffan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, and Mrs. Farran.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Rev. and Mrs. Squires.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Hon. P. Sidney.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss B.ucherett, Miss Blissard, Mrs. Corbett, and Hon. Cand. Mrs. Berkeley.

NOVEMBER 14.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Maclean and child, Mr. H. Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mrs. B. Smith, Lady Hill.

FOR MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mrs. Fairclough, Mr. L. Simpson, Mr. C. R. Vernide, Col. G. W. Cox, Mr. Larnie, From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hison, Miss A. Keene. From Venice: Major and Mrs. H. C. E. Ward, Mr. Goodall and child, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mrs. C. A. Moore.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Dr. and Mrs. S. Andrews and child, Mr. Eays, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Kirby. From Venice: Alderman and Mrs. Moulray, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. Ronald.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Silfiant.

FOR GLENELG.—Mr. D. Murray.

Per Star Line s.s. *Mira*, Commander W. Lee, to leave Liverpool, Oct. 19.—For Calcutta: Mr. S. D. Jackson, Mr. Geo. Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Martin and child, Rev. Robert Evans and Mrs. Evans, Rev. Dr. Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Baines and Miss Baines, Mrs. Beazley, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Mellor, Miss Murray, Mrs. M. A. Martin and child, Mrs. Morey, Mr. M. F. Beamish, Mr. Bett, Hon. Justice Kemp and Miss Kemp, Mr. E. S. Moseley, Mrs. Morey, two infants, European servant, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. D. Campbell, Mr. R. H. Rogers, Mr. Barker Simpson, Mr. E. H. Swinley. From Suez: Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sterndale. For Colombo: Mr. A. Bethune, Mrs. J. Tilly, Mrs. C. G. Jolliffe and two children, Mr. Bett, Mr. R. S. Bovill, Mr. Kane.

Per Star Line s.s. *Pleiades*, to leave Liverpool, Nov. 16.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Stambury, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, the Messrs Ravenshaw, Miss Armstrong: For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Paterson.

It is expected that the quantity of tea to be exported from Ceylon this season will be about 75,000lbs., one-half of which will be made by the Ceylon Company, Limited.

The convict Raja of Pooree has been secretly sent to the Andaman Islands.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—September 16, 1878.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 96 to 10
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	100 1 to 112
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 12
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	96 14 to 97 3
4½ per Cent. 1869-8 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	108

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864	...	(1864)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 109 0 to 109 8
6 per Cent. 1865	...	(1865)	...	...	...	...	110 8
6 per Cent. 1866	...	(1866)	...	...	...	...	111
6 per Cent. 1867	...	(1867)	...	...	...	...	111 8
6 per Cent. 1870	...	(1870)	...	...	...	...	113 8
6 per Cent. 1872	...	(1872)	...	...	...	...	114 8
5 per Cent. 1878	...	(1908)	...	...	...	...	108 104 0

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	700 to —
Bank of Bengal ...	503 ...	725 to 727½
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130 ...	128 to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	1400 to —
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	680 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	148 to 141
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	180 to 162
K. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	16 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	63 to 64
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	225 to 230
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	177½ to 190
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howra Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1679 to 1530
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£2½ ...	48 to 43
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	470 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	118 to —
Punjab Bank ...	100 ...	— to —
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	56 to 56

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

Saltpetre, per ton ...	To London.	To Liverpool.
Sugar ...	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Rice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Lined ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...
Jute, heavy ...	1 5 0 to 1 7 6 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...

## MADRAS.—September 18, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 8d. 5-16
" " at 3 months ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
" " at sight ...	1s. 7 3-16d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	3 prem.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	1½ to 1½ prem.
4½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	2½ prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	—
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	3½ to 3½ dis.
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	—
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	—
Ditto ...	1872 ...	9½ dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 8d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.
--

## BOMBAY.—September 20, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 117 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sissa Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
" " Sissa Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	—
" " Co's Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	—
" " " 1842-43 ...	96½
" " " 1854-55 ...	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	96½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	102½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	103
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 19
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	19
Ditto Peking ...	18-12

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—					
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	7s. 7 3/4d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 3/16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	1s. 8 3/16d. Dt.

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	146
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 93
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	575
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 715
Bank of Madras (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 1,060
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	300
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	325
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 510
Colaba Spinning Company ...	Rs. 1,090
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,300
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ...	118
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	R. 1,185
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ...	293
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	800
New Bank of Bombay (all) ...	718½ xd
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	775
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company ...	1,203
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 775
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 67-4-4) ...	Rs. 3 dis

## LONDON.—October 10, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-}	Sa. R.	95 96
ends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25. }		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sissa) ...	Actual sales.	95 96
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sissa) of 1828-29 ...		95 96
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sissa) of 1832-33 ...		95 96
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...		95 96
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...		95 96
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...		95 96
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...		95 96
8th 4 per Cent. 1870 ...		95 96
9th 4 per Cent. of 1873 ...		95 96
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...		95 96

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 8d.
Madras ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 8d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 8d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7 3-16d.	1s. 8d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7 3-16d.	3s. 8d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7 3-16d.	3s. 8d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0 3-16d.	5s. 1 3-16d.

Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	53½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	56d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£			
	India Stock, 1850 ... ..		101½ to 102
	India 4 per Cent. ... ..		104½ to —
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ... ..		99½ to 100
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		20s. to 28s. pm.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ... ..		8s. to — s. dis.

## RAILWAYS.

Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	122½ to 113
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	129 to —
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian ...	100	124½ to —
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118½ to —
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	106 to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	110½ to 111
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	110 to 112
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Onde and Rohilund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	112½ to —
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	90	to 102
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	110½ to —
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to —
20	Ditto ...	£2 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	102	to —

## BANKS.

10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	11 to 10½
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	15½ to —
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	24 to 24½
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per cent. Debn. for 30 years	all	89 to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	36½ to 38

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7½ to —
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2 to 2½
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	9½ to 10½
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to —

## MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	5 to 3½
30	Assam Tea Company ...	20	62 to —
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	6 to 5½
5	Ditto, New ...	4	3 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 8½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 22
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	102 to —
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	40 to 42
25	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	6 to 8 dis.
20	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
	Suez Canal ...	all	2½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	61 to 62
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	86 to 87
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	74 to 75





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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR latest advices by the Overland Mail are, from Bombay, September 30; Madras and Allahabad, September 28; Calcutta, September 27.

THE report of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending September 17 are as follow:—General prospects in Madras continue to be fair. In Kurnool, Coimbatore, and some taluks of Malabar excessive rain has caused some slight injury to the crops; in other districts the rainfall has been moderate and sufficient. The numbers on relief works and gratuitously fed amounted to 98,569 and 60,518 respectively, being an increase of 529 and 1,520 as compared with the previous week. In Mysore prospects are very favourable, and prices show a downward tendency. There has been a further decrease in the number on relief works, while the number gratuitously relieved again shows a slight increase. In the Bombay Presidency excessive rain has fallen in a few places, and has caused some damage to the crops; locusts have also done injury in Sind; elsewhere crops are good. In the Central Provinces more rain is required in the eastern districts, while in some others excessive rain has injured millets, and a break is needed; prices are high, and cholera continues in several places. The rainfall in Berar has been heavy, and a break is wanted. In Central India ten inches of rain fell in Malwa in twenty-four hours, and has caused damage; prospects in Gwalior and Bundelkhand continue fair. In Rajputana the crops are generally good; locusts have been causing damage in parts. Rain has fallen in all the districts of Bengal, but more is still wanted in Pooree and Balasore, and parts of Midnapore and Shahabad. Damage has been caused in some places to *amun* crop on low lands by heavy rain and flood; general prospects, however, are very favourable. In Assam heavy rain continues, and some damage has been caused by floods. In Burma prospects have somewhat improved, but in most districts more rain is still needed. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue favourable, as also in the Punjab. The fever usual at this season is prevalent in the last-named Province.

THE reports of the public health for the week ending Sept. 19 state that cholera is abating in Guzerat, Khandesh, the Konkan, and Deccan. Forty-four deaths occurred in Puna and the adjacent districts; eight in Satara. Fever and dysentery prevail in Kanara. In Chittagong, Backergunge, and Patna public health good, but fever is prevalent in Maldah, Hooghly, Sarun, Lohardugga, and Singhbhoom. Cholera in Cooch Behar, Hooghly, Sarun, and Gya, and very fatal in one village of Shahabad. In North West Province the fever usual at this season prevails generally. In Central Provinces cholera continues in several districts. In Arakan public health good, but fever and swellings of extremities were still prevalent. Cholera about Zeegong in Tharawaddy, and in Prome; thirty-five deaths in Tonk and district, but health generally good in other districts of British Burma. In Central India cholera in Nowgong, Gwalior, and Sutna; and in Rajputana, fifty deaths daily from cholera in Jodhpore, while fever prevails in Bickaneer, Meywar, Jhallawar, and Ulwar, but cholera is disappearing from Ajmere.

SINCE our last issue the telegraph has brought details of the interview between Major Cavagnari and Faiz Mahomed at Ali Musjid. The statement that the Afghan commander declared that he would have fired on the British officer but for old friendship resolves itself into a remark made by Faiz Mahomed that he himself was actuated by friendly feelings towards Major Cavagnari, in proof of which he pointed out that, instead of coming down to meet him, he might have ordered his men to fire on his party when it appeared, which exemplifies the Afghan

notions of the inviolability of a flag of truce. The proposal for delay to give time for communications with Cabul being declined by Major Cavagnari, the Afghan grew warm, and declared the object of the British friendship was to stir up dissension in the Ameer's dominion by bribing "you and others," referring to the Khyberes. The hostility between these mountaineers and the Ameer appears to be established, but the Mohmunds seem to be wavering between the British and Afghan interest. A telegram from Peshawur of 19th states that their chief had arrived and tendered the allegiance of the whole tribe. Sundry reports are rife of the Ameer's state of preparation, his efforts to cause a Jihad to be proclaimed, which will attract the Wahabees to his standard, and the strengthening of Candahar, also of discussions at Cabul, where the Shiahhs refuse to support the Ameer. The *Times*' telegram of yesterday from Darjiling states that nothing is known of the nature of Shere Ali's reply to the Viceroy's missive which has been brought by Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan. It is good news to learn of the safe return of this brave and faithful old officer, a splendid example of Pathan fidelity, and of whom one of our best and bravest Punjab officers wrote:—"Gholam Hussein Khan is a perfect gentleman, with chivalrous ideas of honour, a peacemaker among his equals, kind and benevolent to those under him. In soldier-like spirit there is not probably his superior in the country." It is, however, reported that the Ameer is trying to effect a compromise, and will consent to come to Peshawur to meet the Viceroy; in the meantime using strenuous exertions to defend himself from the threatened attack.

THE latest military intelligence from India, furnished by the *Times*' telegram of yesterday, states that troops have been warned both in Calcutta and Bombay. In the latter place arrangements are being made for twenty-five special trains, carrying 5,000 troops and twenty-four guns, most of them for Mooltan. The regiments under orders include the 1st and 3rd Goorkhas, 8th Native Infantry, 9th Queen's, 2nd Battalion 16th Foot, 15th Hussars, and the 10th Bengal Lancers. As an illustration of the military ardour of the native troops it is reported that when Rattray's Sikhs, quartered near Calcutta, were informed on parade that they had received orders to proceed to the frontier, they cheered the intelligence to the echo with the wildest enthusiasm. Troops are being pushed on as fast as possible both for Thull and for Quetta, while large reserves are concentrating at Mooltan. It is anticipated now that there will be three columns of attack. The largest, consisting of upwards of 35,000 men, will be led by the Commander-in-Chief in person, and will make the main attack on Cabul by forcing the Khyber. The Thull column will co-operate by the Kuram route, while the Quetta column will take and hold Candahar. This, of course, is nothing more than report and inference drawn from the movements of troops. The military authorities are most anxious to guard against the publication of the intended lines of attack, as the Ameer is said to be kept perfectly advised through the means of spies of every publication of an intended movement. General Chamberlain is suffering from Peshawur fever, and will be unable, it is stated, to take the field. He will be enabled, nevertheless, to render valuable assistance in war counsels and general consultations as to strategic movements. Regiments from Lucknow and Jhansi have received notice to hold themselves in immediate readiness to move; the 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, 72nd Highlanders, 85th Light Infantry, 24th Native Infantry, and a strong additional force of artillery have also received orders. At Rawul Pindi the 8th Foot, 13th Bengal Cavalry, 21st and 11th Native Infantry have been warned. Jamrood has been strongly fortified and reinforced by seven regiments and three batteries, including a 40-pounder battery. The road is to be thoroughly repaired from Peshawur to Jamrood, and the troops for Quetta from the North West Provinces and the Punjab are to be pushed on by the Indus Valley Railway to Khanpor, in the Bhawalpore State, about thirty miles below Mooltan; thence they will proceed some fifteen miles to Chachur, on the banks of the Indus, where a pontoon bridge will be established. This route is said to be much



shorter than that by Mooltan and Dera Ghazi Khan. All men have been recalled to their regiments; sick men and women and children are ordered to proceed from Peshawur at once to Nowshera. The Rifle Brigade are ordered to Nowshera. Forts Michni, Abazai, and Shubkuddur are immediately to be reinforced by European infantry and Native cavalry, and troops have been moved out from Peshawur and encamped half-way to Jamrood in order to support that fort in the event of its being attacked by the Ameer's forces. The column of advance on Quetta is estimated at about 900 British and 3,100 Native soldiers, with 4,000 camp followers. The Native regiments are reported far short of this strength. All regiments take with them thirty days' supplies, and are described as fully and well equipped. All is reported now quiet at Quetta, but it is stated that Major Sandeman had been compelled to attack an Omurzae village with the 1st Punjab and a mountain battery, and that he had succeeded in capturing sixty-five horses, of the value of 20,000 rupees, and had brought in four headmen as hostages. This village is said, however, to be on debatable land, otherwise it would appear to indicate an unsettled, if not hostile, feeling. The field batteries from Hyderabad and Karachi have received immediate orders to proceed to Mooltan, and large depots are being formed at Mithankot and Rajanpur.

THE Maharajah of Alwar has volunteered to equip and maintain at his own expense a corps of camels and camel-drivers for service on the frontier. The Mhairwarra battalion has volunteered for frontier service, and their offer has been accepted by the Government. The following is the gazetted detail of the troops for the frontier operations:—Kuram Column, Major-General F. S. Roberts, V.C., C.B., commanding. Three batteries artillery, a squadron of 10th Hussars, 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 17th Foot, six regiments of Native Infantry. Mooltan Division, Lieutenant-General Donald Stewart, C.B., commanding. Eight batteries with siege train, 15th Hussars, two regiments of Bengal Cavalry, 59th and 60th Foot, and five Native regiments. Quetta Column, Major-General A. S. Biddulph, C.B., commanding. Two mountain and one field batteries, three regiments of native cavalry, the 18th Foot, and six regiments of native infantry. Sappers and engineers are attached to each column. The European troops ordered up to the North Western Frontier of India for service in the expected campaign in Afghanistan are stated to be:—Cavalry: 9th Lancers, 10th Hussars, and 15th Hussars. Horse Artillery: D, E, F, and I Troops A Brigade, A Troop B Brigade, H and I Troops C Brigade. Field Artillery: C, E, and G 3rd Brigade, C, E, and G 4th Brigade. Garrison Artillery: 13th and 16th 8th Brigade, 11th and 13th 9th Brigade, 5th, 6th, 8th, and 11th 11th Brigade. Infantry: 1-5th, 2-8th, 1-12th, 1-17th, 1-25th, 51st, 59th, 2-60th, 70th, 72nd, 81st, 85th, and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. The native troops will include, as far as our information at present extends—Cavalry: 8th, 12th, and 19th Bengal, 2nd and 5th Punjab. Infantry: 12th and 19th Bengal, 1st, 5th, and 29th Punjab, 30th Bombay, 12th and 19th Bengal, and 1st, 4th, and 5th Ghoorkhas.

THE *Pioneer* of the 2nd contains the following information supplied by the Military Department to the Press, which is noteworthy for comparison with the telegrams, and, above all, for the official comment with which it concludes:—"The force destined for the demonstration against Cabul will consist of the Quetta garrison, reinforced by 3,000 men. A mixed column, 4,000 strong to assemble at Thull. Both these immediately, and a reserve of 6,000 men to form at Mooltan or Sukkur early in November. General Roberts commands the Kohat column, with Lieutenant-Colonels A. H. Cobbe and J. A. Tytler as brigadiers of infantry, and Lieutenant Colonel H. H. Gough of cavalry; Major General Biddulph the Quetta column, with Colonels Appleyard and Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, as brigadiers of infantry. The cavalry brigade is not settled—probably Palliser or Fane. Major-General Stewart commands the reserve, with Colonel Baxter and Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Hughes as brigadiers infantry. The entire force will be under the

direction of Sir Neville Chamberlain. Lord William Beresford goes as Aide-de-Camp to General Roberts, whose staff will consist of Major Galbraith, 85th Foot, as Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Collett, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Captains Kennedy and Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, as Deputy Assistants Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Perkins, Chief Engineer; Lieutenants Spratt and Childers, Field Engineers; and Captain Wynne, 51st Foot, Field Telegraph Officer; Captains A. Scott, 4th Sikhs, Morton, 6th Foot, and Broome, 13th Bengal Cavalry are to be Majors of Brigade. General Biddulph's staff will comprise Major Wolseley as Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain R. G. Stewart as Assistant Quartermaster-General; and Captain Hanna and a Bombay officer as Deputy Assistants Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant Colonel Hitchens, Chief Engineer; Captain Bisset and Lieutenant M. Martin, Assistant Field Engineers; Captain H. M. Hutchinson, a Bombay officer, and Captain Abadie, 9th Lancers, Majors of Brigade. Colonel J. Hills will be Assistant Adjutant-General on General Stewart's Staff, and Captain E. F. Chapman one of his Assistant Quartermaster-Generals. The following troops go in addition to those announced:—F Battery A Brigade and 11th Battery 9th Brigade in command of Colonel A. H. Lindsay, with Lieutenant K. Stephenson as Adjutant; also 7th Company Sappers and Miners. These with the Kohat Column:—E Battery 4th Brigade, and No. 3 Peshawur Mountain Battery under Colonel C. Lemesurier, with Lieutenant Cruikshank as Adjutant, also 5th Company Sappers and Miners and 32nd Pioneers. These to Quetta:—A Battery B Brigade, G Battery 4th Brigade, 11th Battery 11th Brigade, also 5-11th R.A., 9-11th R.A., and one Garrison Battery from Madras, and one from Bombay with siege train. The above detail is liable to alteration, but its general accuracy may be trusted. Discredit all the wild rumours afloat about an advance upon Cabul. It is trusted that a strong demonstration may, by convincing the Ameer of his helplessness, bring him to his senses; and no such measure will be adopted save as a very last resort, if even then."

ITEMS of news, which indicate the secret working of the Russian-Afghan combination, are contained in a telegram from Berlin, Oct. 18. The St. Petersburg *Ruski Mir* says that General Stoletoff, on his return to Tashkent on Sept. 15, was accompanied by an Afghan Embassy, headed by Munshi Mahammed Hassan Khan, Shere Ali's Minister of the Interior. On Sept. 22 General Stoletoff left Tashkent for Livadia. The Afghan Minister remained at Tashkent, awaiting General Stoletoff's return from the Crimean Palace of the Czar. From a Tashkent letter in the *Ruski Mir* it appears that the general started on his mission to Cabul from Samarcand, where he had awaited instructions, on the 14th July. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the Russian Government telegraphed to him on the 13th, the very day the Treaty of Berlin was signed—in other words, that the mission to Afghanistan was a set-off to the treaty. The letter describes the mission as designed to "form direct commercial relations as well with Afghanistan as with India, and to express our gratitude to Shere Ali for his attitude towards Russia during the Russo-Turkish war." On the other hand, the Sultan has evinced his gratitude by despatching a letter to the Ameer of Afghanistan, calling upon him as a good Mussulman to come to an amicable arrangement with the English Government; while the Turkish journals declare that Shere Ali, by making war against England, the sole ally of Islam, would draw upon himself the censure, not only of all Mohammedan sovereigns, but of every Mussulman.

A CALCUTTA telegram, dated 17th inst., states that it is officially announced that the total amount of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Rupee Stock tendered for conversion with the new Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Transfer Loan is Rs. 78,673,400, leaving Rs. 19,778,300 for redemption on May 1, 1879. Tenders for the balance of the new Transfer Loan will not be accepted below par.

THE most recent telegram from Burma states that the new King has been universally acknowledged, and has, in

consequence, consented to reign constitutionally in a qualified sense, the supreme power being vested in the Ministers conjointly with the King. New oaths of allegiance have accordingly been taken in the Legislative Council.

A WELL-KNOWN principle of our *régime* in India forbids Government servants not merely to receive gratuities or even presents, but to take part in any trade transaction or derive emolument, other than the salaries of their offices, from any of the departmental expenditure. That *sahibs* gain nothing by the sometimes unwelcome process of improvement which they have to enforce, is a law inexplicable to the Oriental mind, which goes far to make the operation of our *raj* at least respected. Thus, when Government undertook the education of the people, officers of the Education Department were strictly prohibited from deriving any profit from the sale of books used in the various schools, and an instance of the infraction of this rule in the Presidency of Bombay was visited with dismissal from the service of the offending Director of Public Instruction. Notwithstanding this warning, we learn that another Director has been beneficially interested in the sale, not of one, but of many school books used in his department. Primers, reading-books, text-books, and even copies of the *Khoran* in Arabic, have been sold in thousands, from which the official Director of Public Instruction has derived emolument; thus not only violating the rule as to profits, but seriously jeopardising the reputation for religious impartiality which must be an inalienable characteristic of our government. Care seems to have been taken to prevent the proprietorship of some of these works being traced, as, by another infraction, not of Indian, but of English law, the title-page simply bears the statement of being printed in London, without any printer's or publisher's name. We are hardly able to credit the additional statement—that these practices, having come to the knowledge of the local Government, the official delinquent has not been deprived of his office, but simply compelled to disgorge his profits, while the Government continue on their own account the sale of these illegal publications.

IN a resolution on the agricultural prospects of the North West Provinces, Sir George Couper gives it as his opinion "that though, for various reasons—the long break that followed on the first fall of rain, the scarcity and badness of seed, the unwillingness of cultivators to sow while the character of the season was doubtful—the area under cultivation is below the average usually sown in the *kharif*, and of some crops, as rice, the out-turn must be deficient, there is no reason now to anticipate a general failure. On the contrary, if the weather continue favourable, there is good ground to hope that there will be a fair harvest of the coarser grains, which constitute the food of the poorer classes, the food-store of the country will be replenished, and prices will fall. In some districts where the distress from the drought of 1877 and the partial failure of the *rabi* of 1878 was greatest, it will probably be necessary to give relief until the *kharif* is ripe, and in a very few even to continue relief operations into the cold season; but there will not be any necessity for organising relief measures on so large a scale as seemed likely to be necessary when the weather was such that there was grave cause for fear that another *kharif* would be lost."

It is not calculated to make us proud of the past administration of the province of Behar, or, as we are now taught to call it, Bihâr, when we are told by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that the existing condition of the ryots presents such features as "the loose system of zemindari accounts, the entire absence of leases and counterparts, the universal prevalence of illegal distraint, the oppression incident to the realisation of rents in kind, the practice of amalgamating holdings so as to destroy evidence of the continuous occupation," to say nothing of the tediousness and uncertainty of legal process. To prepare a scheme of legislative reform for these evils, "which prevent any possible development of prosperity," is the task proposed to a mixed committee of five official and

non-official European and native gentlemen, well acquainted with the land system of Bihâr, who will prepare a draft bill, the provisions of which will tend to improve the system of zemindari accounts in connection with the obligations imposed on putwaries; to encourage or render compulsory interchange of pottahs and kaboolyuts; to insist on the use of counterfoil receipts; to cheapen registration; to discourage amalgamation of old and new holdings; to allow occupancy rights to be transferable by sale, and to create certain presumptions of law in favour of the ryot; to simplify and amend the law of distraint, and to make illegal distraint, or distraint of crops, specially punishable; to limit the right to enhance, and make illegal enhancement punishable; to make the demand of illegal cesses punishable; and to recognise and provide by law for the system of payment in kind, which obtains largely in the province. To these may be added the provision of a summary procedure as in the Bengal bill for the recovery of undisputed arrears of rent; the empowering of collectors to effect a settlement in certain disputed cases.

A CIRCULAR has been addressed to all magistrates and deputy-commissioners in the N.W.P. and Oudh, intimating that the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner does not think it advisable to make wholesale releases of prisoners at present while grain is still so dear, but that they should prepare at once lists of prisoners confined in the jails of their respective districts who might, in the terms of the order of the Government of India, be released as soon as grain becomes cheaper.

THE net excise revenue of the Bhagpore division rose from Rs. 6,59,158 in 1876-77 to Rs. 7,92,459 in the past year, being an increase of 20 per cent. The Commissioner considers this striking increase to be quite exceptional, and argues that it cannot be due to the general prosperity of the agricultural classes during the year, for the labouring class, who are the greatest consumers of intoxicating liquors and drugs, were not in easier circumstances than usual. It is true that the consumption of liquors and the drugs by the labouring classes is brought more to the notice of European officers, as they make no secret of their fondness for such articles. But it is a matter of universal experience that a prosperous agricultural year invariably leads to a larger consumption of intoxicants, and the Lieutenant Governor fears that indulgence of this kind is largely on the increase among respectable Hindoos of all classes, though it is only among the lower classes that it ordinarily attracts attention. The substitution of outstills for central distilleries came into force at the close of the year but has not been extended to the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere has proposed to the British authorities to arrange measures in view of the famine in Cashmere for the more speedy importation of grain, and also to facilitate the emigration of those distressed Cashmires who may be unable to obtain support.

Two attacks upon the Vernacular Press Act have been made by two entirely different bodies, who agree, if not in asking the repeal of Act IX., at least in petitioning for such amendments as would materially lessen the powers of the Act. The British Indian Association concludes a very lengthy memorial by praying that if, from considerations of State policy, the Act cannot be repealed, "your Excellency in Council may be pleased, 1stly, to modify it by restricting its scope only to the offence of sedition by leaving the criminal intimidation of private individuals and public officers for extortion or other evil purposes to the operation of the ordinary law of the land; 2ndly, to omit the restrictive clauses relating to Oriental literature; and, 3rdly, to provide a fair judicial trial for all offences under the Act." With the Association's views the Committee of the Calcutta Christian Book and Tract Society seem to agree in the main, as they "are not aware of anything at present in the state of British India demanding such exceptional legislation, especially as regards religious books." The last clause refers to their particular grievance, as they "cannot shut their eyes to the fact that some of the tracts and books which, in the interest of

truth, they must publish," might excite antipathy between persons of different castes, religions, or sects. They therefore pray that when the Vernacular Press Act is amended, "the words castes, religions, or sects be omitted from Clause A of Section 3 as far as it regards Section 10."

THE advice of that able and far-seeing statesman, Sir Bartle Frere, that our naval forces in Indian waters should be strengthened, was written some years ago, although the public only profited by its perusal last week. By a strange coincidence our last advices from Bombay state that serious piracies are reported in the Persian Gulf, the Turkish authorities being unable to control the Arabs. The British naval force will therefore probably be strengthened at once, especially as the British Government has, it will be remembered, undertaken the naval police of a large extent of these coasts for the protection of the very important commerce which exists with India.

OUR last issue contained a Government resolution acknowledging the great public services of Mr. Justice Markby, both on the Bench and as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University. This was supplemented by two farewell addresses, one emanating from the Students' Association, and the other from the Pleaders of the High Court. The students testify to "the warm personal interest in all matters affecting education, the genuine sympathy with the educated people of the country, and the unceasing exertions in their behalf, which shall make your name fondly cherished and gratefully remembered." The address which the pleaders presented, enclosed in a silver casket, spoke in high terms of sincere eulogy of the manner in which for twelve years the retiring judge had discharged his official duties, which were fully endorsed in a sportive judgment delivered by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Jackson, who overruled his colleague's modest disclaimer. Space does not permit us to give in full either address or reply, but we cannot refrain from quoting Mr. Markby's allusion to the native bar, to elevate which he has done so much. "For that bar, notwithstanding difficulties and dangers which it would be unwise to ignore, and which it is impossible not to foresee, I predict a high future as one of the most useful institutions of the country."

SOME of our Indian contemporaries seem to have accepted as indisputable the statement made by the assassin of the late Mr. Cooper, that the Political Resident at Bhamo knew neither Hindustani nor Burmese. There is no need to vindicate the choice made by the superior authorities, which sent the lamented Pioneer of Commerce to fill for the second time the difficult post at Bhamo. But it is due to his many friends to record two facts bearing upon his acquaintance with vernacular tongues. First, when the Burmese Ambassadors were in this country some years ago, Mr. Cooper was able to converse with them in their own language, and this occurred previous to his first appointment. The second is, that his private letters, of a recent date, mentioned that he was studying Hindustani, and expected very shortly to pass the prescribed examination. These simple statements need no comment from us. The words of the Secretary of State's despatch, published in our last issue, are an honourable tribute to his public services, which will be gladly read by the numerous friends in England, India, and China who knew and loved the brave, generous, and warm-hearted T. T. Cooper.

SUNDRY officious friends of India at home, who are wont to picture a grasping Government stripping, under the name of assessment, the poor cultivator of the returns of his labour, may read with profit the remarks made by Hon. Mr. Gibbs at a recent meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council. He called attention to the fact that one of the vernacular papers lamented that the assessment which is put on land generally is so excessively high, and suggested to Government to have mercy on the ryots, and in future to be content with taking not more than one-fourth portion of the gross produce. "Well," said the hon. member, "that is rather ridiculous, because the Government have never, in any single case, taken so much as one-fourth. I have been making inquiries from the Hon. Colonel Anderson, who has charge of the records of

what is called the crop experiments, taken every year in all parts of the Presidency, in order to try and find out what proportion the assessment actually bears to the gross produce of the land; and I believe it may be said that, assuming ordinary cultivation, the maximum portion of the gross produce taken as assessment is one-seventh, and this is exceptional, and the minimum is one-fortieth, or in isolated cases, for the common grains, even less. I think it is as well that these facts should be made known, because, as has been often observed, there is great misunderstanding on this subject of the Government assessment on the land. In a case chosen specially this year, as being as poor and careless a form of cultivation as could be found—salt, rice, and land in Canara—the gross produce is valued at Rs. 13, while the assessment was Rs. 2½."

REMARKING on the correspondence reporting the submission of the Bunerwal tribe, and the details of the settlement effected with them, the Secretary of State expresses his opinion that Major Cavagnari deserves credit for the foresight and ability displayed by him in the affair, and considers that the services of Captain Warburton, the Jaghirdar of Ismaila, and the native officials concerned are deserving of commendation.

THE preliminary report of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to stamps and court fees, together with the bill as settled by them, has been published in the *Gazette of India*. The original intention of combining in one enactment the law relating to general stamps and that relating to court fees has been abandoned. The provisions common to the two laws were few in number, and the trouble of finding a given item would have been increased by the amalgamation, to the great inconvenience of busy men. Further, the subject of court fees was not ripe for immediate treatment, and persistence in the original intention would consequently have involved unnecessary delay in the enactment of the new law for general stamps. The bill as now settled deals, therefore, with the latter only. Among the more important of the changes, we note that the duties on bills of exchange and promissory notes, which it was proposed to raise some 50 per cent., are maintained at the old rates. The duties on marine policies of insurance are also kept at the former rates, and those on other policies are raised 50 per cent. only, instead of 75 per cent. The minimum rate of two annas is continued as regards bonds for amounts not exceeding ten rupees, while the duties on bonds and conveyances for amounts above Rs. 1,000 are to ascend by steps of Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 5, instead of Rs. 5 and Rs. 10, with the effect of maintaining the existing rates of duty on amounts ranging between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. The proposal to take duty on receipts between ten and twenty rupees has been abandoned, and receipts for money paid without consideration are exempted. The duty payable on articles of clerkship is reduced from Rs. 500 to Rs. 250; while, on the other hand, bought and sold notes and enrolments of vakils are added to the schedule, and the stamp on articles of association is raised from fifteen to twenty-five rupees.

AN interesting letter on the subject of the sufferings of the Mecca pilgrims will be found in another page. With reference to the prospects of bettering the condition of these poor devotees the *Bombay Gazette* informs us that Lord Salisbury has suggested to the Secretary of State the advisability of sending from India an enlightened Moslem doctor to Mecca during the approaching pilgrimage season, to report fully on the sanitary condition of the pilgrims at that place. It is believed that this proposal, if carried out, would place the Home Government in a better position to make the proper representations at Constantinople and Alexandria than is now the case, when the Egyptian authorities shelter themselves, as regards the imposition of quarantines, behind the alleged inefficiency of the Turkish authorities. Such a step might go far towards remedying present evils, and may be of great benefit to Indian pilgrims.

THE draft of a bill, to be styled "The Indian Merchant Shipping Bill of 1878," is under the consideration of the

Government of India, and copies of it have been submitted to the Port Commissioners and other local authorities for their opinion. It is contemplated that the Act shall come into force from January 1, 1879, and it will empower the local Government, on the receipt of any complaint which may lead to the belief that a British ship is unsafe, to provisionally order the detention of such ship for the purpose of being surveyed, a written statement of the grounds of such detention being forthwith served on the master of such ship. The power to appoint a surveyor to report on the ship will rest with the Government, and the master or owner will have the option of nominating an assessor to accompany the surveyor. In cases when the surveyor and assessor agree that the ship should be detained or released, the local Government shall cause the ship to be detained or released accordingly, and the owner or master shall have no appeal; but if the surveyor and assessor differ in their report, the local Government may act as if the requisition had not been made, and the owner or master shall have such appeal as the Act will provide. The local Government will be empowered to appoint detaining officers for the better execution of the Act. At each port there will also be a court of survey, empanelled in a manner similar to the Marine Courts, with whom will be vested the final power to release or detain vessels. Provision is also made for the costs of detention, and damages incidental to the wrongful detention of a ship, with supplementary provision for enforcing the detention of a ship, penalty for proceeding to sea after detention, delegation of power to Port Commissioners in Calcutta, and various other clauses.

THE new Larnaca journal, *Cyprus*, says "that on Wednesday, the 19th ult., an English auction took place in this town. Mr. Meddows was the auctioneer. We mention the fact as we believe this was the first English auction ever held in the island."

## CYPRUS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NICOSIA, OCT. 9.—The creation of Executive and Legislative Councils for the Island of Cyprus is notified to-day in Turkish and Greek placards in the streets of Nicosia. The following members are to constitute the respective councils:—Executive Council: Major Gen. W. Payn, C.B., Col. G. R. Greaves, C.B., Mr. G. W. Kellner, C.S.I., Mr. C. A. Cookson. The same gentlemen, with the addition of the following non-official members, constitute the Legislative Council: Mustafa Fuad Effendi, Richard Mattei, Esq. (of Larnaca), George Glykus (of Nicosia). The questions of a new tariff, law, current coinage, and stamps will be among the first to be considered.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the customs have already yielded about £17,000 for the last two months, and there is no reason to fear that there will be any falling off during the current year. When we consider that under Turkish administration they yielded but £22,000 per annum we may look with some confidence to the revenue returns. Indeed, if this be taken as a sample, we need not fear a surplus wherewith to pay our bill to Turkey.

The police force is now thoroughly organised, and is composed of a very fine body of men. They number in all over 500, of whom 150 are mounted. In Larnaca they are already on duty, and if they do not give entire satisfaction the fault lies on the side of zeal.

*Apropos* of Larnaca, the activity to which I referred in my first letter is taking solid shape, and has already received recognition from the Government. There is to be a real Mayor and Town Council there—the latter to consist of twelve persons, six of whom will be chosen by the Government, who retain a discretionary power of removal should the experiment not prove satisfactory. The Municipality have already taken active steps for the rebuilding of the sea wall, the repair and lighting of the streets, the development of a proper system of drainage, and the supply of water. Not least among these improvements will rank the new quay, which is

rapidly progressing. Larnaca, as you know, possesses a newspaper entitled *Cyprus*, published weekly in Greek and English—it is now making arrangements for races, to be held annually at a place called St. George, close by the town, on which occasion there will be an important horse fair. We are also to have steeplechases at Nicosia shortly.

The 101st Regiment left the island on the evening of the 7th for Halifax in the troopship *Orontes*. Both officers and men were very popular at Larnaca, and their departure is much regretted. By the courteous permission of Colonel Delafosse the band used to play every evening. There are now left here the 42nd (Black Watch), who are scattered about the island, some at Baffo, the main body at Kyrenia, and the 71st H.L.I., who are at Matthiadi, the new brigade headquarters under General Payn, C.B., where the huts are being rapidly erected, the old encampment at Dali (Idalion) having been broken up. The fever that still prevails, and which has been supplemented by an outbreak of ague, has now reached its highest point, but there is no reason to suppose that the sickness will increase or continue at its present high rate. The weather is, and has been for the last three weeks, more like early June weather in England when it is fine. No rain has fallen since the 19th Sept. Apart from any question of the men having lived too freely, the blame rests mainly with the Government. Instead of taking such precautions as are invariably taken in India and other hot climates, the very opposite policy was adopted. No rest was afforded the troops on arrival. They were landed in a hurry and sent at once up country in heavy marching order, on scant rations, and under a burning sun. The fever soon made its appearance, but the warning was neglected. The men have all along been allowed to expose themselves to the sun and dews as if they had been in England. Something, of course, may be urged for the Government on the plea of necessity, but not much. As it is, those who have escaped a more or less severe attack of illness may be counted on the fingers, and nearly a score of fine fellows have found a premature grave in Cyprus. Utterly false conclusions have in consequence been drawn as to the climate from these statistics, dwelt upon with such undue emphasis by the enemies of the Government. I would advise those who wish the truth to consult Mr. Lang's article in *Macmillan* for September. His account of the climate is both just and moderate in tone, and is the more worthy of attention from its being the result of long personal experience.

I hear that a considerable sum of money has been voted by the Government for the construction of military roads between Matthiadi, Larnaca, and Nicosia, and for the further improvement of the highway between the capital and Larnaca. The latter is already in very fair condition owing to the work done by the Bengal Sappers.

Lieut. Kitchener, who is favourably known by his survey of Asia Minor, and by the new map of Palestine which he has just completed, has arrived, and is about to commence the survey of this island. Mr. Hepworth Dixon, the author, who came with him with the intention of accompanying the expedition, met with a fall from his horse in riding over to the villa of Major di Cesnola, the American Consul, but was not seriously hurt. He is at present staying there, and report says that he intends to write a book about Cyprus. He is now without a host, Major di Cesnola having been arrested for making excavations in search of antiquities, contrary to the express orders of the Government. Mr. Wood, of Ephesus fame, is also here prospecting, and has, I believe, not only scented the Temple of Venus, but also discovered the agora that supplied the ancient Chittim.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty on all still wines imported into British India shall henceforth be one rupee per imperial gallon, or six quart bottles.

The quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports during the month of August was 1,885 bales, or 7,38,864 lb. (1,154 candies and 304 lb.) valued at Rs. 1,83,650.



## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## HISTORY OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.\*

No one who reads these pages can regret that, instead of taking up the narrative of the great Indian Mutiny from the point where Sir John Kaye left it unfinished, Colonel Malleon has chosen to "ignore the third volume and to take up the story from the end of the second." It is proverbially a difficult task to continue a history, but, when the subject involved so many clashing interests, it was hardly in the nature of things that any one could be found to carry on the unfinished work and complete the edifice according to the plan of the original architect. The reasons which compelled Colonel Malleon to treat the third volume as unwritten, to pull down, so to speak, so much of his predecessor's building, are given in a manly and straightforward manner in the preface. Differing strongly as to the conduct of the then Government, he could only have chosen one of two courses—either to attempt a totally independent work, or proceed, as requested, with Sir John Kaye's history, and effect a junction where he found it possible. The result is that he has given us a deeply interesting record, which no one who commences the perusal will leave unfinished, and which even those who may differ from the author in opinion on debatable points must commend for its power of grouping dramatically the facts gathered together with obvious care and industry, and its effective word-painting, even though excess of colouring be sometimes chargeable. The author necessarily has found himself hampered by the necessity of adhering as much as possible to the general scheme of Sir John Kaye's work. The deviation therefrom, which has included in this volume the story of the first relief of Lakhnao, or Lucknow, to use the familiar name, and postponed to the subsequent portion the capture of Delhi, or Dehli, is fully justified. The reader feels that the narrative of the reconquest is better postponed, and rises from the perusal of this story of the four months' agony and doubt, chequered with partial successes, with a feeling of expectancy for that chapter which shall narrate the peripeteia of the rebels and the restoration of the English dominion. While, however, we think no one can dispute the superior effectiveness of the rearrangement of the various episodes, it must have been foreseen that the bold expression of opinion, different from those of his predecessor, would awaken a clamour of open dissent, or arouse secret anger, which would vent itself in captious criticism. Our author evidently fears not one or the other, and with no stinted measure deals out praise or blame as seems good to him. But his praise and blame are always supported by good reasoning, which, if not always convincing, demonstrates a thoroughness of purpose and an earnest desire to be just. At the same time, the reader must feel that the strong feelings of a passionate period should be toned down in an historical work, which should aim at being an enduring record of the events of an epoch in our history. Looking back, we desire to learn the secret causes, as well as the ebullitions of the volcanic fires which threatened to wrap our Empire in ruin, and to have exhibited in their due relative positions the men who either succeeded in checking, or those whose inertness, indecision, or incapacity to appreciate the real state of affairs assisted the progress of the conflagration. Colonel Malleon brings out strongly the errors of a policy which had aroused disaffection and revolt, whether in dealing with a single ruler, as in Jhansi, or with classes as in Oudh, and he pitilessly exposes the "teigning confidence," alternating with panic, that marked the first dealings with the mutineers. His portraits of the chief actors, too, are lifelike, even if they sometimes occupy too much canvas. We read with deeply-stirred feelings his descriptions, brief but pathetic, of the sufferings of the innocent victims of ruthless treachery, or indignation with the pusillanimity of some whom the great struggle revealed as unfit, while we gladly hail the due meed of praise awarded to calm wisdom in council and dauntless heroism in the field. At the same time we are apt to think of "the infinitely little" if personal controversies are thrust into disproportionate prominence, even though our sympathies are enlisted on the side of the writer; thus we cannot help feeling that too much space is accorded to the advocacy of the claims of Mr. Tayler; while, as a necessary consequence of this, too great prominence is given to the conduct of Mr. Money. We fully concur in the opinion so ably maintained by Colonel Malleon, that the Patna Commissioner deserved far other treatment. Sir John Kaye has recorded his opinion that the orders issued by Mr. Tayler were not of a character to merit the condemnation which Government passed on them. The proofs of Mr. Tayler's sagacity with regard to the Wahabi conspirators which later years have given would fully justify an authoritative confirmation of the opinion, "Time has shown that he was right," quoted on p. 121. Colonel Malleon is a right fearless and outspoken champion, and we hope that a second edition will contain a brief acknowledgment of success of his cause, in the place of the somewhat protracted appeal on behalf of his client. Some of the critics of these pages have taken great exception to the so-called grandiloquence of description as applied to combats where but a few, numerically speaking, were engaged on the one side.

\* "History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58." Commencing from the Close of the Second Volume of Sir John Kaye's "History of the Sepoy War." By Colonel G. B. MALLEON, C.S.I. Vol. I. London: William H. Allen and Co.

Somehow we have yet to learn that no enthusiasm must be called for except for grand armies; that heroism is to be an attribute only of multitudes. "Our own Correspondent" would have lavished a wealth of words on Thermopylæ had such a being been there to record the triumphant defeat of the "three hundred." The defence and relief of Arah, and the attacks and repulses of the leaguers of Lakhnao, are not topics which the historian can treat as though they were but incidents in a campaign. If Colonel Malleon seems at times to employ almost a poetic license in the use of epithets and imagery, it seems by no means misplaced, as we read his clear and heart-stirring narrative of the first siege of the Residency, which he modestly styles an imperfect history. It is necessary to follow the progress of the mutiny in Oudh, as detailed in Book IX., thoroughly to appreciate the truth of the following observations:—"It is not too much to assert that the siege of the Residency kept in Oudh for five months immense masses of the regular army, troops who, but for that defence, would have been employed either in overrunning the North West or in reinforcing the garrison of Dehli. That defence was, in a word, necessary to the maintenance of the hold of England on India." Such was the military value of the heroic defence—in recording which surely no words are able to do full justice to the patience and courage, of the steadfast endurance and dauntless bravery, of the European defenders, or the unswerving fidelity of the native portion of the little garrison whose labours and dangers are so graphically depicted in the pages before us. Colonel Malleon is a strict purist in Indian orthography, and we have no doubt that every accent over each vowel is right, but we submit with all deference that English readers must be somewhat disconcerted by the novel nomenclature. The Colonel is a more rigid precisian than Dr. Hunter, whose corrected list of names has been approved by Government, but cannot as yet be said to form a standard for public use. In many English homes hearts still throb and eyes moisten at the names of Cawnpore and Lucknow; is it well to puzzle the eager reader with Lakhnao and Kāhnpur, even though the latter spelling does justice to the eponymic claims of Krishna? We think that, in a work which ought to be a standard book of reference in every library, such names, at least, as have become "familiar as household words" might have been retained in their inaccurate but too well-known form. We would further suggest that a glossary should be complete, which cannot be said of that furnished in the commencement of the volume.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE ROMAN-URDŪ JOURNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I am sure that the "serious import" of the extended use of the Roman character in India will plead successfully with you for a little more space to enable me to relieve somewhat the mind of your correspondent, "W.," and the minds of those who think with him.

If "W." will again read my remarks with care, he will find that I am in no fair sense an advocate of the thing he dreads. My sympathies, like his, are purely scholastic; but, because I am penetrated with the necessity for maintaining the native characters for scholastic, literary, antiquarian, and other such purposes, I am not prepared to shut my eyes resolutely to the advantages which a cheap and legible character would confer on the administration and popular education of India.

I have not descended from "a pinnacle of philology," for, in fact, I was never on one, having expressly stated that the matter in question "has nothing whatever to do with philology." It need be, I could argue the matter philologically, socially, and politically. Philologically, I agree with "W."; the weight of evidence is crushingly against the Roman character. Socially, the advantage lies the other way, for the Roman character would be productive of great social benefit. Politically, any interference with such matters demands serious consideration, and therefore neutrality is, at present, the prudent course for Government.

I am afraid "W." is not of a logical turn of mind, or he would not have penned his remarks about the powers of letters. My statement that "the mass of mankind are familiar with only one language, and one set of phonetic principles," was clearly this, that if the now sadly ignorant villagers of India were cheaply and expeditiously taught to read and write their own languages in Roman characters, it would be perfectly immaterial to them that in Europe, or elsewhere, the same marks were used to express somewhat different sounds.

But, in truth, why need we trouble our heads with the different nationalities of Europe? India belongs to England and is governed by Englishmen; the two languages, English and Urdū, are brought face to face, and the real question at issue is which of the two characters is the more practically useful, that of Englishmen or those now in use in India.

Historically, "W." is as much at fault as he is logically. For the Arabic alphabet now used, with accessory dots, to represent Urdū is as foreign to that language as the Roman character itself. It was imposed on the country by Mohammedan conquerors in recent times, and is far less suited to represent Urdū sounds than the Roman character to which "W." objects. I could easily write in

Arabic letters hundreds of Urdû words which no person in the world could pronounce correctly by mere inspection of the characters. Much the same is the case with Persian, a language with which, it seems, "W." is acquainted. Here also a Semitic alphabet was imposed upon a Aryan people at the sword's point. Would "W." go so far in his advocacy of "native" characters as to prefer to read his Persian in its native Pahlavi, or "Zend," dresses? Does it not seem as though "W." thought that if Arabs impose their alphabet upon Persia, it is a good and advantageous change; if Persians impose their adopted and adapted alphabet upon India, it is excellent and proper; but if Englishmen ask that Indians may not be restrained from voluntarily adopting the character which has proved an unspeakable blessing to the most intellectual nations of the earth, their desire is held to be an outrage and an absurdity?

With respect to comparative costliness, it is clear that Messrs. Allen and Co. enjoy exceptional advantages for the production of Eastern books; "but one swallow does not make a summer."

"W." may rest assured that the Persian classic upon which he is engaged can be published in Arabic letters without a sigh or a protest from anyone who wishes to see the millions of utterly ignorant peasants of India acquire some amount of useful knowledge by the adoption of the cheap and legible Roman character.—Yours, &c.,  
FREDERIC PINCOTT.

#### PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the announcement that our Government have taken notice of the treatment of pilgrims to Mecca, perhaps you will not consider a few facts that came under my observation out of place in your columns. In the winter of 1876 I was chief officer of a British steamer, and we loaded a full cargo of cotton and cotton-seed at Alexandria for England. The vessel was quite full, and the hatches battened down. We then learned that we were to take about 400 Arabs on deck, pilgrims returning from Mecca to Algiers. These poor people complained bitterly of the extortion to which they had been subjected throughout the length of their travels, and now they were bundled on our deck without shelter of any kind for a winter's passage down the Mediterranean. We encountered nothing but bad westerly gales, the ship at times making only two knots an hour, and throwing water all over her. The sight of the misery of these poor people—men, women, and children—I shall never forget. We made a long passage, owing to the heavy weather, and the people were on board twelve days. We did all we could for them, the captain, officers, and engineers giving up all our rooms to them, and squeezing together in a small deck saloon. The crew, too, took as many as they could stow down into their fore-castle, while as many as we thought safe were allowed into the bunkers on top of the coal. In spite of all this the exposure was so great that many died—on an average, about four or five a day. I noticed that the bodies of the dead were very much emaciated, and their galled frames told that a pilgrimage to Mecca, in spite of modern facilities of travel, is an undertaking that few but Mohammedans would care to face. Observation has taught me that a Mohammedan will save up for years to go on this journey, and that they start with ample means to secure the necessary accommodation under ordinary circumstances. I hope that the British Government will find out where the fault lies; that in the present day the pilgrimage should be the last journey of so many British subjects, as well as others.—I am, Sir, yours truly,  
C. B.

#### THE "PIONEER" ON THE SALT TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* in the article referred to in your number of Oct. 5 may argue that a salt tax of Rs. 2.8 per maund is not excessive; but when it is considered that such a rate is equal to more than 500 per cent on the value of Indian salt, and that the recent increase in the duty from Rs. 1.13 to Rs. 2.8 has added £500,000 to the burdens of the wretched famine-stricken populations of Madras and Bombay, there can be no difficulty in forming an idea of the amount of suffering which the new salt tax has inflicted in those unfortunate provinces. It is a delusion to say that the people of India pay no other tax but the salt duty, when the land whence they derive their food and the other necessities of life is taxed to an extent unknown in any other civilised country, and when the severity of the land tax is further enhanced by the blind policy of periodical revisions calculated most effectually to check agriculture and perpetuate the wretched and helpless condition of the people.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
J. DACOSTA.  
16, Manson-place, Oct. 9.

#### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

##### RADICAL CHANGES IN THE RELATIONS OF THE ARMIES OF NATIVE FEUDATORIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EVERY politician who has closely examined the conditions necessary to the welfare of the Indian Empire must have entertained serious doubts about the advisability of allowing native feudatories to keep up large armies which, presuming that their *raison d'être* is to

protect the States to which they belong from attack, are worse than useless, inasmuch as, while the British Government has undertaken to protect all India, they are a grievous burden upon the labouring classes, a refuge for lazy scoundrelism, and a constant temptation to princes whose ambition happens to be greater than their perception of the fact that their wisest course is to identify themselves in all things with the interests of the paramount Power. Successive Governments of India, in the endeavour to carry out the Queen's Proclamation to the letter, have shrunk from interfering with the practice of native chiefs annually squandering large sums of money upon their armies, although they have not been without a suspicion that independent armies scattered over India were not unlike so much dynamite which might explode with any accident. There are philanthropists who hold that these detached congeries of fighting men ought not to be interfered with because interference would practically be equivalent to casting a slur upon the loyalty of native princes. But what is the use of these native armies? What enemy has any native State to fear? Take Gwalior, Indore, Baroda, or Hyderabad, for instance; for the repulse of what outside foe is it necessary for these places to keep the enormous standing armies they do? If it is English troops that are feared, then the chiefs are not showing that confidence in English honour which they are in the habit of professing, and the Government of India is unwise to permit military systems to exist which are created ostensibly to oppose its decrees. If it is not English troops that are feared, then what is it? India is in a condition of perfect peace, and there is no enemy abroad that we are aware of that is threatening to annex the protected principalities of the country. Such being the case, we ask again what is the use of these native armies? It may be replied that they preserve order among the people, but police could do that. It may be said that they are necessary to support the dignity of the chiefs to which they belong; but surely it is not necessary that the industrial populations of native States should be ground down to the earth by levies and taxation merely to support great armies for the personal glorification of this or that chief. It has been urged that the armies of the native States of India are really so many reserves for the imperial purposes of England, and that on at least one occasion already they have rendered good service to English rule. So long, however, as a native army is kept wholly apart from British troops, it cannot be looked upon confidently as a reserve; because the isolation breeds completely different political ideas in the two descriptions of troops. The soldier in a native State, if he happens to have a soul above his pay, fancies himself wholly attached to the interest of that State and an enemy to English power; and his political sympathies are known to be trained by intriguers who constantly endeavour to inculcate the idea that there will come a day when native States will be able to declare their complete independence, and when the English will be driven out of the country. The cultivation of ideas like these is not calculated to make any sound statesman in the Government of India believe that in an emergency the mercenaries of native States could be relied upon as willing champions of the cause of England; on the contrary, it is calculated to make every native mercenary consider whether any emergency in the career of British rule in India might not be his opportunity for restoring those "good old times" which were the curse of the people and the harvest-time for military adventurers, panders, and leviators of black mail. Although it is true that in 1857 England did receive some assistance from the troops of the native States, yet that was owing to the mere accident of certain chiefs having the sense to see that English power must eventually triumph over the mutiny, and shaping their policy accordingly. And although England did receive this partial assistance, it is notorious that the very fact that certain native States possessed considerable armies which might break out in open rebellion cramped her movements, and made her realise that she would have felt safer if there had been no armies at all in native States. Disaffection among her own troops she could deal with promptly, with the assurance of ultimate success; but the position of affairs was not rendered so clear when it was known there were scattered throughout every part of India independent armies which might naturally be expected to become so many foci of rebellion, and that no concentrated movement could be made in any one direction without the probability of a rising taking place in another. Although we trust that India may never see a repetition of the horrors of 1857, yet it would be madness for any English statesman to shut his eyes to the fact that they may occur again, and that the same painful uncertainty as to which scale the armies of the great native States would throw their swords in—whether in that of "Home rule" or in that of English rule—would again have to be experienced, and perhaps not with such satisfactory results. Some people are in the habit of laughing at native armies, and describing them as a ragamuffinly horde with whom even Falstaff's Coventry warriors might compare favourably; but these are simply foolish optimists, for in addition to the fact that certain native armies are wonderfully well drilled and equipped (Scindiah's, for instance, and a part of the Nizam's, the Gaekwar's, and Holkar's), there are probably not fewer than 350,000 foreign troops in India, and much bloodshed would take place and vast danger be incurred before such a large number of men could be subdued. We see no reason why this bloodshed, this danger of unsettling the whole Indian Empire again, should be

risked for the sake of fearing to wound the susceptibilities of chiefs the safety of whose States is already guaranteed by England, and who therefore need no great armies of their own.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**FEVER IN FEROZEPUR.**—The fever reported in the Ferozepore district is still exceedingly severe. In some instances the courts have had to be closed.

**THE TONGHOO SCANDAL.**—With reference to the notorious case at Tonghoo, the *Pioneer* states that the case, which was to have been heard by the Commissioner of Tenasserim, has been compromised, the complainant agreeing to accept Rs. 4,000, in lieu of the Rs. 10,000 originally claimed.

**BURDWAN.**—A Durbar was recently held at Burdwan by Mr. Pellew, the officiating commissioner of Burdwan, for the investiture of Rancee Horooosondaree, of Searsole, Raneeungee, with the title of Maharanee, and of Rajah Bissessur Malia, her eldest son, with the title of Rajah Bahadoor.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF SHUSANG.**—The Governor-General in Council is said to have approved of the terms proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, offering to the Maharajah of Shusang, in settlement of his claims to certain rights in the Garo Hills, which he has been deprived of under Act XXII. of 1869, an estate in the Mymensing district, at a cost of about Rs. 1,50,000.—*Indian Daily News*.

**MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.**—The following meetings of limited companies have been held at Calcutta:—Sept. 11, the India General Steam Navigation Company, when a dividend of 8 per cent., or Rs. 80 per share, was declared. On Sept. 14, the Sungoo River Tea Company; report approved. Sept. 16, the Oriental Jute Manufacturing Company; resolved, that Rs. 4,000 be placed to credit of insurance fund, Rs. 11,000 to reserve fund, and balance of profit Rs. 15,860-3, be carried forward.—*Englishman*.

**MR. COLVIN'S TOMB.**—At the instance of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, arrangements have been made, through the Secretary of State, for the payment of about Rs. 2,300 to Messrs. F. P. Baber and Co., London, on account of the charges in preparing and despatching from England portions of a tomb now in course of construction at the Agra Fort to the memory of the late Mr. Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.—*Indian Daily News*.

**STORM AT CALCUTTA.**—Calcutta was visited on the 22nd ult. by a storm, almost amounting to a small cyclone, which passed up from the head of the bay in a north-west direction. The greatest velocity of wind was 33 miles an hour at 9 a.m., after which it blew for an hour at 24 to 30 miles. 6.28 inches of rain fell, of which about one-half fell between 7.30 and 8.30 a.m. Not much damage, however, was done in the town, but the reports had not been received from the out stations.

**FRAUDS ON THE "PIONEER."**—The *Delhi Gazette* says that at a recent investigation of the accounts of the *Pioneer* newspaper, the accountant, Uma Churn Ghose (a trusted servant), it was ascertained, had falsified the accounts to the extent of some thousands. The culprit is *non est*, though the police have particulars of the case. They have been as yet unsuccessful in tracing him. The paper is keeping the matter quiet, and perhaps awaiting the arrival of the manager, who is absent in England.—*Friend of India*.

**EMPRESS OF INDIA MILLS.**—About 2,000 persons assembled on the 14th ult. at the Empress Cotton Mills, Shampore, twelve miles below Calcutta, to witness the ceremony of "christening" the recently-imported engines, which are capable of driving 50,000 spindles, although present machinery only comprises 20,160. A party of 300 visitors went down the river from Calcutta to Shampore to take part in the proceedings, which included the presentation of a diamond ring, valued at over Rs. 1,000, to Mr. Watson, the manager, as a testimonial from the directors.

**DEATHS OF TWO IRRIGATION OFFICERS.**—From Midnapore the death is reported of Mr. R. Dempsey, temporary overseer, attached to the Cossye Division of the Irrigation Department. While engaged erecting the under-sluices of a canal, a defective link in a chain happening to give way, he was precipitated into the river and drowned. The death is reported of Mr. J. Campbell, executive engineer in charge of the Brahmini-Byturnee Division, with head-quarters at Cuttack. Mr. Campbell was returning from a tour of inspection, when he fell overboard from his *bholia* and was drowned. Mr. R. H. Rhind, executive engineer, attached to the South Western Circle of the Irrigation Department, has been ordered off to Cuttack to take charge of Mr. Campbell's office.—*Pioneer*.

**SHOCKING VIOLENCE TO A NATIVE.**—A native named Sheikh Culloo was killed in Calcutta on Sunday, the 22nd ult., by direct violence being used to him while he was suffering from fever. The man was in the service of a Mr. Rooney, and while lying asleep on a hackery near his master's house, a number of boys turned the cart over. One of these, named Montey White, was caught and punished by Culloo. William White, the lad's father, dragged Culloo into his house, bolting the door to prevent any one following. What occurred is not exactly known, but upon the door being opened Mr. Rooney found the man lying gasping, with blood upon his clothes.

Culloo was removed, but died in a few minutes. The police have arrested White and his mother, who is said to have assaulted the deceased in the street.—*Pioneer*.

**BURMESE COAL.**—Some experiments with Burma coal made on the Rangoon State Railway appear to have been very successful, for the locomotive superintendent telegraphed to the chief engineer as follows:—"Excellent results with Burma coal. Will compare favourably with English coal. Train worked to this with only Burma coal." The coal in question comes from near Prome. According to a Rangoon paper coal has been found in large quantities, or which thirty tons were sent down to Rangoon, and appeared in every way equal to the imported English article. The thirty tons referred to were obtained from the surface, and, judging by appearances, it is thought the supply is practically unlimited. It is believed that the railway can be supplied at about Rs. 8 a-ton, whereas now they are paying Rs. 19.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE BURMA COMMISSION.**—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Pioneer* says there has been a complete "move all around" in the Burma Commission. These moves are tedious and costly, but occasionally they cannot be avoided, and the present one, caused by the departure of Colonel Ardagh, late Commissioner of Tenasserim, could not have been helped. Mr. de Courcy Ireland comes to Rangoon as deputy commissioner, Mr. Macrae, deputy commissioner, goes from Hmradah to Moulmein, and is relieved by Mr. Weideman, assistant commissioner. Colonel Sladen goes home, and Major Strut, secretary to the chief commissioner, gets the Arakan commissionership, his place being taken, it is said, by Colonel Plant, who was to have come to the Rangoon district as deputy commissioner. Major Spearman remains here to complete the compilation of the *Gazetteer of British Burma*, and then, it is believed, goes to Prome.

**THE BACKERGUNGE JAIL OUTBREAK.**—The late inquiry into the outbreak at the Backergunge Jail has, says the *Indian Daily News*, resulted in entirely exonerating the police for the action they took during the escape of the prisoners. The crowded state of the jail, there being some 720 prisoners at the time, about 300 beyond the proper complement, is in a measure held to excuse the laxity of discipline which enabled the gang of desperadoes to effect an escape. That the prisoners should have been allowed so to accumulate is primarily the fault of the police administration in not supplying escorts to draft the prisoners away; but, as there were really no police available for this service, the charge cannot lie departmentally. One result of the inquiry has been the reinforcement of the police force in the Backergunge district, which enjoys the unenviable notoriety of being more prolific in crime than almost any district under his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's sway.

**LA MARTINIÈRE.**—The forty-fourth Founder's Day of the Martinière School was celebrated on the 13th ult., when 140 boys and ninety girls duly assembled to carry out the instructions contained in the will of General Martin, who directed that each anniversary of his death should be kept as a holiday, that a sermon should be preached to the children of the institution, that a medal should be given to the most deserving boy and girl, and that they should all have a public dinner, during which a toast was to be drunk to his memory. The president of the day was the Hon. Louis Jackson, who announced that the silver medal for good conduct was awarded to Francis Smith, of the sixth form, and that a prize given by himself to the boy distinguished for the qualities of manliness, good temper, truthfulness, and obedience had been gained by William Marshall, of the upper fifth form. The silver medal for the girls was awarded to Miss Edith West, the president's prize and a certificate fell to the share of Miss Amy Dickson, and several certificates were awarded to other girls.

**THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR N. W. PROVINCES.**—The movements of the Lieutenant Governor for the coming cold weather are now approximately arranged. He will leave Nynce Tal for Lucknow at the end of October. From Lucknow he sets out on a tour, joining a "flying" camp at Cawnpore about Nov. 26. He will march *via* Oraie, Jhansi, Lullutpore, Nowgong, Banda, Humeerpore, and back to Cawnpore about the middle of January. The reason for the tour is that the fiscal condition of the country, which is well known to be in a most unsatisfactory condition, is to be considered, and the local officers are to be consulted. Moreover, two canals from the Kane and Betwah are talked of, and the projects call for his Honour's personal supervision. As far as the programme is settled at present, the camp should be at Calpee on Dec. 1; Oraie, Dec. 30; Jhansi, Dec. 12; Lullutpore, Dec. 21; Nowgong, Dec. 30; Banda, Jan. 7; Humeerpore, Jan. 12; Cawnpore, Jan. 16. But these dates are, of course, liable to alteration.—*Indian Daily News*.

## MADRAS.

**WHEAT CROPS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.**—The Board of Revenue, in a letter which has been forwarded to the Government of India, says that wheat cultivation is very limited in this Presidency, the area devoted to this crop being about 23,000 acres out of a total cultivated area of upwards of 22,000,000 acres. The cultivation is chiefly carried on in Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, and Kistna.—*Madras Times*.

**BANGALORE.**—A Bangalore paper gives currency to a rumour

that the Mysore Government, being unable to repay the loan advanced by the Government of India for famine relief operations in this province, the Madras Government have offered to do so on the condition that Bangalore be made over to Madras. We are further informed that the offer has been accepted, and that the transfer will shortly be effected. In that case the seat of the Mysore administration will probably be shortly removed to Mysore.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE NAVAPOOCHI.**—Locusts have entirely disappeared in Coimbatore, but the green beetle "Navapoochi" is beginning to cause damage in a few places. Mr. Scanlan from Karur reports that in Malacovil, a hamlet of Nadanthi, he examined a field of cholum three months old, rather stunted, and a portion dried up; some revived with the late rains; nearly every bunch in the field was full of the green insect known as the "Nava." From one bunch he shook out about fifty. The owner said this was the state of all the surrounding fields, and they did not expect more than one-eighth of what they ought to get out of them. Happily the ravages of this insect are not experienced in as many villages as they were at one time.—*Indian Daily News*.

**PROGRESS OF THE HARBOUR WORKS.**—Our readers may like to have a little information about the progress of these works. The north pier is now 1,040 feet from the point where concrete block-work commenced in December 1876. Of this length, 684 feet have been added in 1878. Since the 1st of July of this year the advance of the north pier has been 264 lineal feet. The end of the block-work is at this date 563 feet beyond the end of the iron pier, and the work is steadily progressing, 64 blocks having been already set this month. The south pier has been much delayed by sand in the foundations, and is still further delayed by an accident to the titan crane, which it has taken some time to repair. Since the first block was set at the south pier in November 1878, the work has been extended 547 feet, of which length 472 feet have been built in 1878. Since the 1st July, 1878, the length advanced has only been 91 feet, but a greater rate of progress will soon be achieved. The end of the block-work at the south pier is now four feet beyond the head of the iron pier. The depth of water at low water above the rubble base of the pier, is at the north pier 22½ feet, and at the south pier 16½ feet.—*Madras Mail*.

**THE BELLARY COTTON CROP.**—A novel experiment in cotton cultivation is now being carried out in the Bellary district. Owing to scarcity of labour after the famine many of the cotton plants which bore last season's crop have been left in the ground, instead of being pulled up, as is customary. The ryot farms on the supposition that his cotton plants are only good for one season's crop, and that they ought to be removed before the ground is prepared for cholum. The Bellary ryots are now puzzled to see the old plants in a state of vigorous growth. After the splendid rain the district has lately received, the country is everywhere covered with pasturage, and the old cotton plants have sprung into new life, and are putting forth new leaf and new flower, while the young plants which are intended to produce next season's crop are only just shooting out of the ground. There are, between Adoni and Goundacul, hundreds of acres under cotton cultivation either with the new or the old crops. The ryots are now anxiously asking themselves if these old plants of last year are going to yield a second crop of cotton? If they do, a "wrinkle" will have been gained in the knowledge of cotton culture which may have an important bearing on the future supplies of the staple, while it is tolerably certain that next year's crop will be a bumper one.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**—The following orders on the subject of the carrying out in the Madras Ordnance Department of the recommendations of the Special Ordnance Commission, pending the settlement of the general question of Ordnance establishments, have been issued by the Government of India. The scale merely of establishments as recommended to be carried into effect at present, but no change in the rates of pay, which are reserved for future consideration. Until the work of the reduction and disposal of stores in the depots at Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Thayetmyo, and Tonghoo can be effected, the establishments attached thereto will remain as they are at present. There being no further changes to be made at Rangoon, the reduction in the establishment of the magazine to be carried out at once. The designations of the different classes of establishments to remain unaltered for the present. The rates of pay for the native Ordnance establishment to remain the same until further orders. The rates of pay for sergeants having been raised under recent orders store sergeants will draw the new rates with staff pay as usual. The recommendation for the substitution of an armourer sergeant for a master armourer in the Rangoon Ordnance establishment not to be carried out, but the latter retained.—*Madras Times*.

## BOMBAY.

**RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP.**—The championship medal at the Bombay Presidency Central Rifle Meeting, held at Puna last week, has been won by Private Turner, 2nd Queen's Regiment.—*Gazette*.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY FRAUDS.**—Mr. Bedford, late traffic inspector on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the chief prisoner in the Sholapur Railway frauds case, has addressed an appeal to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway direc-

tors against his dismissal from their service notwithstanding his complete acquittal by the court of the charges preferred against him.—*Gazette*.

**MUNICIPAL LOAN.**—The Bombay Municipal Corporation have obtained permission to raise a loan of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees (£270,000) to proceed with the construction of new drainage works for the city.—*Gazette*.

**Mr. Charles Cheyne, engineer-in-chief of the Neemuch State Railway, having completed his fifty-fifth year, has obtained six months' notice from the Government of India to retire. He will be succeeded by Mr. Horace Bell, the present engineer-in-chief of the Scindia State Railway.**—*Bombay Gazette*.

**WANTAGE SISTERS.**—The Governor of Bombay (Sir Richard Temple), in a speech at Puna lately, advocated the employment of members of the Wantage Sisterhood in charge of Church of England girls' schools in India. A school of this character in Puna has recently been placed in charge of two Wantage sisters.—*Gazette*.

**VERNACULAR HOSPITAL SCHOOL.**—The Government has determined to remove the Vernacular school for the training of hospital assistants from the Grant Medical College at Bombay to the Sassoon Hospital at Puna, and the change will be made on November 1. As the Sassoon Hospital makes up beds for 150 patients, besides giving out-door relief to nearly as many more, it seems a wise decision to utilise the facilities for teaching which it provides, and it is said to be in contemplation to attach a similar school to the hospital at Ahmedabad.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**FATAL ACCIDENT AT MAZAGON.**—On the 18th Sept. a fatal accident took place at Mazagon, which occasioned the death of Mr. Edward Thomas Catherall, the custodian of the Elephanta Caves, and by which his son, a lad about eleven or twelve years of age, was seriously injured. It appears that the deceased came on leave from Elephanta to Bombay, and on the day named, when it was his intention to return to Elephanta, he called at the office of Mr. A. F. Morris, the Nautical Assistant, Bombay Defences, at Mazagon, and obtained a boat belonging to that department. Catherall and his son having got into it, the tindal ordered the sail to be hoisted, and when the yard holding it was raised about twelve feet it gave way and in its fall struck Catherall on the head, killing him on the spot, at the same time severely injuring his son, who was sitting by the side of his father.—*Pioneer*.

**OPENING OF THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT PUNA.**—This exhibition was opened on September 17, when the number and variety of the exhibits surprised the visitors. No fewer than eight Queen's regiments and twelve regiments of Native Infantry have contributed, besides the Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Quartermaster-General's Department, &c. The catalogue consists of sixty-two pages, filled with the numbers and names of articles of carpentry, cabinet and joiners' turning and fancy wood-work, furniture, ironmongery, cutlery, saddlery, boots and shoes, and almost every article that can be thought of. The things exhibited by the women and children were chiefly useful articles for ladies' and children's wardrobes. Some of the native work was most creditable. There is a well-filled section of drawing, painting, and etching, also some good models and plans. Those who take a warm interest in the industrial development attempted by soldiers will find, with more than ordinary pleasure, that the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition of 1878 is something like a true index of the progress already made in that direction.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—The Legislative Council met at Puna on Friday, the 13th ult., when it passed the Cotton Frauds Bill as amended in accordance with the representations of the Government of India, after first, second, and third readings. It was opposed by the Hon. Mr. Goculdas and the Hon. Mr. Balfour only. The former gentleman objected in principle to the bill. Mr. Balfour would not raise the question of principle; accepting that as settled already, he considered it useless to raise it again. But he suggested that a clause be inserted limiting the operation of the Act to three years. The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft, who introduced the bill, objected to limit the operation of it, urging that it was open to Government at any time to repeal it if found working unsatisfactorily. Two other bills, one introducing compulsory vaccination into Kurrachee, the other legalising the levying of fees for the use of Government blunders at that port and providing for the expenditure of the money so realised, passed their first reading and were referred to select committees for report. The Hon. Mr. Ashburner obtained permission to introduce a bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists in the Puna, Sattara, Sholapore, and Ahmednagar districts. The objects of the bill were to convert the ryots' payment to a reasonable rate of interest only when interest was payable by them, provided all past payments were properly carried to their credit, and prohibiting their being made liable for compound interest; also to extend the benefit of the old Hindoo law *dam doput* to all classes of agriculturists, and limiting the liability of agriculturists in respect of ancestral debts. The bill is being drafted and will be published shortly.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**LOSS OF THE "QUEEN ANNE."**—The steamer *Queen Anne*, that left the port of Calcutta on Sept. 25, was totally wrecked the following morning on the Fulta Sand. The vessel, when the flood came in, broke away from her anchorage at Fisherman's point and capsized on the Sand. One passenger, four stokers, and a boy were drowned.—*Indian Daily News*.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

## THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

## NO. I.

Two of the most important papers in illustration of the omnipresent question of the Afghans and their Ameer are certainly the two lengthy letters which have so lately been laid before us in the *Times* from Sir J. Stephen and Sir Bartle Frere. They are, of course, valuable from the authority and ability of the writers, but they are most pre-eminently valuable from the evidence they bear of being the result of a cautious experience and a very mature judgment. Neither are they the worse for not touching much upon the possible or probable strategics of the possible or probable war. These are matters upon which there is sure to be both plenty of sound opinion and plenty of useful discussion. What both the writers look to is not so much the special action that we have to take up on the special call of the moment, but the more permanent, constant, and irrepressible question as to the sufficiency or the insufficiency of our frontier. Wars occur but occasionally, and treaties are made and unmade; but there is always a frontier, and often a very permanent one.

There is always more than one frontier to a country, in the same way that there is always more than one side to a square; so that the frontier in general is one thing, the frontier in detail another. But there are frontiers and frontiers. There is the frontier that we get from a well-placed line of fortresses and from the aptitude of the garrisons that defend them. This is a frontier of man's making; and, if we are in possession of the ground, we can make or unmake, or shift it at any time. But there are other sorts of frontiers, which are by no means so manageable; and this is because they are *not* of man's making, but of Nature's. The mountains and the rocks, and sometimes the snow-drift and the glacier, constitute these; and very effective they are. But it is only the holder that benefits by them; nor can they be made or changed at will.

Between these two elements, and generally connected with the latter, comes the character of the occu-

pant populations. Are they friendly or hostile? If friendly, what is the value of their friendship? If hostile, what are the dangers involved in their hostility? Are the motives that determine this permanent or alterable? Are these things that we mend or mar; attend to or neglect?

Upon this point the frontier of India which is the most important is the North Western. It is here where we have the vast mountain ranges of the Hindu-koh, the Pamir, the Belut-tagh, and the Zarafshan ranges; here, too, where the two great rivers—the Oxus and the Yaxarte—are either traced to their sources, or, at least, to the higher and more impracticable parts of their water systems. So far, then, as rocks and rivers go, this is not merely a frontier, but the frontier which, should a war break out, would be the special bone of contention between the two would-be sovereigns of Afghanistan. We know this in England, and it is known in Russia; and the meeting of the "*Kosak and the Sepoy on the Oxus*" is a bye-word in both countries. There is no doubt about this. There may be still a minority who believe that in the districts of Balkh, Bameean, the Hazareh country, and of Dardistan, such a thing as a neutral ground is practicable; but the prevalent doctrine, which is likewise the sounder one, is that, between two powerful and civilised nations, intervening blocks of barbarism (or even comparative rudeness) are impossibilities. And, if this be the case, what is more incumbent upon each of the rival Powers than to get not only a strong hold upon the debatable land, but a timely one?

There are not fewer than four factors in this question of boundary or demarcation; and that, independent of the parties, who, in one sense of the word, have the most interest in the matter—*i.e.*, the occupants of the disputed districts. There are, of course, Russia, England, and Afghanistan, whose objects, claims, and pretensions may be read by those who run. It is with these that the immediate question and the nearest parts of the possible frontiers are most closely connected. But we shall certainly do wrong if, with the change which, since the death of Jacob Khan has taken place in Kashgaria, we neglect either the presence of the Chinese upon their old territory in Chinese Turkestan, or the perseverance and energy with which they effected the reconquest. There is much in this that requires very careful attention, and much that looks more like a triangular duel than a triple alliance; for the Turks of Kashgar may probably be divided as to whether they had better be supported by Russia against China, or by China against Russia. This is a matter upon which the Kashgar Turks themselves must be either decided or doubtful. It is well worth the consideration of statesmen whether their dubiety on this point might not be ended in a way satisfactory to ourselves if it was made clear that our support would be given to China, at the same time that our influence would be used to prevent revengeful or tyrannical oppression of the Chinese Mohammedans. Our past policy of friendship, on one side, for China with the Imperial Government, and our friendly relations on the other with successful rebels against the Peking authorities, must have resulted in a want of confidence, on the part both of Turks and Chinese in Kashgar, which we should do well to seize the present opportunity of removing. But this is a digression. The present rela-

tions of Turks and Chinese is the first case we have of the complication of creed and race; and it is by no means the last.

We are still on the Chinese frontier; on the boundaries, however, of Tibet rather than Turkestan, and it is Little Tibet, Bultestan, or the parts about Iskardo, that most closely and directly touch our frontier. The Bultestanis are Tibetan in language, Mohommedan in creed, and to a greater extent than the true Bhots of Tibet imbued with Persian civilisation. But, *nimum vicina Cremona*, they are liable to pressure on both sides. There are the Turks of Kashgar, who, if they are not national, are either Russian or Chinese; and on the south there is the Maharaja of Cashmir, who has got his own consent, and that of the Indian Government, to extend his frontier both northwards and westwards. The Tibetan element, however, of the parts along our frontier is one of the least ethnological importance. Still it must be recognised.

Far more important is the Persian; indeed, its importance is very nearly paramount and exclusive. But the full appreciation of the term Persian, in its extended meanings and bearing, would lead us beyond the limits of this introductory article.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 21.)

- ANSTRUTHER, Mr., assistant conservator of forests, British Burma, is transferred to Bengal.
- ARDAGH.—The services of Col. Ardagh, late a commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the military department, having vacated his appointment on succession to colonel's allowances.
- GAYNOR—MACMILLAN.—Honorary Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary M. Gaynor, P. W. D., is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 140 per mensem. Hospital Apprentice A. G. Macmillan, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.
- GEORGE—GIBSON.—Mr. C. George, sub-surveyor, is appointed an assistant surveyor, 4th grade, on probation. Mr. R. A. Gibson, draftsman in the surveyor general's office, is appointed an assistant surveyor, 3rd grade, temporarily.
- HOSKYN, Lieut. R.E., is appointed to officiate for Mr. C. J. Keene, assistant traffic superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, during the latter's absence on the three months' privilege leave.
- JOHNSON, Lieut.-Col. W. R., superintendent engineer, Mysore, is appointed to officiate as chief engineer and secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore.
- JONES, A. P., C.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Peshawur Division, Military Works.
- KIDDLE, Mr. S., accountant, Northern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.
- LAMBERT, Major, R.E., examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Madras, is transferred to the Western System of State Railways, and appointed to officiate as examiner of accounts during the absence of Major Trail.
- MARTIN, Lieut. M., R.E., assistant engineer, is transferred from the Presidency to the Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works.
- MORRELL, Rev. Baker, jun., chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be senior chaplain.
- O'SHAUGHNESSY, Major W. C., 12th Foot, will proceed to England to join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment.
- ROBERTSON—DALRYMPLE.—The following further promotions in the graded list of political officers are made:—Capt. D. Robertson, officiating political assistant, 1st class, to be political assistant 1st class, substantive pro tempore. Capt. Dalrymple to be political assistant, 2nd class, substantive pro tempore, but to continue to officiate as political agent, 3rd class.
- SMITH, L. G., to officiate on probation as a sub-assistant conservator of forests. Mr. Smith is posted to Bengal.
- WELLS, Lieut. H. L., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Beloochistan, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.
- WILLIAMS, R. K., examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, temporary rank, will continue to officiate as examiner of guaranteed railway ac-

counts, Madras, during the absence of Major Lambert, or until further orders.

WILSON.—A. Wilson, Esq., barrister-at-law, to be a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Justice Markby.

WOOD, Mr. T., is appointed to the P. W. D. as a storekeeper, 2nd grade.

#### MEDICAL.

LEWIS.—The services of Assistant Apothecary R. Lewis are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

ODEVAINE—FOLEY.—The services of Surg. Major F. Odevaine, 34th N.I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department. The services of Lieut. A. C. Foley, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

#### MILITARY.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 22.)

ABBOTT.—The services of Capt. Abbott, squadron commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for appointment as officiating cantonment magistrate, Meeran Meer, in addition to his regimental duties.

BLAIR—BOILEAU.—Col. C. R. Blair and Major F. W. Boileau are permitted to draw the command allowances of their new appointments, without the formality of assuming charge as required by the pay code for India.

Major M. C. FARRINGTON, 51st Foot, is confirmed in the appointment of assistant adjutant general, vice Lieut. Col. A. Schmid, 109th Foot, who vacates on promotion.

HAMILTON.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) W. C. Hamilton, Staff Corps; ordinary pension, £456 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £4,580.

HANNA.—Capt. H. B. Hanna, Staff Corps, has passed the examination for the Judge Advocate General's Department.

WHEELER.—The following extract from Force Orders issued by the officiating commandant, Erinpore Irregular Force, dated Nov. 21, 1877, is confirmed:—Lieut. C. E. Wheeler, adjutant, Erinpore Irregular Force, to perform the duties of 2nd in command and squadron officer in addition to his own, consequent on Capt. Rennick taking over charge of the magistrate's office at Aboo.

#### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

##### REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. F. E. Pargiter is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in Dacca, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his temporary acting appointment as magistrate and collector of that district. Mr. Pargiter is transferred to Backergunge, and is appointed to have charge of the Ferozpoore division of that district.

Sept. 9.—The following officiating joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade are appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors until further orders:—Mr. C. M. W. Brett, Mr. H. Savage, and Mr. H. Lee.

The following assistant magistrates and collectors are appointed to act as joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the 2nd grade:—Mr. D. Norton, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mr. R. H. Anderson, and Mr. D. Cameron. Mr. J. C. Vesey, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Moorsheadabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. F. J. Rees.

MEDICAL, SEPT. 6.—Surgeon J. F. Mullen, officiating civil surgeon, Bhagulpore, is appointed to act as resident physician of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and as professor of pathology in the Medical College, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon J. F. P. McConnell.

#### ASSAM.

Sept. 2.—Dr. W. J. Mountain, civil medical officer, Goalpara, is, on public grounds, transferred to the Naga Hills District, and is posted to the head-quarters station of that district. Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, assistant commissioner 2nd grade, Naga Hills, is, on public grounds, transferred to the districts of Lakhimpur.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Sept. 13.—Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Chief Commissioner is pleased to permit Lieut. G. F. Turner to resign his position in the corps, at his own request.

Sept. 14.—The undermentioned officers proceeded to the Madras Presidency, on famine relief duty, on the dates recorded against their names:—Mr. C. G. Vansittart, of the Financial Department, on July 22, 1878. Mr. R. H. Stewart, inspector of police on July 29, 1878. Mr. W. Bagley, inspector of police, on July 24, 1878. Ten days' privilege leave of absence, under Sec. 32 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Lieut. Col. H. V. Mathias, district superintendent of police, Bhandara, from 27th Sept. 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. Henriques, inspector of police, Bhandara, will remain in charge of the police during Col. Mathias' absence.

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

APPOINTMENTS.—Sept. 12.—Surgeon J. Crofts, in civil medical charge of Banda, to be superintendent of the District jail at Banda. Sept. 17.—Surgeon G. J. Kellie, as the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Roorkee, as a temporary arrangement from 7th August, 1878, vice Surgeon Major R. T. Lyons, resigned. Sept. 21.—Surgeon E. Mair, officiating superintendent Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as civil surgeon, 2nd class, Jaunpur, during the absence on leave of Surgeon J. M'Conaghey, or until further orders, on being relieved by Surgeon Major G. Grant, at Bareilly. Sept. 24.—Mr. J. W. Quinton, magistrate and collector on being relieved of his special duty, to officiate as commissioner of the Jhansi division. The

Rev. M. E. Mills, officiating civil chaplain, Allahabad, to be chaplain of Bareilly. The Rev. A. Robinson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be civil chaplain, Allahabad.

**PROMOTIONS.**—Sept. 17.—With effect from Aug. 2, 1878, the date on which Major E. M. Woodcock proceeded on three months' privilege leave—Major M. Tweeden, district superintendent of police 2nd grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 1st grade; and Mr. N. Carstin, district superintendent of police 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 2nd grade. With effect from Aug. 3, 1878, the date on which Major M. M. Proctor proceeded on three months' privilege leave—Mr. G. J. Low, officiating district superintendent of police 4th grade, to officiate as district superintendent of police 3rd grade. Sept. 20.—With effect from this date Mr. H. F. Evans, officiating settlement officer 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.

**MISCELLANEOUS ORDER.**—Sept. 14.—Mr. H. B. Jones-Bateman, assistant commissioner, Sitapur, to be a magistrate of the 1st class, under Sec. 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

**BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH.**—Sept. 12.—Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. T. Knight, executive engineer, 2nd grade, and executive engineer of the Jhansi Provincial Division, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. G. R. McDowell, temporary executive engineer, 3rd grade, and district engineer of Banda, is transferred to the Jhansi Provincial Division, of which division he will hold charge during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Knight. Mr. W. H. Longmore, assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Bijoor District, Rokilkhand Provincial Division, to the Banda District, Allahabad Provincial Division, vice Mr. G. R. McDowell. Sept. 16.—Mr. J. Johnston, superintendent, Koorkee College Press, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. Sept. 19.—Mr. T. F. L'Estrange, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etah District, is posted temporarily to the charge of the Mainpuri District, Agra Provincial Division, in addition to his own duties.

**RAILWAY BRANCH.** Sept. 13.—With reference to Resolution No. 230 L.R.-C., dated July 17, 1878, the dates of temporary promotion to superintending engineer, 3rd grade, of the undermentioned officers, will have effect from the dates noted opposite their respective names:—Mr. A. C. Cregeen, executive engineer, 1st grade, June 26, 1878. Mr. G. H. Howe, executive engineer, 1st grade, July 17, 1878. Sept. 14.—With reference to Notification No. 364 L.R., dated 10th inst., preparatory leave of absence for twenty-five days is granted to Mr. F. Tytler, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the afternoon of 5th idem.

**IRRIGATION BRANCH.**—SEPT. 17.—The following temporary promotion will take effect from June 13, 1878, the date on which Mr. F. J. L. Tytler, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Lucknow Survey Division, reverted (*vide* Notification in Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, No. 147 E. C., dated June 13):—From 2nd to 1st grade assistant engineer, Mr. J. Monckton. Mr. W. P. V. Horst, assistant engineer, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, returned on the forenoon of Sept. 4, 1878, from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No. C. 218 E., dated July 16 last. Sept. 19.—The following transfer is made:—Mr. A. C. Evans, assistant engineer, from Anupshahr Branch Extension, Ganges Canal, which he left on the forenoon of Aug. 18, 1878, to the Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on Aug. 19.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—Sept. 13.—Surg.-Maj. J. H. Loch, civil surg., Bareilly, 1 month's privilege leave, from Sept. 27, 1878. Sept. 18.—Mr. R. Wall, offg. dist. and sess. judge, Ghazipur, privilege leave for 14 days, from Oct. 12, 1878. Mr. J. W. Pears, offg. jt. magis, Meerut, privilege leave for 1 month, from 13th Sept., 1878. In supersession of the notification from this department, No. 2148A, dated 31st Aug., 1878, Mr. A. C. Tuppi, jt. magis. 1st grade, Azamgarh, privilege leave for one month and twenty-one days from 16th Aug., 1878. Sept. 21.—Surg. J. M'Conaghey, civil surg., Jaunpur, 2 months' privilege leave from Oct. 12, 1878.

#### PUNJAB.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**—Sept. 9.—The services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce for the purpose of acting as under secretary in that department. Sept. 12.—The Rev. W. C. Bromehead, chaplain of Murree, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, under Sec. 5 of Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, together with fifteen days subsidiary leave of absence, from Sept. 15, 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Sept. 7.—Mr. A. Dick, professor, Government College, Lahore, has obtained furlough to Europe for one year, under Sec. 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with fifteen days' subsidiary leave of absence on full pay, from 1st Oct., 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same. Mr. E. B. Francis, officiating deputy commissioner, Gurgaon, is invested with the powers described in Sec. 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, officiating deputy commissioner, Karnal, is invested with the powers described in Sec. 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Major M. Ramsay, cantonment magistrate, Meeran Meer, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month and five days, from such date as he may avail himself of the same. Capt. G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government, is appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Meeran Meer, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Major Ramsay. Sept. 18.—Mr. F. D. O. Bullock, judicial assistant, Lahore, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, from the forenoon of Sept. 2, 1878.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**—Sept. 12.—Mr. D. H. Hunter, assistant district superintendent of police, 1st class, is reduced to the bottom of the 3rd grade. Mr. Hunter's name will, in future, stand immediately

below that of Mr. Goldney. Mr. D. H. Hunter, assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Hoshiarpur to the Umballa District.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**—Sept. 18.—The following orders are confirmed:—Mooltan Brigade Order.—Dated Aug. 21, 1878, appointing Surgeon J. Mullane, M.D., 19th Punjab N.I., to the medical charge of the Lock Hospital, vice Surgeon Major E. Hopkins, resigned. 1st Punjab Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated Aug. 25, 1878, making the following temporary appointment, from 9th idem:—Lieut. W. F. Hennell, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties. Corps of Guides (Queen's Own).—Regimental order, dated Aug. 15, 1878, directing Lieut. F. D. Battye to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut. M. C. Cooke-Collis, there being no other subaltern available.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 20.)

**BARRETT—HICKMAN.**—The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the higher standard:—Lieut. A. L. Barrett, 109th Foot, 43rd N.I., Lieut. D. W. Hickman, 54th Foot.

**CAVAYE.**—Lieut. Cavaye, 40th Regt., having rejoined from leave in England, to be interpreter, vice Turnbull, appointed instructor of musketry.

**INGLIS—HANDCOCK.**—Lieut. Col. R. H. Inglis, wing commander, 6th N.I., to be second in command, vice Col. Pogson, removed to general duty from this day. Capt. Handcock, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Inglis. Lieut. Boileau, from the 41st N.I., to be wing officer, vice Handcock, promoted. Lieut. Westmorland is confirmed in the appointment of wing officer, vice Crohan, deceased.

**JONES.**—Major H. N. Jones, R.A., is directed to proceed from Simla to Gibraltar, and join No. 3 Battery 11th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

**LAMB.**—Lieut. Lamb to be adjutant 13th Regt., vice Borton, resigned.

**OWEN—LOCK—BISCOE—ABBOTT—WOOD.**—Major A. G. Owen, squadron commander, to be second in command 19th Bengal Lancers, vice Colonel H. Melvill, appointed commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry. Capt. W. Loch, on the seconded list, and Capt. W. W. Biscoe, squadron commanders, to move up in grade succession, vice Owen. Capt. G. M. Abbott, squadron officer, to be squadron commander, vice Biscoe. Lieut. E. J. F. Wood, officiating squadron officer 10th Bengal Lancers, to be squadron officer, vice Abbott, but to continue with the 10th Bengal Lancers.

**MELVILL.**—Col. H. Melvill is confirmed in the appointment of commandant 7th Bengal Cavalry.

**SCHALCH.**—Lieut. V. A. Schalch, wing officer, to be adjutant of 11th N.I.

**SCHMID.**—Lieut. Col. A. Schmid, assistant adjutant general, Oudh Division, is directed to proceed to England by troopship, to assume command of the 109th Foot.

**WATTS—HENRY—SMITH—HART—GUNTER.**—The following transfers and postings are ordered:—Capt. P. W. Watts, garrison instructor, from Rangoon to Bangalore. Lieut. Henry, garrison instructor, from Bangalore to Coonoor. Major Smith, garrison instructor, from Lucknow to Rawal Pindi. Lieut. Hart, R.E., garrison instructor, is posted to Lucknow. Capt. Gunter, 73rd Foot, garrison instructor, is posted to Agra.

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—It is notified that the following batteries and regiments, to arrive from England during the ensuing trooping season, are posted to the undermentioned stations:—C, D, and E Batteries, C Brigade R.H.A., to Sailkot, Meerut, and Lucknow. O Battery, 5th Brigade R.A., to Cawnpore. H, I, K, and L Batteries, 6th Brigade R.A., to Saugor, St. Thomas's Mount, Bangalore, and Kamptee. 2-8th Foot to Mhow, 2-6th Foot to Sailkot, 2-14th Foot to Lucknow, and 30th Foot to Puna.

**PROMOTIONS OF SUB-LIEUTENANTS** (Headquarters, Simla, Sept. 19).—The following sub-lieutenants are promoted to the rank of lieutenant, all with effect from Sept. 11, 1876:—9th Lancers, Charles Dressner; 13th Hussars, Robert Baden-Powell and Frederick Dimond; 3rd Regt., Henry Forbes, Ernest De Brath, and Arthur H. Coles; 5th Fusiliers, Arthur Pennington and Joseph Ogle; 9th Regt., Ralph Lombe; 12th Regt., Richard Onslow, Robert Adams, Alexander Hutchinson, and John Carpendale; 17th Regt., William Justice, George Carleton, William David Gordon, Charles Armstrong Roberts, and Maxwell Robertson Hyslop; 18th Regt., Philip Lindsell; 25th Regt., Frank Turner; 34th Regt., George Arnott; 39th Regt., Frank Dunlop; 43rd Regt., William Widdicombe; 63rd Regt., James Parsons and William Graham; 65th Regt., Francis Wallerstein; 70th Regt., Herbert Ringwood; 85th Regt., Charles Stirling and Philip Bulman.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Mr. Edward Bolderodi Montebello Drew, probationary assistant surveyor, leave for a further period of eight months. Major D. H. Trail, R.E., examiner of accounts, Western System of State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, controller of military accounts, Bombay, private affairs, for two years. Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Drew, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for two years. Lieut. Col. Newmarch, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, P. W. Department, British Burmah, private affairs, for two years. Capt. Becher, wing officer and adjutant, 11th N.I., private affairs, for two years. Capt. Mosley, wing officer 3rd Punjab Infantry, private affairs, for one year and ninety-three days. Lieut. Dunsford, wing officer and adjutant, 34th N.I., medical certificate. Lieut. Pilkington, R.E., acting deputy consul ing engineer for railways, Bombay, urgent private affairs, for three months. Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Davidson, deputy commissary general, Lower Circle, Calcutta, is allowed leave of absence in India for thirty days. Lieut. Kene, 70th Foot, for thirty days, to proceed to the point of embarkation, thence to England.

Capt. M. Jackson, 81st Foot, for thirty days, to port of embarkation, thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Capt. Dunn, 89th Foot, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs. Lieut. Archdale, 12th Lancers, to England, for nine months, on private affairs. Captain Kelsall, 54th Foot, for fifteen days, thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs. Lieut. Connellan, 67th Foot, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—Lieut. Col. Lane, deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to officiate as assistant commissary general 2nd class, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the department. Major Burlton, deputy assistant commissary general 1st class, to officiate as assistant commissary general 2nd class; Major O'Donel, sub-assistant commissary general 1st class, and officiating deputy assistant commissary general 2nd class, to officiate as deputy assistant commissary general 1st class; Major Judge, sub-assistant commissary general 1st class, to officiate as deputy assistant commissary general 2nd class; Lieut. Spence, sub-assistant commissary general 3rd class, on probation, and officiating sub-assistant commissary general 2nd class, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general 1st class, vice Col. Ogilvie, assistant commissary general on furlough. Lieut. Hawkes, sub-assistant commissary general 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as sub-assistant commissary general 2nd class. Lieut. Gubbins, squadron officer and officiating adjutant 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be adjutant, vice Capt. Stewart promoted. Lieut. Sorell, wing officer and officiating adjutant 4th Infantry, to be wing officer 3rd Infantry, vice Lieut. Mason transferred to the 4th Infantry; and to be adjutant, vice Capt. A. J. Garrett, promoted. Lieut. Mason, wing officer 3rd Infantry, and officiating squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, to be wing officer 4th Infantry, vice Lieut. Sorell transferred to the 3rd Infantry; but to continue to officiate as squadron officer, 2nd Cavalry, until further orders.

**MILITARY ACCOUNTANTS' DEPARTMENT.**—Col. Brown, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and officiating military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade. Capt. Cantley, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, and officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Capt. Thomas, military accountant, 3rd class, and officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Lieut. Burgess, assistant military accountant, and officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, vice Col. C. S. Elliot, military accountant, appointed commissary general, Madras. Col. Hay, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade. Col. Armstrong, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, vice Col. Hay. Capt. Thomas, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, vice Col. Armstrong. Capt. Egan, assistant military accountant, on probation, to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class, vice Lieut. Macpherson. Major M. A. Rowlandson, military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, junior officers acting in higher grades reverting to their proper places in the department.

The *Gazette of India* contains the following list of subordinate appointments made by the Governor-General in Council on Sept. 13. Promotions in the upper subordinate establishment attached to the railway branch of the Public Works Department, to have effect from April 5, 1877.

	From	To
Mr. B. Rees ...	Sub-engr. 3rd grade	Sub-engineer 2nd grade
Mr. J. Kirby ...	Supvr., 1st grade	" "
Mr. J. A. Edwards ...	" "	" "
Mr. J. Mackenzie ...	" "	" "
Tej Ray ...	" 2nd grade	Supvr., 1st grade
Mr. D. Ewell ...	" "	" "
Mr. P. Kearns...	" "	" "
Mr. T. Collier...	" "	" "
Mr. J. Owens ...	Overseer 1st grade	" 2nd grade
Mr. T. Reid ...	Temp. Supvr., 2nd grade	" "
Mr. E. Murray ...	Overseer, 1st grade	" "
Mr. D. Kirk ...	" "	" "
Mr. J. Watson ...	" "	" "
Mr. A. D'Ortiz ...	" "	" "
Mr. R. G. Barrett ...	" "	" "
Mr. T. Lawson ...	" "	" "
Mr. T. Rutherford ...	" "	" "
Mr. F. Blake...	Sub-engr., 2nd grade	Sub-engr 1st grade, Tem.
Mr. T. Burrell ...	Sub-engr., 3rd grade	" 2nd grade "
Mr. F. Blake...	" 2nd "	" 1st "
Mr. T. Burrell (March 30, 1878)	3rd "	" 2nd "

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—The following military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India is published in the *Gazette of India*, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 837, dated Aug. 4, 1876:—"India Office, London, July 18, 1878. To H.E. the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council. My Lord,—In the Marquis of Salisbury's military despatch No. 148, of June 15, 1876, you were informed that it had been decided to assimilate, with some exceptions, the rates of pay drawn by officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Artillery, while on leave in this country, from brigades serving in India, to the rates drawn by officers of the old Royal Artillery. I have now decided to place the officers of the Indian cadres of Royal Engineers on the same footing in respect to their English pay. The rates will be assimilated generally to the rates drawn by officers of the old Royal Engineers, making exception, however, in favour of the grades of officers hitherto drawing higher pay under Indian regulations. This change will have effect from April 1, 1878.—I have, &c. (Signed) CRANBROOK. P.S.—The above rates of furlough pay will also be issued in India, in substitution of those promulgated in G. G. O. No. 538, of 1872."

It is notified in G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief as follows (*vide Gazette of India*, Sept. 14):—Paragraph 136, Section 12, Bombay

Army Regulations, is reconstructed as follows:—Furlough or leave taken in or out of India for wounds or illness contracted by service in the field, which require the immediate departure of an officer, is allowed to count as service for pension to a maximum extent of eighteen months; each case will be separately considered by the Secretary of State for India with reference to the time to be allowed, and must be supported by the opinion of a medical committee, accompanied by the opinions thereon of the Commander-in-Chief and Government.

With a view to assimilating the rules for travelling allowances of chaplains with those of other public servants, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the portion quoted below of Rule 1 in the notification of the Government of India in this department, No. 1,653, dated Aug. 7, 1868: "Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave a chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any, between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates above mentioned."

**CADRE PROMOTIONS.**—**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**—SIMLA, Sept. 20, 1878.—The following promotions are made:—Infantry, Lieut. Col. (brevet col.) A. S. Smith, to be col. with col.'s allowance. Infantry, Major A. Vivian (Staff Corps) to be lieut. col. Cadre of the late 20th N.I., Captain (brevet major) C. R. Cock (Staff Corps) to be major. Infantry, Major C. H. Bergman, to be lieut. col. Cadre of the late 60th N.I., Captain C. McNeill (Staff Corps), to be major. Infantry, Lieut. Col. (brevet col.) G. G. Anderson, to be col. with col.'s allowance. Infantry, Major W. E. Chambers (Staff Corps), to be lieut. col. Cadre of the late 19th N.I., Captain (brevet major) C. St. J. B. Barnett (Staff Corps), to be major. Infantry, Major R. W. Sartorius, to be lieut. col. Cadre of the late 72nd N.I., Captain T. Dawes (Staff Corps), to be major. Infantry, Lieut. Col. (brevet col.) O'Brien Palmer, to be col. with col.'s allowance. Infantry, Major Brevet (lieut. col.) Birch (Staff Corps), to be lieut. col. Cadre of the late 71st N.I., Captain (brevet major) W. Campbell, to be major. Infantry, Major H. C. Garden to lieut. col. Cadre of the late 57th N.I., Captain J. Macclair (Staff Corps), to be major.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 17)

**FOURACRES**—The services of Mr. Fouracres, sub-engineer, Bengal Irrigation, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

**JENKINSON**—The following transfer is ordered:—Mr. Jenkinson, assistant engineer, from the Madura to the Bellary District, for employment on the Hubli State Railway.

**OPPERT**—Dr. Gustav Oppert, professor of Sanskrit, Presidency College, Madras, acting pelugu translator to Government, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Col. T. G. M. Lane, retired.

**SEWELL**, Mr., assistant collector, Malabar, on special duty, North Arcot, to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Malabar.

**STOKES**, Mr., to act as collector, district magistrate, and Government agent, Tanjore.

**UNDERWOOD**, Mr., assistant and acting head assistant collector, Malabar, to act as special assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Malabar.

#### MILITARY.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 17.)

**GRÆME—FULTON—SMART**—The following promotions are made:—To be colonels, having completed twelve years' service as substantive lieutenant-colonel:—Græme, Auchmuty, Fulton, and George Smart. Col. G. Smart, infantry, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

**POLLOFF**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut.-Col. Polloff, Staff Corps; ordinary pension £365; capitalised value of annuity £3,236.

**WRIGHT**—His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Major Wright, Staff Corps, to be secretary and examiner in Hindustani.

#### MEDICAL.

**JOHNSON**—The services of Surg. W. E. Johnson are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, in relief.

**SMITH**—Surg. Major Colvin Smith to be deputy surgeon general, with temporary rank.

**WILLIAMS**—Surg. B. H. Williams to act as zillah surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Mangalore.

**MEDICAL POSTINGS.**—Surgeon E. G. Hall, to 16th Regt. N.I. Surgeon F. Fawcett, from 38th Regt. N.I. to 37th N.I. Surgeon H. Allison, from attached 38th N.I. to attached 6th Regt. N.I. Surgeon J. Hunter, to 37th Regt. N.I. Surgeon Major J. M. Joseph, M.D., L.L.D., attached to 39th Regt., to act as garrison surgeon, Bangalore, without prejudice to his regimental duties. Surgeon A. McClurg, M.B. from attached 6th Regt. N.I. to 38th Regt.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—Mr. Clerk, assistant director of revenue settlement, three months privilege leave.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—Major H. S. Court, Staff Corps, assistant superintendent of police, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year. Furloughs for eight months to Capt. Campbell, wing officer, 20th N.I., and Capt. Magan, wing officer, 37th N.I. Deputy Surgeon-General von Sömeren is granted furlough to Europe for six months. Sub Lieut. J. S. E. Western, 85th Foot, officiating wing officer 32nd Regt. N.I., for two days from Aug. 15, 1878, in extension, to enable him to rejoin. Major H. C. Davies, Staff Corps, wing officer 9th Regt. N.I., for six months, from Sept. 1,



1878, or date of departure for Bangalore and Nilgiris. Lieut. W. H. Burn, 14th Hussars, from Sept. 26 to 30, 1878, in extension. Quartermaster C. Costeloe, 43rd Foot, to Europe on medical certificate, by first available troopship from Bombay, unfit to do duty with the troops.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 9.)

Col. E. O. Leggatt, commandant 25th N.I., to officiating commandant 7th N.I.; Lieut. Col. C. J. Smith, 2nd in command 27th N.I., to officiating commandant 27th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. G. Rideout, wing commander 27th N.I., to officiating 2nd in command 27th N.I., vice Col. G. N. Johnstone, proceeded on furlough. Col. Leggatt to travel at the public expense, under Paragraph 159, Transport Regulations, Part II. N.B.—So much G.O.C.C. 26th August, 1878, as appoints Col. Dickey, officiating commandant 7th Regt. N.I., is cancelled. Col. W. Ramsay, Europe, from second in command 10th N.I., to commandant 10th N.I.; Lieut. Col. F. Beaching, from officiating 2nd in command 10th N.I. to 2nd in command 10th N.I., from date of Col. Riach succeeding to colonel's allowances. Lieut. Col. J. Crawford, wing commander 17th N.I., to officiating 2nd in command 17th N.I. Major J. Macdougall, from general duty, Vizianagam, to officiating wing commander 17th N.I., from date of departure on furlough of Lieut. Col. A. D. Grant.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 16.)

ANSLEY, Lieut. J. H., 1-14th Foot, is appointed wing officer, 36th Regt. N.I., and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

HOTHAM—BLAND—LLOYD—The undermentioned officers have been granted certificates as instructors in army signalling:—Capt. J. Hotham, general list; Lieut. F. M. Bland, Royal Artillery; Lieut. A. R. Lloyd, 2-16th Foot.

CHAMBERS, Major C. J. O., from officiating wing commander 19th N.I., to wing commander 19th N.I., from date on which Col. Ritherdon succeeds to colonel's allowances.

DUNCAN, Lieut. A. R., 43rd Foot, is appointed wing officer 37th Grenadiers, and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

LLOYD—H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officer being posted on his recent appointment to the battalion of his regiment specified opposite his name:—Second Lieut. Lloyd, 2nd Battalion 13th Foot.

COMMAND APPOINTMENTS.—Col. R. S. Couchman, Europe, from commandant, 13th N.I., to commandant, 19th N.I.; Col. G. T. Hilliard, Europe, from commandant, 17th N.I., to commandant, 13th N.I.; Col. W. Rose, from 2nd in command, 15th N.I., to officiating commandant, 17th N.I.; Col. T. S. Hawks, from 2nd in command, 2nd N.I., officiating commandant, 13th N.I., to commandant, 36th N.I.; Col. A. H. M. Dickey, 2nd in command, 38th N.I., to officiating commandant, 19th N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Robinson, from wing commander, 33rd N.I., to officiating 2nd in command, 15th N.I.; from date on which Cols. Fulton and Smart succeed to colonel's allowances. Major J. Lidderdale, Europe, wing commander, 38th N.I., to officiating 2nd in command, 38th N.I.; from date of rejoining regiment. Major G. S. Keith, from officiating wing commander, 33rd N.I., to wing commander, 33rd N.I.; Major S. H. Williams, from wing commander, 21st N.I., to officiating 2nd in command, 2nd N.I.; and Major F. B. Middleton, from officiating wing commander, 21st N.I., to wing commander, 21st N.I.; from date on which Cols. Fulton and Smart succeed to colonel's allowances. Surg. J. H. Ritchie, M.D., from 25th Regiment N.I., to 9th Regiment N.I., on duty at the public expense. Surg. A. N. Rogers-Harrison, from 9th Regiment N.I., to 25th Regiment N.I. Col. E. M. Lawford from 2nd in command, and officiating commandant, 4th L.C., to commandant 4th L.C. Major (Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. J.) Steward from officiating 2nd in command, 4th L.C. to 2nd in command, 4th L.C. Capt. (Brevet-Major) F. M. Alexander from officiating squadron commander, 4th L.C. to squadron commander, 4th L.C. Major C. Mackenzie from temporarily attached 25th N.I., as officiating wing commander, to officiating wing commander, and 2nd in command, 10th N.I. Col. J. H. Warden, from 2nd in command, 19th N.I., officiating commandant, 8th N.I., to commandant, 8th N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Orr, from wing commander, and officiating 2nd in command, 19th N.I., to 2nd in command, 19th N.I.

ROYAL ARTILLERY APPOINTMENTS.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following promotion, exchange, transfer, and postings of Royal Artillery officers are notified:—Lieut. A. E. Dunhy, B Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has been promoted capt. into No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade. Major C. W. Brereton, B Battery 6th Brigade, has been permitted to exchange with Major J. E. Blackwell, H Battery of the same brigade, with effect from the date the latter battery embarks for India. Lieut. P. L. Williams, No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade, has been transferred to E Battery 4th Brigade; to join his new battery at Mooltan, under clause VII, Para. 160, Transport Regulations, Part II. The following young officers, commissioned and posted to the batteries shown against their names, are to be shown as under instruction in England:—Lieut. C. R. D. Higginson F Battery 6th Brigade; Lieut. A. B. H. Helyar, 8th Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. E. U. Marreite, 13th Battery 8th Brigade; Lieut. C. W. M. Lane, 10th Battery 8th Brigade.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Sept. 26.)

#### CIVIL.

FERRIS, Lieut. W. B., acting second in command, Kolhapur Local

Infantry, performed the duties of adjutant of the corps, in addition to those of second in command from July 9.

FITZ-GERALD, H. V. S., is appointed to act as assistant political agent in charge of Janjira from the date of his taking charge of the office of superintendent of police, Kolaba, until further orders.

HUGHES.—With reference to the Government notification, dated Feb. 12, Mr. J. Hughes, a naval-trained engineer of the telegraph department, is appointed engineer surveyor of the port of Kurrachee, during the absence of the chief engineer of the Indian Government steamer *Amberwitch* from that port.

MIDDLETON, J. R., C.S., on being relieved by Mr. A. A. Borradaile of the duties of the collector of Ahmedabad, should be transferred to duty at Sholapur.

WATKINS—BRITTO—FLANAGAN—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr:—Mr. L. A. Watkins to act for Mr. G. H. Farran as assistant commissioner and taxing master. Mr. F. Britto to act as deputy registrar. Mr. J. W. Flanagan to act as commissioner for taking affidavits.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Consequent on the opening of a medical school at Puna, his Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the following appointments and arrangements:—Surg. Maj. Bruce, civil surgeon, Puna, is appointed superintendent and teacher of medicine and therapeutics in the Puna Medical School, in addition to his present duties. Surg. Davidson, assistant civil surgeon, Puna, is appointed teacher of surgery and midwifery in the above school, in addition to his present duties.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the date of departure of Mr. H. Kennedy, acting district superintendent of police, Kanara, on sick leave:—Lieut. T. R. Macpherson to act as district superintendent of police in the Kanara district during the absence of Major M'Gillivray, or until further orders. Capt. C. D. P. Payne to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaladgi district during the absence of Mr. H. Kennedy, or until further orders. Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald to act until further orders as fifth grade district superintendent of police in the Kolaba district as a temporary measure.

#### MILITARY.

GILLESPIE—The following appointment is made:—Lieut. Col. W. A. Gillespie, deputy assistant adjutant general, to be assistant adjutant general for musketry, vice Major Waring, whose tenure of appointment expires on the 30th inst.

MOORES—Lieut. S. Moores, staff officer, Kolaba Depot, has been attached temporarily to the Commissariat Department, Bombay.

#### MEDICAL.

ADEY—Surgeon H. Adey is placed on general duty, Presidency circle, with effect from Sept. 17.

CONSTANT, Veterinary surgeon F., is directed to proceed to Nusseeraabad for duty with G-2 R.A., and accompany it to Dessa, when it moves in relief.

BALLY, Surgeon R., being relieved of his duties with the Indian Expeditionary Force, will proceed to rejoin his appointment 7th N.I.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Sept. 25.)

ALLEN—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 16, directing Capt. F. Allen to be a member of committee of paymastership, 15th Foot, vice Brevet Major H. Parker.

FORBES—BAKER—Sub-Lieuts. Forbes and Baker, 15th N.I., attached to H.M. 2nd Foot, Puna, to join forthwith.

GODFRAY, Lieut. H., officiating wing officer, 9th N.I., on probation, 4th N.I., is transferred to 9th N.I. as wing officer.

HARRISON, Lieut. D. C. W., attached to 9th N.I. to be wing officer, vice Major W. Seton, appointed wing commander.

HUMFREY—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 8, directing Capt. B. Humfrey, adjutant 10th N.I. (no other officer being available) to perform the duties of quartermaster, in addition to his own, vice Lieut. L. M'Cudden, sick.

KAY—WOODFORD—MURPHY—68th Foot.—Regmtl. order confirmed, dated Sept. 7, directing the undermentioned officers to be members of the committee of paymastership:—Major W. A. Kay, president; Capt. Woodford and Lieut. M. Murphy, members. Second Lieut. M. Murphy to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MAHON—12th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 16, directing Lieut. C. Mahon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. E. Balle proceeding on furlough.

PEARSON.—The following regimental order has been confirmed:—24th N.I.—Regimental order dated Sept. 8, directing Lieut. A. A. Pearson to be station staff officer, Mahipur, vice Lieut. W. Lyster.

PRESTON—Regimental order confirmed, dated July 31, directing Sub Lieut. R. Preston, officiating wing officer 9th N.I., to officiate as quartermaster, vice Major H. Morse.

SIBTHORPE—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 23, directing Lieut. Col. L. Sibthorpe, wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Major V. Birch, wing officer and officiating wing commander to officiate as 2nd in command; Major C. Coles, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in succession to Lieut. Col. G. Hanson, proceeding on furlough.

STACPOLE—Deolali Depot—Lieut. J. Stacpole, H.M.'s 17th Foot, quartermaster during the trooping season, to continue to officiate as adjutant till the arrival of Capt. Harris.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—Lieut. W. Ward, H.M.'s 15th Foot, to Mount Abu for thirty days from date of departure. The leave

granted on Sept. 18 to Surgeon Major G. F. H. Brown, 17th N.I., is cancelled. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Col. A. A. Bayley, R.A. superintendent gunpowder factory. Capt. C. W. Godfrey, Staff Corps, is granted furlough for one year, from Nov. 5, in continuation of the furlough to Europe for one year. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year:—Surgeon W. Nolan, M.D., deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan registration district. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett. Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, acting 2nd assistant collector of Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days from the date of his being relieved by Mr. Middleton at Sholapur. Mr. C. N. Clifton, assistant engineer, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

## WAR OFFICE.

OCTOBER 5.

Royal Artillery—Major W. A. P. Wyllie to be Lieut. Col.; Capt. and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. F. Pickard, V.C., to be major; Capt. P. Lewes, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt.; Lieut. R. S. Watson, from the Seconded List, to be Capt.; Lieut. G. S. Mainguy, from the Supernumerary List, to be Capt.; Lieut. the Hon. F. W. J. Shore to be Capt.; Lieut. J. W. M. Newton to be Lieut. upon the Seconded List; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. T. Brown, C.B. (late Bengal), retires upon a full pension; Lieut. S. G. Fairtlough to have the local rank of Capt., whilst employed as an instructor at the Royal Canadian College, Canada.

29th Foot—Lieut. E. J. H. Spratt to be Capt.

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. T. Brown, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major-General upon retiring on a pension; Lieut. Col. H. R. Martin, Royal Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Col. upon retiring on a pension.

OCTOBER 18.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear date Oct. 19, 1878:—

7th Dragoon Guards—Sub-Lieut. Digby de la Motte du Boulay to be Lieutenant, Sept. 11, 1877

9th Lancers—Second Lieut. Malcolm Orme Little, from the 17th Lancers, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. B. Gough, promoted.

16th Lancers—Capt. Henry Augustin Robinson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

21st Hussars—Lieut. Arthur Thomas Fisher to be Capt. vice the Hon. Henry G. L. Crichton, seconded for service on the Staff, Sept. 7, 1878. Second Lieut. Herbert Vallance Burn, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. J. E. Kitson, promoted.

Royal Artillery—Veterinary-Surgeon Herbert Batchelor resigns his commission.

Royal Engineers—General and Colonel Commandant Henry Blois Turner (late Bombay) to be placed upon the Retired List, under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of 1st May, 1878; 15th August, 1878. The removal of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Alexander Davidson (late Bombay) from the Supernumerary to the Effective List, and his promotion to Col., as notified in the *Gazette* of 1st inst., to be antedated to 15th August, 1878, vice J. G. Fife, removed as a General Officer. Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles James Merriman, C.S.I. (late Bombay), to be Col., vice J. Jones, removed as a General Officer; 28th August, 1878. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Joseph Bonus (late Bombay) from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. C. J. Merriman, C.S.I.; 24th August, 1878.

1st Foot—Lieut. Henry Gardner to be Capt., vice R. M. Ireland, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Sept. 25, 1878. Lieut. Edward Altham Altham to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. A. W. Mitchell, deceased.

7th Foot—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Alfred Goodlad Daubeny to be Lieut. Col., vice Brevet Col. G. F. Herbert, placed on half pay; Sept. 25, 1878. Supernumerary Capt. and Brevet Major William Butterworth Colvin to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. A. G. Daubeny; Sept. 25, 1878. Sub Lieut. Richard Davies Garnons-Williams to be Lieut.; dated Jan. 17, 1877, but his commission as Lieut. in the Army to bear date Feb. 26, 1876.

17th Foot—Lieut. F. Parkinson to be Capt., vice G. J. Maillard, retired on half pay; Sept. 25, 1878.

18th Foot—Lieut. Benjamin Geale Humfrey, from the Donegal Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice E. M. Edwards, transferred to the 29th Foot.

19th Foot—Lieut. Granville Sharpe to be Capt., vice R. E. Huxham, retired on a pension; dated Sept. 25, 1878. Lieut. Frederic Barff Briggs to be Adjutant, vice Lieut. E. A. Bruce, who has resigned that appointment; Sept. 17, 1878.

22nd Foot—Capt. Henry Lionel Nicholls retires on a pension. Lieut. Thomas Edward Graves Molyneux is seconded for service on the Staff.

23rd Foot—The appointment as adjutant of Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Bertie is antedated to March 9, 1878.

40th Foot—Sub-Lieut. George William Maxwell to be Lieut.; dated Jan. 17, 1877, but his commission as Lieut. in the army to bear date Oct. 11, 1876. Lieut. Charles Stewart Foote, from the Royal Monmouthshire Engineer Militia, to be second Lieut., in succession to Lieut. F. W. G. H. Nelson, promoted.

44th Foot—Lieut. Piers Edgcumbe to be Capt., vice W. J. E. Graham Sutherland, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Aug. 7, 1878. Lieut. Seton Churchill to be Capt. vice A. J. Roberts, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department; Aug. 21, 1878. Lieut. Herbert Francis Hill to be Capt., vice R. B. Bald, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces; Aug. 25, 1878.

56th Foot—Capt. Alfred George Willoughby Hemans, from the Madras Staff Corps, to be Capt., vice H. H. Kelly, who exchanges.

60th Foot—The promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Col., dated Aug. 21, 1878, of Major and Brevet Col. Herbert George Deedes is cancelled. Supernumerary Major and Brevet Col. Herbert George Deedes retires on half-pay; Sept. 20, 1878. Major James Joseph Collins to be Lieut.-Col., vice Brevet Col. H. P. Montgomery, placed on half-pay; Aug. 21, 1878. Supernumerary Capt. William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy to be Major, vice J. J. Collins; Aug. 21, 1878.

64th Foot—Lieut. Roderick Edmund Howe Gwynne, from the Royal South Wales Borderers Militia, to be Second Lieut., vice D. E. D. Barclay, transferred to the 19th Hussars. The third Christian name of Second Lieut. Walhouse is de Kutzleben, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 13, 1878.

83rd Foot—Capt. Thomas Frederick Gibbs retires from the Service, receiving the value of his commission.

100th Foot—Lieut. William Trimble Small retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

109th Foot—Second Lieut. Arthur Kerl Huddart, from the 70th Foot to be Second Lieut., vice W. R. Goold-Adams, transferred to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

## BREVET.

The promotions in succession to General J. M. B. Fraser-Tytler, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, are, in consequence of that officer's retirement on a pension, and not under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of the 1st May, 1878, as announced in the *Gazette* of Sept. 24, 1878:—

Lieut.-Col. Charles FitzGerald, 49th Foot, to be Col.; Oct. 4, 1878. Capt. Henry Lionel Nicholls, 22nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. William Fullarton Fullarton, 93rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major, upon retiring on a pension.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the removal of Gen. H. B. Turner, Col.-Com. Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to the Retired List under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of May 1, 1878:—

Lieut. Gen. Henry Rigby, Col. Com. Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be General; Aug. 15, 1878.

Major Gen. George Warren Walker, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, to be Lieut. Gen.; Aug. 15, 1878.

The promotion of Col. James George Fife, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to Major Gen., as notified in the *Gazette* of the 1st inst., is antedated to Aug. 15, 1878.

Col. Jenkin Jones, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Major Gen., vice C. V. Wilkieson (late Madras), deceased; Aug. 24, 1878.

## MEMORANDA.

Maj. and Brevet Col. Herbert George Deedes, half-pay, late 60th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay; Sept. 20, 1878.

Lieut. Col. Peter Henry Scratchley, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Colonel whilst employed on special duty in Australia.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 11, 1878.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

## BREVET.

TO BE LIEUT.-COLS.

Where not otherwise specified, the following commissions bear date Oct. 12, 1878:—

Major R. C. Stewart, Madras Cavalry, in succession to Gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, removed to the retired list, Dec. 22, 1877. Major R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, deceased, Feb. 8, 1878.

## TO BE MAJORS.

Capt. G. T. Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Lieut.-Gen. L. Barrow, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, deceased, Oct. 2, 1877. Capt. W. H. Beckett, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. E. E. Miller, Madras Staff Corps, deceased, Oct. 11, 1877. Capt. T. J. Quin, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. A. H. A. Hervey, Madras Infantry, deceased, Oct. 28, 1877. Capt. N. F. Parker, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Gen. P. F. Story, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, removed to the retired list, Dec. 22, 1877. Capt. C. N. Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, in succession to Major-Gen. E. C. Beale, Bombay Infantry, deceased, Jan. 1, 1878. Capt. W. R. Hamilton, Bengal Infantry (since deceased), in succession to Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, deceased, Feb. 8, 1878. Capt. R. G. Mayne, Bombay Cavalry, July, 21, 1878.

## SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS. MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUT.-COL.

Major C. J. Stuart: July 20, 1878.

## TO BE MAJORS.

Capt. W. H. Hoskins: July 20, 1878. Capt. J. Huddleston: Aug. 4, 1878.

## TO BE CAPTAIN.

Lieut. A. W. Carter: Aug. 3, 1878.

## MADRAS ARMY.

TO BE MAJOR.

Late 5th Light Cavalry.—Capt. (Brevet Major) T. H. T. Chalon, June 25, 1878.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

TO BE LIEUT.-COL.

Major G. B. Crispin, July 20, 1878.

## TO BE MAJOR.

Capt. (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) G. F. Belville, June 27, 1878.

## TO BE CAPTAINS.

Lieut. H. F. Smith, June 26, 1878. Lieut. C. W. H. Sealey, July 17, 1878.

In the *London Gazette* of July 9, 1878, the dates of promotion and alteration of rank, in succession to the colonels promoted in the *London Gazette* of Feb. 15, 1878, should have been given as Oct. 1, 1877, and not Oct. 1, 1878.

The names of the undermentioned officers, promoted in that *Gazette* to the rank of major, should have been given as follows:—Capt. H. A. Yates, Madras Cavalry. Capt. F. M. Newbury, Bengal Infantry. Capt. A. W. Graham should have been described as of the Bengal Infantry.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. A. Montanaro, 70th Foot, Oct. 14, 1871. Lieut. W. A. D'O. Mealy, 67th Foot, Feb. 12, 1873. Lieut. H. A. Deane, 54th Foot, Feb. 28. Lieut. H. S. Massy, 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, Feb. 28, 1874. Lieut. C. B. Porter, 1st Battalion 8th Foot, Feb. 11, 1875. Lieut. H. F. L. Montgomery, 33rd Foot, June, 13, 1875.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

## TO BE LIEUTENANT.

Lieut. G. Simpson, 109th Foot, Oct. 13, 1864.

## BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

## TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. A. M. Monteith, 72nd Foot, Aug. 9, 1873. Lieut. C. E. Mahon, 34th Foot, Sept. 21, 1874.

The date of rank of the undermentioned officers admitted to the Indian Staff Corps should be as follows, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* named:—

## BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. J. L. Browne, 54th Foot, Oct. 28, 1871. Lieut. F. D. Welchman, 48th Foot, Oct. 28, 1871. Lieut. R. Fulton, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, Feb. 17, 1872. Lieut. A. E. Jones, 70th Foot, Feb. 28, 1874. Lieut. H. G. Ryland, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, Feb. 28, 1874. *Gazette* of Aug. 20, 1878.

## MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieut. C. Simson, 18th Hussars, Oct. 28, 1871, and not Aug. 28, 1871, as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 26, 1871.

Oct. 17, 1878.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. M. C. Steinbelt; J. McGregor (Uncov.); H. C. Weeks (Uncov.); W. Hutton (Uncov.); E. Marval-Thurlow (Uncov.); W. T. Webb (Uncov.); G. Peck (Uncov.).  
*Madras Estab.*—J. W. Reid.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. T. H. Eyre, s.c.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Osborn, s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. J. Loudon, s.c.; Surgeon W. A. Lee (from Cyprus); Lieut. Col. A. D. Grant, Infantry.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon H. P. Roberts.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. E. Ravenshaw; D. B. Allen; H. H. Davis (Uncov.); C. Knins (Uncov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—W. S. Hexton (Uncov.); F. W. Stevens (Uncov.); W. Wedderburn; J. N. C. Beys (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major H. C. E. Ward, s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—Deputy Surgeon-General T. C. O'Leary.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Col. H. Beville, C.B., s.c.; Brigadier-Gen. W. W. Barry, C.B., R.A.; Lieut. E. V. P. Monteath, s.c.; Major C. Swinhoe, Sub Conductor J. Williams, Commissariat Dept.; Lieut. Col. C. M. Griffith, s.c.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. F. Blanford (Uncov.), 1 month's furlough; E. B. Baker (Uncov.), ten days' furlough; E. E. Oliver (Uncov.), 2 months' furlough; A. C. Tate, 1 month special; T. E. Ravenshaw, 15 days' special; G. G. Hiley (Uncov.), 2 months' special.

*Bombay Estab.*—A. Thucy, 3 months, s.c.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. Hildebrand, R.E., 6 months; Major G. S. Hills, R.E., 3 months; Lieut. Col. A. Seagrim, s.c., 1 month.  
*Madras Estab.*—Col. E. F. Waterman, s.c., 6 months.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. S. Iredell, s.c., 6 months.

The undermentioned officer has been specially ordered to return to duty in India:—*Bombay*—Lieut. Col. T. Bell, s.c.

## HOME NEWS.

INDIA OFFICE (Oct. 14).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General Henry James Warre, C.B., to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Permission has been granted to the Government of India to detain any of the batteries of artillery under orders to embark for England on the 30th inst. and 22nd prox. whose services may be required in the present crisis. Already it has been arranged that H, J, and K Batteries Royal Horse Artillery shall be held back.—*Globe*.

The Eastern Telegraph Company announce the extension of their submarine system to Cyprus. This company's recent exten-

sions to Besika Bay, Crete, Constantinople, and Cyprus have been established by agreement with Her Majesty's Government, and are worked throughout by telegraphists under the company's control.

Colonel the Right Hon. F. A. Stanley, Secretary of State for War, left London on Saturday for Paris, and to-morrow proceeds to Cyprus. The First Lord of the Admiralty comes to town this morning, and is expected to leave by the mail this evening to join the Secretary of State for War, and accompany him to Malta and Cyprus. We understand that Sir George Elliott, M.P., who is largely interested in the docks at Alexandria, has been invited to accompany the First Lord on his visit to our new island.

THE NEW FALL IN SILVER.—On October 16 no transactions in refined bar silver were entered into, as it was fully anticipated that there would be a drop in the price obtained by the India Council for their bills. The buyers, few in number, were consequently very unwilling to operate, and the market presented a very dull appearance. In the afternoon, as soon as the result of the allotment of Council draft was known, the market became completely disorganised, and at the close it was impossible to obtain a reliable quotation, as no business of any sort had been done during any part of the day. In present circumstances, with a complete absence of demand and an extremely low rate for India bills, there is no hopeful or redeeming feature of any kind to be seen, and although the market value of fine bars has been falling throughout the past week it is feared that before long a further fall will occur. The market for Mexican dollars has been equally stagnant and weak.

H. M.'s TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Serapis*, Indian troopship p, Capt. Davidson, has left Portsmouth for Bombay. She takes out the C Battery of the C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, for Sialkot; the O Battery 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Cawnpore; and the H, I, and K Batteries for Saugor and Bangalore; and drafts for the A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery; and the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 9th Brigades Royal Artillery. The following are the names of the officers who take passage out:—Lieuts. Hervey and Waterfield and Vet. Surg. G. G. G. Royal Horse Artillery; Col. Evans, Lieut. Col. Wortsley, Betty, and Anderson, Quartermaster Hambley, Majors Hawkins and Boyle, Capt. Gordon and Hewet, Lieuts. Bannantine and Campbell, Capt. Sharp and Hardy, Lieut. Dunsterville, Capt. Lake and Crofton, Lieuts. Guise and Crofton, Major Le Marchant, Capt. Dunnage and Barlow, Lieuts. Stirling and Burrows, Capt. Taylor and Davies, Lieuts. Molesworth, Majors Roberts, Murray, and Davidson, Lieuts. Earle and Miller, Major Ommanney and Capt. Graves, all belonging to the Royal Artillery; Lieuts. Beecher, 9th Foot; Medley, 12th Foot; Shubrick, 13th Foot; Griffiths, 17th Foot; Eardley-Wilmot, 34th Foot; Boulton, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles; Thomson, 85th Foot; Hope and Taylor, 25th Foot; Cornish, Robinson, and Twyman, 33rd Foot; Clarke, Stewart, and Williams, 43rd Foot; Kreyer, 51st Foot; Farrington, 63rd Foot; Parkin, 65th Foot; Fagan, Gompertz, Hight, Lloyd, O'Donoghue, and Tuile, 67th Foot; Kenyon Slaney, 68th Foot; Smith and Waldron, 70th Foot; Paymaster Elliott, 1st Foot; Capt. Slade, 10th Hussars; Surgs.-Major Bourke, Ferginson, and Wright, and Surgs. Gallwey, Powell, Ellis, Routh, and Nixon, of the Army Medical Department. The *Serapis* is timed to arrive in Bombay on Nov. 22, and will leave Bombay on Dec. 6, arriving at Portsmouth on Jan. 8.

INDIA COUNCIL DRAFTS.—The depressed state of the Indian exchanges and the extreme difficulty which the Council experiences in disposing of its drafts cause people to think of the usual remedy—a fresh loan. Obviously the Council must find a better market for its paper soon, or it must borrow, for its obligations due here have to be met. At no distant date we fear it will have to borrow, and the mention of fresh borrowing raises the question, What effect will the recent policy of the Bank of England in lending on India debentures have upon Indian credit? As is well known, the Bank of England decided a short time ago to exact a margin from borrowers upon the security of India debentures. The opportuneness of the step was very questionable, but there can be no doubt that the Bank of England has a perfect right to exact a margin. As it had not heretofore done so, however, the calculation of this margin was never an element in estimating Indian credit. Now that it has become so, will the Indian Government be able to place a loan on the market at the same price or with the same facility as heretofore? We very much doubt it, and it is somewhat surprising that the India Council has taken no cognisance of a step which may seriously interfere with that free borrowing so long a necessity for Indian finance. The usual weekly advertisement from the India Office on Wednesday stated that a further amount of bills to the value of forty lacs of rupees will be offered for tender next Wednesday, of which not more than 16,00,000 will be apportioned to Bombay. It is stated, in addition, that the power vested in the Council of adding any previously unallotted balance to the current amount will not be exercised next week. The tenders for £400,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £114,000, at an average rate of 18.7024d.; to Bombay, £100,000, at an average rate of 18.7d.; and to Madras, £1,370, at an average rate of 18.725d. Tenders on all Presidencies at 18.7d. and above will receive in full. No allotment was made last week, but compared with the results of the allotment a fortnight ago there is to-day a fall of from 2½ to 2¾ per cent. On the 2nd inst. the Council, after submitting to

a reduction in the price, were able to sell the whole of the 40 lacs advertised for tender, but to-day, out of a similar amount, they have only been able to get rid of about 21½ lacs of rupees, representing a nominal value of £215,000. There is thus an unsold balance of close upon £185,000, or 18½ lacs of rupees.—*Times*, Oct. 17.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.**—The half-yearly general meeting was held on the 17th inst. at the bank, Threadneedle-street; Mr. George Arbuthnot presiding. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Patrick Campbell, the chief manager, read the half-yearly accounts and balance-sheet. The total liabilities amounted to £21,636,254, the principal being—bills of exchange in circulation not bearing interest £6,810,841, cash deposited not bearing interest £3,926,142, cash deposited bearing interest £8,283,680, and due to shareholders £1,919,387. The principal assets were—coin and bullion £2,386,748, due from other banks £837,141, Government securities £1,812,964, and notes and other bills discounted, or other debts due to the corporation, excluding those abandoned as bad, £16,186,295. A shareholder thought the proprietors ought to be furnished with copies of the accounts, as it was difficult to follow the items as they were read. The chairman, in reply, said it had never been the custom since the establishment of the corporation to present a statement of the accounts in October. By the charter the directors were not bound to have a meeting at all in October, only it had hitherto been usual to have such meeting for the purpose of declaring a dividend, which was also left to the discretion of the board. He then declared an interim dividend of £1 5s. per share for the half-year ending June 30 last, to be paid on and after November 1, tax free. They were, he said, well able to declare this dividend, as the shareholders would have heard from the statement which had been read. The amount of profit undivided on December 31 last was £5,758, and the net profit for the half-year, after defraying current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts, was £85,481, making a total of £91,240. The amount required to pay the interim dividend of £1 5s. per share—or at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum—was £75,000, leaving a balance of £16,240 to be carried forward to next half-year. He hoped, if they had as good a result during the current half-year, that they would be able to give the same dividend, and have a moderate sum over to carry to the reserve fund to begin replacing what they were obliged to take from it. There was really nothing special to tell the shareholders, but he should imagine that their minds were all a good deal occupied with the unhappy event which had occurred in Scotland—the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, the other consequent failures, and how this bank had been affected. An event of this kind could not occur without the Indian banks being affected, and the Oriental Bank Corporation had between India and Ceylon about £71,000 of bills drawn under marginal credits for the Bank of Glasgow, for which that bank was of course responsible, and they also had recourse to the Eastern houses, so that between the two they had not the slightest doubt that they would receive every penny; and although there might be a temporary delay, it was usual in such cases to pay 5 per cent. interest, which they hoped to receive. They had another bill for £1,200 on another house, but there was a good drawer behind it. They could not tell what might happen, but, from the best examination of their bills, they did not see any reason at present to apprehend any loss. He hoped that what he had said would be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders. He had no resolution to propose, his duty being simply to declare the interim dividend. A shareholder asked if the directors had got to the bottom of “all the irregularities connected with the branches.” The chairman, in reply, said he knew nothing special about “irregularities,” but they had written off all that required to be written off; they had also made provision, and they hoped to get something back. They did not know of a single penny further. It was quite right that the item of bills discounted amounted to £16,186,000. A shareholder observed that this showed an increase of £2,000,000. The proceedings then terminated.

**DEPRECIATION OF SILVER.**—In connection with the depreciation of silver, a question of some importance to Indian bank shareholders deserves an answer. It is quite likely, indeed probable, that these banks all make provision in their accounts for the fall in the value of bullion, writing the amount of that fall off from half-year to half-year as it occurs. It would be very satisfactory, however, to all concerned to have a distinct assurance upon that point, and we are somewhat surprised that it has not been raised at any of the recent bank meetings. For example, the Oriental Bank Corporation has in its possession coin and bullion to the value of £2,387,000, a large proportion of which is, no doubt, silver. Is this silver valued at its actual market price or at the nominal currency value which it may bear in the East? According as this question is answered will the managers of such banks approve themselves prudent or the reverse, for the aggregate of the loss on the silver held by them would amount to a considerable dividend were it necessary to face it some day all at once.

The following letter gives a satisfactory reply to the above query:—“Oriental Bank Corporation, London, E.C., Oct. 18. Sir,—Referring to the remarks in your City Article of to-day, I beg to say that silver in the treasury of an Eastern bank is part of the local assets kept there expressly to meet local engagements, being primarily and properly applicable to that purpose in the same cur-

rency, without being subject to variation according to the rate of exchange between that place and any other. But after thus providing for local engagements, it is our rule that any working balance due and liable to recall from one of our branches to another, or to London, should be converted at each half-yearly balance at the current rate of exchange then ruling.—I remain, your obedient servant, P. CAMPBELL, Chief Manager.”—*Times*.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

**AINSLIE**—Oct. 8, the wife of Ed. C. Ainslie, late Capt. 60th R. R., of a son, at Dromore, county Down. Indian and colonial papers please copy.  
**BLANDY**—Oct. 11, the wife of W. P. Blandy, R.A., of a son.  
**BRACKENBURY**—Oct. 15, the wife of E. F. Brackenbury, R.H.A., of a son, at Aldershot.  
**COLLETT**—Oct. 11, the wife of Charles Collett, M.C.S. (retired), of a daughter, at Torquay.  
**COLLINGWOOD**—Oct. 10, the wife of Charles Collingwood, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.  
**GRAHAM**—Oct. 9, the wife of Major R. B. Graham, 5th Bengal Cavalry, B.L.C., of a daughter, at Cheltenham.  
**RIVAZ**—Oct. 17, the wife of C. M. Rivaz, B.C.S., of a daughter, still-born, at Watford.  
**STEEL**—Oct. 16, the wife of Major J. P. Steel, R.E., of a daughter, at Brighton.  
**WESTMACOTT**—Oct. 13, the wife of E. Westmacott, B.C.S., prematurely, of a son, stillborn, at Brighton.

### MARRIAGES.

**AGNEW—EDELSTEN**—Oct. 15, Major General Agnew, late B.S.C., to Anne Isabella Edelsten, at Upper Clapton.  
**BOND—BOWLBY**—Oct. 10, E. E. Bond, late major M.S.C., to Frances K. Bowlby, at Birmingham.  
**BRADDON—ELISE**—Oct. 8, John B. Braddon, Public Works Department, India, to Emily A. Louisa, daughter of Wm. Robert Ellis, M.A., at Hamilton-terrace, Marylebone.  
**CONINGHAM—MACDONALD**—Oct. 17, Walter Coningham M.S.C., to Catherine (Katie) B., daughter of Major General W. C. K. Macdonald, C.B., at St. George's-square, S.W.  
**DURNFORD—HUME-LINDLEY**—Oct. 3, G. E. D. Durnford, to Winifred M. Anna, daughter of the late Edward Hume-Lindley, district judge of Kandy, Ceylon, at Paddington.  
**FAVILLE—RICHMOND**—Oct. 3, Fred. Henry Faville, to Emily, widow of the late A. F. Richmond, surgeon major, B.A., at South Kensington.  
**GARTH—NOVERRE**—Oct. 12, Douglas, son of Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, to Mildred Noverre, at South Kensington.  
**HOGG—MINCHIN**—Oct. 17, George C. Hogg, Capt. Bombay Cavalry, to Henrietta Isabella (Ettie), daughter of Charles N. Minchin, of Bimlipatam, Madras, at Cheltenham.  
**MACKINNON—MACKENZIE**—Oct. 16, John Mackinnon, of Calcutta, to Margaret Lucy, daughter of Dr. Wm. Mackenzie, C.B., C.S.I., at Paddington.  
**MARTIN—HAMILTON**—Oct. 15, Wm. J. Martin, to Emily Mary L., daughter of the late Wm. E. Hamilton, 27th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, in Kent.  
**REYNER—BISHOP**—Oct. 17, Rev. G. F. Reyner, D.D., to Emma Harriet, daughter of the late Wm. L. M. Bishop, capt. 46th B.N.I.  
**ROBERTSON—NEWSON**—Oct. 17, John S. Robertson, Calcutta, to Edith Newson, at Morningside, Edinburgh.  
**WITHER—HURST**—Oct. 10, Edward J. B. Wither, capt. 28th Regiment, adjutant R. N. Gloucester Militia, to Charlotte Laura, daughter of Capt. Wm. P. Hurst, late E.I.C.S., at Cheltenham.

### DEATHS.

**BIRD**—Oct. 13, Lily, daughter of Samuel Bird, of Calcutta, and 44, Belsize-park-gardens, aged 16.  
**BROOKS**—Oct. 14, Blanche Ross, wife of Alfred H. Brooks, of Calcutta, at Cheltenham.  
**FENN**—Oct. 15, Rev. David Fenn, M.A., corresponding secretary of the Church Missionary Society in Madras, aged 53.  
**GILBERT**—August 19, Elizabeth Margaret, wife of A. W. Gilbert, of Lahore, India, near Ballymote, county Sligo, Ireland, aged 29.  
**HOUSTOUN**—Oct. 11, Mina, wife of Capt. Houstoun, R.A., at Hampstead.  
**KNOTT**—Oct. 12, Percy Warden, son of the late John Knott, H.E.I.C.S., at West Dulwich, aged 14.  
**WHITE**—Oct. 7, Goodwin Wm. White, B.A., civil engineer, Public Works Department, India, at 61, Hilldrop-crescent.  
**WYNTER**—Oct. 10, Lieut.-Col. Rose Wynter (late Bombay Army), at Dawlish, aged 75.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. J. Smith, Bengal, retired; G. W. White, Esq., civil engineer, P.W.D., India, at 61, Hilldrop-crescent, while on sick leave.  
**BOMBAY.**—Lieut. Col. T. R. Wynter, Bombay, retired; Lieut. Col. Rose Wynter, Bombay Army, at Dawlish, Oct. 10.  
**H.M. FORCES.**—W. J. Clifford, Esq., late 68th Light Infantry, Oct. 6. Lieut. Col. J. Ward, late 91st Highlanders, at Bayswater, Oct. 14. Lieut. Col. W. B. Higgins, of Picci's Hill, at Humstanton, Oct. 15; aged 79. General Romer, Royal Artillery, at Christchurch, Winchester, Oct. 17.

The Mint Masters of Calcutta and Bombay have been authorised by the Government of India to obtain from Australia the quantity of copper required by them for mint purposes when the present stock is exhausted.



## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Oct. 15, the wife of James W. Arbuthnot, of a daughter, at Madras.

BELL—Sept. 20, at Landour, the wife of Horace Bell, of a daughter.

BELL—Oct. 9, the wife of W. A. Bell, C.E., of a daughter, at Secunderabad, Deccan.

CAMPBELL—Sept. 14, at Ootacamund, the wife of Capt. E. A. Campbell, of a son.

CHALDECOTT—Sept. 20, at Umballa, the wife of Capt. M. A. Chaldecott, R.H.A., of a daughter.

CHAPMAN—Sept. 16, at Mooltan, the wife of Major Hamilton Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

CLARK—Sept. 22, at Bombay, the wife of Capt. A. C. Clark, of a daughter.

CLARKE—Sept. 12, the wife of Fred. Clarke, barrister-at-law, of a daughter, at Calcutta.

CONINGHAM—Oct. 13, the wife of Major Henry E. Coningham, M.S.C., of a son, at Palamcottah, Tinnevely, Southern India.

COOPER—Sept. 17, at Hissar, the wife of Civil Surgeon J. Cooper, of a daughter.

CRAWFORD—Sept. 17, at Mozufferpore, the wife of D. Russell Crawford, Rajkund, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

DAVENPORT—Sept. 9, the wife of Charles T. Davenport, capt. 83rd Regiment, of a son, at Kurrachee, Bombay.

DEANE—Sept. 15, at Cocanada, the wife of Mr. A. H. Deane, of a son.

DUNBAR—Sept. 16, at Naini Tal, the wife of Arbuthnot Dunbar, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter.

ELCOCK—Sept. 22, the wife of H. Elcock, Esq., chief engineer Indian Government s.s. *Hugh Rose*, of a son, still-born.

FANSHAWE—Sept. 17, at Landour, the wife of Capt. E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., of a daughter.

FENWICK—Sept. 10, at Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. H. B. Fenwick, of a daughter.

FOX—Sept. 21, at Mussoorie, the wife of Charles Fox, Esq., of a daughter.

GORDON—Sept. 16, at Simla, the wife of Brig. Gen. Gordon, of a daughter.

GREY—Aug. 10, at Goshaingunj, the wife of G. D. Grey, locomotive foreman, O. and R. Railway, of a son.

GUERIN—Sept. 17, at Belgaum, the wife of J. A. Guerin, Esq., of a daughter.

IRVING—Sept. 17, at Calcutta, the wife of George Irving, of a son.

JACOB—Sept. 18, at Allahabad, the wife of Major W. V. F. Jacob, 34th N.I., of a son.

LAZARUS—Sept. 21, at Calcutta, the wife of Charles F. Lazarus, of a son.

LEONARD—Sept. 16, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. T. T. Leonard, of a daughter.

MATHEWS—Sept. 17, at Negapatam, the wife of Mr. W. A. Mathews, of a son.

MARTIN—Sept. 22, at Jounpore, N. W. P., the wife of W. T. Martin, of a son.

MCMASTER—Sept. 13, at Kousanie, Almora, the wife of H. McMaster, manager, Kousanie Tea Company, Limited, of a son.

MOORE—Sept. 24, at Trichinopoly, the wife of Lewis Moore, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a son.

NEWMAN—Sept. 17, at Meean Meer, the wife of Captain Arthur A. Newman, R.A., of a daughter.

NORMANDY—Sept. 18, at Madras, the wife of F. Normandy, Esq., of a daughter.

O'BRIEN—Sept. 3, at Muzaffargarh, the wife of E. O'Brien, C.S., of a daughter.

OGG—Sept. 16, at Coimbatore, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. S. W. Ogg, civil surgeon, of a son.

OLLIVANT—Sept. 16, at Surat, the wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, Bombay Civil Service, of a son.

PATERSON—Oct. 10, the wife of Capt. H. Paterson, 23rd Punjab Pioneers, of a daughter, at Simla.

PEARCE—Sept. 6, at Naini Tal, the wife of A. S. Pearce, schoolmaster, 22nd Regiment, of a daughter.

PENN—Sept. 18, at Ootacamund, the wife of Mr. A. T. W. Penn, of a daughter.

PITCHER—Sept. 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt. Duncan G. Pitcher, Oudh Commission, of a daughter.

PLUMER—Sept. 16, the wife of C. G. Plumer, M.C.I., of a son, at Chittoor, Madras Presidency.

PUDAN—Sept. 12, at Mooltan, the wife of T. G. Pudan, assistant traffic superintendent, Indus Valley State Railway, of a daughter.

RICHARDSON—Sept. 18, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt. G. Richardson, 18th Bengal Cavalry, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

ROBERTS—Sept. 24, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major Arthur W. Roberts, of a son.

ROSS—Sept. 21, at Karnal, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. C. Ross, civil surgeon, Karnal, of a daughter.

SHOWELL—Sept. 24, at Lahore, the wife of Geo. W. Showell, of a daughter.

SNODGRASS—Sept. 11, the wife of Capt. J. D. Snodgrass, R.A., of a son, at Colaba, Bombay.

STATEN—Aug. 21, at Simla, the wife of W. Staten, prematurely, of a son.

STEVENS—Aug. 31, the wife of Capt. M. Stevens, 3rd (Q. O.) Bombay Cavalry, and A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, of a daughter, at Puna.

TEYEN—Sept. 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of L. W. Teyen, of a daughter.

TUCKER—Sept. 22, at Murree, the wife of Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, district superintendent of police, of a son.

WALLINGER—Sept. 27, at Puna, the wife of W. H. A. Wallinger, deputy conservator of forests, of a daughter.

WHYTE—Sept. 20, at Naraingunge, Mrs. Alexander Whyte, of a son.

WILSON—Sept. 20, at Benares, the wife of Mr. G. H. Wilson, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

ANGELO—D'ROZARIO—Sept. 23, at the church of St. Anthony of Padua, Madras, by the Rev. E. M. Angelo (brother of the bridegroom), Mr. Clement Angelo, accountant, at Messrs. Oakes and Co.'s, to Miss Agnes D'Rozario.

BACKHOUSE—ODLUM—Sept. 11, J. B. Backhouse, lieut. 3rd (the Buffs) Regt., son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Backhouse, C.B., Bengal Artillery, to Georgina Eliz. Odum, at Port Louis, Mauritius.

BARKER—PRICE—Sept. 24, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. G. English, John Pinder Barker, Mysore Revenue, son of Capt. W. C. Barker (late Indian Navy), to Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of W. S. Price, Esq.

BROUGHTON—FILESE—Sept. 18, at the Family Chapel, Lushkur, Gwalior, by the Rev. Fr. V. Jansen, O.C., assisted by the Rev. Fr. Dennis, O.C., W. B. Broughton, Lieut. H.M.'s 54th Foot, to Emily, eldest daughter of Major Sir Michael Filese, K.S.I.

HADDOCK—LILLYWHITE—At Trichinopoly, by the Rev. J. M. Walker, M.A., James Andrew, son of Lieut. John Haddock (late of the P. W. D.), to Laura Evangeline, daughter of Mr. J. E. Lillywhite, European District Hospital.

JUDD—EMILIE—Sept. 3, at George's Church, Penang, Walter Judd, M.S.T.E., to Rose Emilie, daughter of the late Capt. E. Lowry, 25th Bombay N.I.

LANGTON—MACGREGOR—Sept. 5, Henry Powell Gore Langton, 72nd Highlanders, to Margaret Lucy, daughter of the late Major R. G. MacGregor, of the Bengal Artillery, at Simla.

MADGE—BULL—Sept. 19, at Allahabad, Henry Chisholm Madge, P. W. Secretariat, to Louisa Charlotte, widow of the late A. H. Bull, of Sahibgunge.

## DEATHS.

ARATHOON—Sept. 19, at Calcutta, Arathoon Hyrapiet Arathoon, Esq., aged 66 years.

BAGGS—Sept. 16, at Landour, Harriet, the beloved wife of Lieut. Isham Baggs, late of the Commissariat Department.

BAUMANN—Sept. 19, at Sagra, Benares, the Rev. Charles Baumann, of a Gossner's Lutheran Evangelical Mission, aged 73 years.

CAMPBELL—Aug. 21, at Delhi, of cholera, Sergt. Henry Campbell, Unattached List, R.H.A., bazaar sergt. of Delhi, aged 47 years.

CHRISTISON—Sept. 7, at Mundisore, Central India, of cholera, J. W. Christison, Esq., assistant engineer, Neemuch State Railway.

COUSINS—Sept. 29, Charlie, son of Alfred W. V. Cousins, on board *The Nestor*, in the Red Sea, of Singapore.

EBERT—Sept. 10, at Chinsurah, Sophia Ebert.

ELCOCK—Sept. 22, Helen, the wife of H. Elcock, Esq., chief engineer, Indian Government s.s. *Hugh Rose*. Deeply regretted.

ELLWOOD—Sept. 24, at Lucknow, Ethel Winifred, infant daughter of the Rev. J. P. and Fanny Ellwood, C.M.S., Faizabad, aged 26 days.

FITZ-GERALD—Sept. 22, at Goolzarbaugh, Patna, Agnes Eugenie Fitz-Gerald, the wife of Mr. Austen Fitz-Gerald, Patna, of consumption.

GRANT—Sept. 2, at Venice, of typhoid fever, Lawrence Murray, the only surviving child of Major C. Grant, political agent, Eastern States of Rajpootana.

HEWLETT—Sept. 8, Emma, wife of the Rev. John Hewlett, B.A., of the London Missionary Society, at Mirzapore, N. India.

HUTCHINSON—Sept. 16, at Simla, Claude Grenfell, the youngest son of Capt. J. B. Hutchinson, B. S. C., aged 7 months.

HILL—Sept. 7, at Simla, Emily Rose, eldest daughter of William Hill, aged 9 years.

HILL—Sept. 22, at Simla, Benwell Althaus, third son of William Hill, aged 1 year and 8 months.

JAMES—Sept. 10, at Dharmasala, Edward James, Esq., C. E. Kangra District.

MACNAUGHTEN—Sept. 15, at Rawal Pindi, Norman Hay, the son of Major W. Hay Macnaughten, 13th Bengal Lancers, aged 6 months.

MCGUIRE—Sept. 22, at Puna, Louisa Jane, the wife of Thomas McGuire, aged 45 years.

MCCAUSLAND—Sept. 1, near Allahabad, Guy Atherton, son of Captain W. H. McCausland, M.S.C., aged 9 months.

MACLEOD—Sept. 23, at Bangalore, Donald Roderick, the infant son of Captain D. J. S. McLeod, aged 23 days.

MEERZA—Sept. 16, Prince Kivaan Kudir Ahmad Ullu Meerza (Bahadur), son of His Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, at the Palace, Moorsheadabad, aged 26.

MURRAY—Sept. 24, at Ahmednuggur, Emma Janet, the beloved wife of Hugh Murray, assistant apothecary.

O'BRIEN—Sept. 4, at Muzaffargarh, Oceanis Marcia, the infant daughter of E. O'Brien, C.S.

OWENS—Sept. 19, at Jullunder, Helen Margaret, the beloved wife of E. Ffrench Owens, Esq., 100th Regiment.

OWENS—Sept. 20, at Jullunder, the only son of E. Ffrench Owens, Esq., 100th Regiment, aged 23 days.

POWER—Sept. 18, at Lahore, Louisa Bath Power.

ROBERTS—Sept. 18, at Lucknow, the infant son of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Roberts.

ROGER—Sept. 17, Gerge Rogers, solicitor, Calcutta, aged 51 years.

SCOTT—Oct. 6, Helen Robina, daughter of Charles James and Emily Scott, at Ceylon, aged 10 months.

STOCKLEY—Sept. 14, at Murree, Margaret, the beloved wife of Capt. C. M. Stockley, 9th Regiment.

THOMPSON—Aug. 26, Henry John, son of H. M. Thompson, M.I.C.E., at Larkham, Upper Sind, aged 19 months.

WARNER—Sept. 7, Robert William, son of the late Isaac Warner, at Calcutta, aged 21.

WADE—Sept. 13, at Kurrachee, Hilder Jane, the child of Charlotte and Thomas Wade, aged 1 year and 2 months.

WHITEHEAD—Sept. 26, at Valentine Lodge, Puna, Catherine

Florence, youngest daughter of the late Philip Whitehead, Esq., aged 20 years.

WILLIAMS—Sept. 19, at Dinapore, Fanny Leonora, the wife of E. de C. Williams, deputy postmaster-general, Behar, aged 37.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

MADRAS.—Sept. 18.—Str. El Dorado, Calcutta.—19. Str. Flamingo, London; Reigate, Negapatam.—20. Str. Chinsura, Calcutta; Inveravon, Port Natal; str. Malwa, Calcutta; Kingdom of Saxony, London.—21. Str. Africa, Bombay; str. Queen Victoria, Calcutta.—23. Str. Mirzapore, Southampton; str. Almora, London.—25. Str. Clive, Rangoon; str. Colaba, Rang. on.—26. Str. Meinam, Calcutta; Duguey Trouin, False Point.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 19. C. of Sutherland, Newport; str. Puttialla, Bussorah; Hope, Mauritius.—20. str. Trinacria, Cyprus; Kilkerran, Cyprus; Africa, Zanzibar; Grassmere, Cardiff.—21. Dee, Mauritius; str. Borrowdale, Calcutta; British Ambassador, Shields; str. Afghan Liverpool.—22. Esther Roy, Liverpool; Harmony, Jeddah; str. Dushier, Madras.—24. Str. Lombardy, Southampton.—26. Str. Akola, Kurrachee; Fatal Mobarac, Mozambique.—27. Str. Humbert, Moulmein; Fleur-de-Lis, London.

HOME.—Oct. 11.—Str. City of Venice, Calcutta; Loch Fyne, Calcutta; Marmon, Gopalpore.—12. Sarmitan, Madras.—13. Str. Manora, Calcutta; Josefe, Singapore.—14. Loch Ness, Calcutta; Rotheay Bay, Rangoon; Bren'da, Calcutta; Albergo Gentili, Rangoon; Khersene, Birnipatam; Daphne, Rangoon.—15. British Duke, Calcutta; str. Galatea, Calcutta.—17. Str. Poonah, Bombay, &c.; Callirhoe, Calcutta; Surrey, Rangoon; Quaker City, Bassin; str. Tenasserim, Rangoon.—19. Pleiades, Calcutta; Onward, Tuticorin.

### DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 15. Strs. Madras, Euphrates, and El Dorado.—16. Strs. Bengala and Queen Victoria; Jura and Star of Germany.—17. St. Monan, Carpathian, City of Athens, and Ganges.—18. Strs. Arratoon Apar, Malwa, Coryola, and Tellance.—23. Strs. Gannet and Melnam.—24. Strs. Chancellor and Sir John Lawrence; Loch Linnhe, Newcastle, Accrington, St. Marnock, Belfast, British Sovereign, and Cingalese.

MADRAS.—Sept. 18. Fisherie, Marseilles.—20. S. El Dorado, London; Dupuy de Lome, Marseilles.—21. S. Malwa, Southampton.—22. S. Chinsura, Bombay and S. P.; Henry Miller, Colombo; Her Majesty, London.—23. Str. Africa, Calcutta and N. Ports.—24. P. and O. str. Mirzapore, Calcutta; str. Almora, Calcutta.—25. Str. Pachumba, Rangoon.—26. Str. Colaba, Negapatam; str. Meriam, Pundy.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 20. Cambridge, Moulmein; str. Poona, Southampton.—21. Str. Canara, Calcutta; str. Rajpootana, Coast and Calcutta.—22. Str. Italia, Liverpool; 23. Str. Vingoria, Kurrachee; H.M.S. Tamar, England.—24. Contest, Moulmein; Morning Star, Chittagong; str. Goa, Calcutta; str. Osyth, Calcutta.—26. Wiltshire, Moulmein; Sierra Madrona, Rangoon; str. Cocoda, Persian Gulf.—27. Str. Hutton, London; str. Macedonia, Calcutta.—21. Emili-n Marie, Mauritius; str. Oorn, Cutch; str. Pemba, Calcutta; str. Cella, Liverpool.

HOME.—Oct. 10. Str. Wilton, Kurrachee.—11. Vernon, Calcutta; Dyanest Dubrovacki, Singapore.—12. Str. Anglia, Bombay; str. City of Canterbury, Calcutta; Larnaca, Calcutta; Leading Wind, Rangoon; Penthesilia, Calcutta; str. Cyphreus, Singapore; Edeline, Singapore; str. Shoay la Yaung, Rangoon.—13. Dorothea, Singapore; str. Dorunda, Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Hero, Singapore; Vero F. Manilla; Catolico, E. ngoon; Antares, Singapore.—14. Lucile, Bombay; str. Lumley Castle, Bombay.—15. Lucile, Calcutta; Dunscore, Singapore.—16. Victoria, Bombay; str. Achilles, Penang; Thomasina M'Clellan, Calcutta; Jacobine, Penang; Philosopher, Calcutta.—17. County of Carnarvon, Cape Town; str. Australia, Calcutta, &c.; Japara, Batavia; Galatea, Bombay; Tilehurst, Bombay; Esperanza, Mauritius; Larnaca, Calcutta.

### VESSELS SPOKEN AT SEA.

Peveril of the Peak, for Pondicherry, Sept. 13, 14 N., 25 W.  
Russia, for Madras, Sept. 12, 12 N., 25 W.  
Mikado, for Shanghai, Sept. 12, 13 N., 28 W.  
Bay of Biscay, for Rangoon, 10 N., 25 W.  
Hoorah, for Calcutta, Sept. 6, 13 N., 26 W.  
Rajmahal, for Calcutta, Sept. 1, 8 N., 24 W.  
Marmion, from Ganjam, Sept. 7, 15 N., 27 W.; 154 days out.  
Ben Macdui, for Calcutta, Sept. 26, 41 N., 15 W.  
Star of Scotia, for Calcutta, Oct. 6, 48 N., 8 W.  
Bencleuch, for Calcutta, Aug. 29, 19 S., 32 W.  
Cape Verde, from Calcutta, July 15, 10 N., 25 W.  
Rajpoot, from Cochin, Aug. 5, 24 N., 53 W.  
Noma, from Calcutta, Sept. 18, 16 N., 30 W.  
City of Lucknow, for Calcutta, Sept. 16, 1 S., 24 W.  
B. Webster, from Bassin, Aug. 12, 29 S., 40 E.  
Cambay, from Calcutta, Aug. 12, 29 S., 40 E.  
Ester, from Bassin, June 22, 4 N., 92 E.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

CALCUTTA.—Sept. 15. Per Ethiopia from Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Farrell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. W. P. Nair, Mr. M. Carleton, Mr. Briggs, and eleven deck. Sept. 17. Per Umballa from Rangoon.—Mr. C. B. Coure, Dr. Omerta, Mr. and Mrs. De Minix, Mr. H. D. Gray, Mr. Cohen. Sept. 17. Per Arabia from Singapore.—Capt. A. Nulne, Mr. Collins, Mr. Gillam, three natives second class. Sept. 23. Per Chanda from Bombay.—Capt. Powis. Sept. 23. Per Madras from Kyook Phycu.—Capt. and Mrs. Butler, two children and five servants, Colonel Sladen and three servants, Mr. C. J. O'Donoghue and one servant, Mr. J. R. Russel, Rev. S. Myers. Sept. 24. Per Satara from Port Blair.—Mr. U. R. Cooksey, Mr. F. C. Fleury, and Lieut. Mends, 89th Regiment.

BOMBAY.—Sept. 24. Per P. and O. Co.'s ss. Lombardy from Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Vyse, Mr. S. Mecklenburgh, Mr. W. Cook, Mr. P. W. Stanley, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. W. A. Simmonds, Mr. J. Allan, Mr. R. M'Killop, Mr. and Mrs. M'Pherson, Mr. and Mrs. Pike and infant, Mrs. Middleton and three children, Mr. J. D. Fleming, Dr. D. R. Thomson, and Mr. Wallace. From Venice.—Mr. J. Ryan, Mr. L. W. King, Mr. Otto Weylandt, Mr. B. Lee, Mr. H. H. Sheppard, Mr. J. H. Corville, Mr. and Mrs. Finlayson, Mr. M. Breslau, and Mr. M. Neuberger. From Brindisi.—Mr. J. T. Southey, Mr. T. B. King, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. H. Galloway. From Suez.—Mr. C. J. S. Faulder. From Aden.—Mr. A. Adam.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

CALCUTTA.—Per ss. Malwa, Sept. 18. for Madras—Mr. John Aikman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Day and child, Mr. C. H. Reilly, Hon. G. H. P. Evans, and Mr. W. H. Johnstone. For Brindisi: Lieutenant-Colonel W. Cabell. For Venice: Mr. Donald Macleay. For Southampton: Mr. W. H. O. Russell, Mr. J. T. Brewis, and Mr. L. H. Neill.

BOMBAY.—Per P. and O. Company's ss. Poona, for Southampton.—Sept. 27. Mr. Keary and Mr. Jas. Cocker. For Brindisi.—Mr. R. Carstairs, Mr. W. C. Bannerjee, Mr. C. Gregory, Mr. Gillon, and Dr. Roberts. Per P. and O. Co.'s ss. Sumatra, for Southampton, Sept. 30.—Mr. Joseph Wareham, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gray and infant, Mr. J. E. Yates, Mr. R. White, and Mr. J. Narcross. For Brindisi.—Mr. A. Watt. For Venice.—Mr. M'Pherson, Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett, and Major Henderson. For Aden.—Mr. J. P. Casey.

Per Bokhara, from Southampton, Oct. 10.—For Bombay: Miss Clarkson, Mrs. W. E. Currie, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss L. Becker, Mrs. E. Hall, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Badham, Mrs. A. Anderson, Miss Inglis, Mr. W. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Davidson, Mrs. F. W. E. Rowcroft and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. R. Evans, Mr. Guss, Mrs. Carter, Mr. R. M. Downie, Miss Pohl, Mr. Foster, Capt. Bridges, Mrs. C. A. Turner, Mr. Crowley, Capt. C. Graham, Hon. G. Vernon, Mr. M. K. Dawson, Capt. Duthey, Capt. Leach.

Per Mongolia, from Venice, 18th Oct.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, the Bishop of Madras, Mrs. Gell, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. M'George, Col. J. Croton, Capt. Waterhouse, Mr. J. Smyth, Miss Steele, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Finckle, Mr. E. Walker, Mr. Ralph. From Brindisi, Oct. 21, for Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Godby, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Forest, Mr. J. P. Thomas, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mrs. R. H. Pawsey, Miss

Spear, Miss Vere, two Misses Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgemann, Mr. Moffitt, Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. A. Penny, Miss Penny, Mr. H. A. Ackworth, Mr. C. Vincent, Mr. H. A. F. Smyth, Mr. Horsley, Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Mr. A. Tyler, Mr. J. A. Wadn, Lady Brown, Master Eckford, Mr. Palmer, Mr. C. Jackson, Lieut.-General Utterton, Lady Meade, Col. Williams, Mr. E. G. Stewart, Major Lance, Mr. E. Darlington, Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Church, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. L. Hall, Miss Hall, Mr. W. Thompson.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### OCTOBER 24.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Deedes, Mrs. E. Pcsinquet, Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mrs. R. E. Egerton, Miss and Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Galpine, Col. Gulliver, Capt. and Mrs. Wylie, Miss Holmwood, Miss Walaby, Mr. E. S. Reynolds, Rev. — Sampson, Mr. Aldis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart, Mr. F. M. Smith, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Stockley, Col. C. Minchin, Mr. Fedden, Mrs. Medley, Lieut. Farquhar, Mr. Fu ton, Miss Fulton, Mr. L. Taylor, Mr. Monteith, Mrs. Moir, Mr. Butler, Capt. King, Miss Bignold, Mr. and Miss Cooper.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. Plowden, Mr. R. A. Walters, Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Mr. Berger, Mr. R. A. Currie and nephew, Major McMullin, Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Chennett, Mr. Eales, Mr. Carthew, Miss Graham, Mr. F. F. Hamilton, Mr. K. Finlay, Mr. and Miss Moule, and Mr. Blackburn.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. W. Osborne and child, Co. Watson, Mr. Morris, Mr. Bell, Capt. Saunders, Mr. E. Jefferson, Mrs. Crockett and child, Mr. W. Iker, Mr. Nicol, Surg. Major and Mrs. H. W. Graham, Mrs. H. Dear, Mr. G. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Lewis, Miss Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. W. M. Gasper, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, Mr. Llybourn, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. G. R. Davies, Mr. W. Leckie, Mr. A. W. Brind, Mr. F. G. Davison, Mr. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Dr. and Mrs. Whishaw, Mr. Groves, Mr. G. Gregory, and Col. Fraser.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. Atkinson.  
SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. and Miss Mosley, Mr. H. P. Mosley, Mrs. and Miss Glassford, Mrs. Foote and five daughters, Miss Maxted, and Mr. Prescott.

VENICE TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. C. H. Mounsey, and Mr. A. D. Watson.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. C. Lowell, Mr. Hertsch, and Mr. Money.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Mrs. Tuck.

#### OCTOBER 31.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Miss M. Bignold, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Mr. G. F. Robertson, Mr. D. J. Paterson, Mrs. McIntosh and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Penstone, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. H. F. Foster, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch and child, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. E. Cowie, Mrs. Alexander and child.

BRINDISI TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Melville.

VENICE TO CALCUTTA.—Mr. Renny.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Gen. Barry, Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Kempster and two daughters, Miss T. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and child, Mr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. and Miss Thomason, Miss Edwards, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Mr. and Miss Dunba, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson, Mr. A. D. Watson, Mr. Thomas, Capt. Heavyside, Col. Scott, Mr. Tickell, Mr. Minchin, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Bryce, Mr. A. Harvey, Rev. J. C. Stuart, Prof. Cooke.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Dr. A. Porter, Mr. M. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prince, Lieut. Wylie, Mrs. Hore, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Col. Pritchard, Col. Kettlewell, and Major F. J. Smith.

SUEZ TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Clerk.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MADRAS.—Mrs. F. Beeching and Mr. J. N. Atkinson.

VENICE TO MADRAS.—Mr. C. H. Mounsey and Col. J. F. Fischer.

BRINDISI TO MADRAS.—Mr. Bradley.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SUEZ.—Mrs. Scott's three children.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HONG KONG.—Capt. Cairns and Mr. Foster.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Mr. and Mrs. Heathcote, Lieut. Chapman, Mr. Peacock, Mrs. Mackintosh, Surgeon Major Coleshaw, Mrs. Anderson and child.

SOUTHAMPTON TO CEYLON.—Mrs. F. Bois and child, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. Fraser, Mr. R. S. Fraser, and Mr. J. W. Campbell.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE.—Mrs. W. F. Stevenson and children and Mrs. Geiger.

SUEZ TO SINGAPORE.—Mr. Cross.

SOUTHAMPTON TO ADEW.—Mr. C. W. Hamilton.

BRINDISI TO ADEW.—Major Goodfellow.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Delm, Mr. R. J. Moss, Mr. J. A. King and family.

SOUTHAMPTON TO MALTA.—Mrs. Corrie, Mrs. Watson, Miss Simpson, and Lieut. Allen.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.—Rev. H. C. Deans, Mr. Duffield.

VENICE TO SYDNEY.—Mr. Brown.

SUEZ TO YOKOHAMA.—Messrs. Reid, Lord Clarence Paget.

#### NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Major Ommoney, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Young, Mr. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, Miss H. Newington, Miss Innocent, Miss Fitzgibbon, Mr. D. Hughes, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Knox Hill, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mrs. French and two daughters, Rev. Shepherd, Rev. — Lewis, Miss Whitcombe, Col. Baugh, Miss Thornton, Miss Glover, Mrs. Galloway and child, Dr. and Mrs. O'Leary and child, Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mrs. Robert Tyndall and children, Col. Carnell, Mrs. Galloway, Messrs. Wagentruber.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Giffilan, Mr. and Mrs. P. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, Mrs. Farran, Dr. Barry, Mrs. and Miss Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Raikes, Mr. J. H. Forbes.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Rev. — and Mrs. Squires, Surg.-Major Turnbull, Mr. Happel.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. T. Musgrave.

FROM ADEW.—The Bishop of Bombay.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Hon. P. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Boucherett, Miss Bissard, Mrs. Corbett, and Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley.

FOR MALTA.—Lady Borton, Mr. and Miss Borton.

FOR ZANZIBAR.—Lieut. Oulless.

#### NOVEMBER 14.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Maclean and child, Mr. H. Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mrs. B. Smith, Lady Hill, Mr. S. Apar, Miss Scott, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Gaye, Dr. W. Helmao.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. Marchetti, Hon. and Mrs. Birch.

FOR MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mr. L. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Verinde, Col. G. W. Cox, Mr. Larmine, Mr. Cockerell.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. F. S. Otter.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hilson, Miss A. Keene, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Forsyth, From Venice: Mr. Goodall and child, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mrs. C. A. Moore, Mr. Cheatham. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. R. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. A. Ross.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Dr. and Mrs. S. Andrews and child, Mr. Eays, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Kirby, Mrs. Hill, two Misses Hill, Rev. — and Mrs. Yale and children. From Venice: Alderman and Mrs. Moulray, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. Ronald.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Sillifant.

FOR GLENELG.—Mr. D. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Storrie.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. Lark.

FOR MALTA.—Mr. Chatfield and family.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—September 27, 1878.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	...	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs. 100 96 to 12
4½ per Cent. 1878	...	...	Sa. Rs. 100	100 12 to 101
4 per Cent.	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	95 12 to 96
4½ per Cent. 1872	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	95 14 to 96
5½ per Cent. 1859-6	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	nominal.

EXCHANGE.		On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.		Rs.	100	0 to 109	8
6 per Cent. 1864	(1884)	...	110	0	...
6 per Cent. 1865	(1885)	...	110	0	...
6 per Cent. 1866	(1886)	...	110	0 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1867	(1887)	...	111	0 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1870	(1890)	...	113	0 to 113	8
6 per Cent. 1872	(1892)	...	113	8 to 114	8
5 per Cent. 1878	(1908)	...	103	0 to 104	0

JOINT-STOCK SHARES		Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Aggra Bank (Limited)	...	10	120	—
Assam Tea Company	...	200	700	to
Bank of Bengal	...	500	730	727½
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	130	193	125
Bengal Coal Company	...	1000	1375	1400
Coal Company	...	1440	440	445
Cachar Tea Company	...	200	167	to
Ditto (Contributory)	...	500	650	to
Calcutta Central Press Company	...	100	175	70
Calcutta Docking Company	...	700	175	180
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	200	137	138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	...	500	Fr.	to
Delhi and London Bank Shares	...	250	160	162
E. B. Indigo Company	...	100	15	16
East Indian Railway Company	...	£20 or	218	300 to 305
East India Tea Company	...	100	64	65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	£20 or	218	295 to
Equitable Coal Company	...	250	218	220
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	250	190	to
Holta Tea Company	...	Rs. 100	85	to
Howra Docking Company	...	500	125	130
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	1000	1430	to
Lower Assam Tea Company	...	£6½	35	36
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	500	470	480
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	£12½	118	to
Simla Bank	...	500	480	to
Union Steam Tug Company	...	250	198	199
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	£10	55	56

FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.		To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton	...	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linsed	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute	...	2 0 0 to 2 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—September 18, 1878.

EXCHANGES		Credit to 6 months	Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	at 3 months	at sight
Bank Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sovereigns	...	...	...	...	...	...
BANK OF MADRAS.		Bank Shares	...	...	...	...
PRICE OF BULLION		Sovereigns	...	...	...	...
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		3½ per Cent. Loan	...	...	...	...
4½ per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½ per Cent. New Loan	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—September 30, 1878.

MUNICIPAL LOAN		6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	...	Market Rate 118 Nominal
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	Rs. —
"	...	Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...
"	...	Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...
"	...	" 1842-43	...	...
"	...	" 1854-55	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878	...	...	...	...
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	...
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee 19
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	19
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	18-12
EXCHANGES.		On London Banks Bills	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	1s. 8 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	1s. 8 7-16d. Dt.
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.		Aggra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	148
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 90
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	...	...	...	575
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000 paid up)	...	...	...	1,400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 975
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	325
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 525
Colaba Spinning Company	...	Rs. 960
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1,125
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	112
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	Rs. 1,120
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	292
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	800
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	717½ xd
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	715 xd
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	Rs. 1,975
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1,203
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 775
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 37-4-4)	...	Rs. 3 dis

## LONDON.—October 21, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.		Sa. R.	90	91
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	...	Actual sales.	77 78
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	...	...	77 78
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	...	...	77 78
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs.	72 73
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	...	1,000 as	72 73
3½ per Cent. 1853-54	...	...	equiva-	72 73
4½ per Cent. 1854-55	...	...	lent to	72 73
4½ per Cent. of 1870	...	...	...	72 73
4½ per Cent. of 1872	...	...	...	72 73
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	...	...	£100.	78 79

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

60 days' sight.		30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo	...	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore	...	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong	...	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai	...	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std.	...	...	51½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	53½d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	59d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1880	...	101½ to 102
	India 4 per Cent.	...	98 to 99
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884	...	99½ to 100
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.	...	30s. to 10s. dis.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.	...	30s. to 10s. dis.
RAILWAYS.			
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111 to 113
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 120
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures	100	to
Stock	East Indian	100	123 to 125
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 117
20	Ditto (new)	14	to
20	Ditto	10	to
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	105 to
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	109 to 111
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	110 to 112
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	to
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	112 to 113
	Ditto Debentures	99	to 101
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	108 to 110
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 111
20	Ditto	£2 8s.	to
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway	97	to 99
BANKS.			
10	Aggra (Limited)	all	10 to 11
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 23
25	Delhi and London	all	to
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years	all	89 to
25	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	35 to 37
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10	Eastern (Limited)	all	7 to 7½ xd
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	all	6½ to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9 to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph	all	16½ to 16½
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	52 to 57
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam	£6 5s.	to
10	Upper Assam	10	2½ to 4
30	Assam Tea Company	20	61 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4½ to 5½
5	Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	10 to 12
5	Ditto, New	4	3 to 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8½ to 8½ dis.
20	Darjeeling (Limited)	all	21½ to 22½
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	98 to 103
10	Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½
50	Nerbudda Coal	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37 to 39
25	Ditto, New 1867	20	7 to 5 dis.
12½	National of India Land	all	to
20	Suez Canal	all	21½ to
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100	all	65 to 67
	Budge Budge, Rs. 100	all	80 to 90
	Gouppore Jute, Rs. 100	all	90 to 91
	Howrah, Rs. 100	all	70 to 72





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LONDON, OCTOBER 28, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.]

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail, owing to the heavy storm in the Channel, did not reach London till Saturday afternoon, bringing the latest advices from Bombay, October 7; Allahabad and Madras, October 5; Calcutta, October 4.

THE report of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Sept. 24 is as follows:—In Madras general prospects remain favourable; unseasonable rain has fallen in South Kanara, and in Malabar it has continued to be excessive. In Godavery and Tanjore some damage has been caused by floods. The number—98,738—on relief works shows the slight increase of 169; but the number—58,574—gratuitously relieved exhibits a decrease of 1,944. In Mysore the crops are progressing well and prices are still falling. The numbers on relief works again show a decrease, and there is also now a diminution in the number receiving gratuitous relief. In the Bombay Presidency the Sind floods are subsiding, the crops have been somewhat damaged by excessive rain in parts of Guzerat, the Deccan, Kanara, and Konkan, but prospects are on the whole good. With the exception of *jowar* in the southern districts and Nimar, the prospects of the *kharif* crops in the central provinces are generally good; the harvesting of the lesser millets has commenced; high prices still prevail, and cholera is increasing in Wardha, but is said to be decreasing elsewhere, though it is still present in many districts. Excessive rainfall continues in Berar, and is injuring crops in the lowlands. In Central India, notwithstanding the continuance of heavy rain in Malwa, prospects are fair; elsewhere they continue favourable. Cholera has been sharp in Gwalior, but is now abating. Prospects in Rajputana are generally satisfactory, but more rain is needed at Ulwur and Bickaneer. Nearly all the districts of Bengal have received rain during the week, but more is wanted in a few places. In parts of Bengal proper the winter rice on low lands has suffered from heavy rain and flood, and in West Manbhoom insects have greatly injured the autumn crops; general prospects, however, remain favourable. Prospects in Assam are promising. In Burma prospects have improved everywhere, with the exception of a part of the Henzada and Prome districts, and Thayetmyo. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh, and also in the Punjab, prospects continue good.

THE reports of the public health for the week ending Sept. 24 are:—In Sind fever prevalent in Shikarpur; in Guzerat, public health good in Ahmedabad; cholera in parts of Broach; and fever in Ahmed and Ankleswar; in Khandesh, cholera cases, 65; deaths, 30; in Puna and district, 13 deaths; 62 in Ahmednagar; 8 in Satara; cholera subsiding in Dharwar; in Kanara fever and dysentery prevalent; also in Wadhwan; and 44 deaths in Baroda. Bengal: health good in Backergunge; in 24-Pergunnahs, much fever; and Yessore much sickness; in Pubna, health good; in Maldah, fever prevalent, and in Lohardugga; also with cholera in Sarun; and with many deaths from dysentery in Singhbhoom; cholera in Hooghly and Gya, but diminishing in Hazaribagh; in Balasore, a bad outbreak of rinderpest among cattle; in Punjab, the usual autumn fever is general. In Central Provinces, cholera increasing in Wardha, and decreasing in other districts. In Arakan, no cholera; a few cases in Rangoon; 32 in Prome and district; in Tenasserim, health good. Central India: cholera has been sharp in Gwalior, but abating. Rajputana: fever prevailed in Bickaneer, Meywar, Tonk, and Jeypore; and severe at Ajmere and Ulwur.

A REPORT from Allahabad states, under date Oct. 5 ult.:—"All the crops along the line from Bombay to here in prime condition, and, if no rain falls, the cotton will be

ready for ginning next month. The *jowari* is damaged here and there, but generally bumper crops are expected."

THE telegraphic weather reports, which were at first only sanctioned experimentally for three months, have now been sanctioned permanently, and more satisfactory arrangements are being made by Mr. Elliott for their continuance.

THE mail news as to the Afghan crisis is necessarily old, the chief contribution to our knowledge being the informal plebiscite, so to speak, by the voices of the English and native press in favour of measures of punishment for the past and coercion of the Ameer for the future. The most prevalent idea is that Candahar will be occupied, as affording good winter quarters. The *Times'* correspondent in yesterday's telegram says:—"There can be no doubt that the despatch of a few regiments of English troops would prove of incalculable moral effect at the present time. The feudatories have all exhibited the utmost possible loyalty, but there can be no reasonable ground for concealing the fact that they, in a great measure, regard the present issue as a momentous struggle for pre-eminence between Russia and England. The despatch of Indian troops to Malta evoked a curiously profound throb of loyalty throughout the whole of India, and the reason was that India was made to feel, for the first time, that she was an essential ingredient of strength in the Imperial policy. If, now that a serious Indian war is threatening, England were, in her turn, at once to send English troops in support of India, the belief would be at once created that English sympathy and English resources were being dealt out with a liberal hand, while the prestige and power of the Indian Government would be almost infinitely increased. The condition of the political atmosphere is at present highly satisfactory, as is evidenced by the enthusiastic manner in which the Punjab feudatories have come forward with proffers of service. The Rajahs of Puteela, Jheend, Narbah, Kapoorthulla, and Fureedkote have each and all placed their troops at the disposal of the Government for active service wheresoever required. The Nawab of Bhawalpore has not only offered his troops, but the whole resources of his State, and has made a pressing request to be allowed to take the field in person. In addition to these offers, requests for service are stated to have poured in from numerous chiefs of lesser dignity from all parts of the Punjab. The Viceroy is said to have heartily welcomed the proposals, and to entertain a scheme for utilising a contingent formed from these forces. The existing feeling among all the native troops, the Sikhs especially, is most enthusiastic. It is reported that the Lalpoora Mohmands, whose chief is father-in-law to Yakoob Khan, and controls a territory extending north and west of the Khyber Pass, have taken the British side against the Ameer. The border tribes assembled at Ali Musjid are reported to have been dispersed, sickness having broken out among the Ameer's troops. The latter have failed to punish the Afridis, and in one instance only were they enabled successfully to burn a Zakha Khel village, but little or no harm beyond. The Khan, with his family, have been compelled since to seek protection in Peshawur. It would have appeared at one time as if Shere Ali contemplated making a hostile raid on Peshawur. His advanced troops marched within four miles of Jumrood. The garrison at that time was very weak, but it has now been greatly strengthened, and is well able to repel any hostile advance. A party of the guides have lately made a successful reconnaissance up the Khyber Pass. They succeeded in reaching the top of a hill within three miles of Ali Musjid. They report that Ali Musjid is defended with eleven guns. A large camp will shortly be formed of 6,000 troops at Hassan Abdal, under General Maude, commander of the reserve of the Peshawur force. The latest telegraphic news from Mooltan states that arrangements for General Biddulph's force are approaching completion. Six months' supplies will be forwarded by the end of October. The advance force will be enabled to make a forward movement if required by the end of November. The road to Quetta is quiet. The Khan of Khelat is quite prepared to render every assistance to facilitate the march of troops



for Quetta. Preparations to concentrate General Stewart's force at Mithun Kote are being made. Colonel Sankey is engaged in surveying the river 50 miles above Sukkur. Major St. John proceeds to Quetta at once on political duty. A telegraphic office has been opened at May, in the Upper Bolan Pass, 38 miles from Quetta. The first convoy of commissariat stores, consisting of about 6,000 camels, has started. A railway is to be immediately constructed from Khanpoor, on the Indus Valley Railway, to Chachar, in order to expedite the passage of troops. The Government of India will make Lahore its headquarters during the coming winter, and the Foreign Office has received orders to form a camp there. Sir Neville Chamberlain exercises a general supervision over the military preparations, and will not return yet to Madras. At home it is understood that instructions have been sent out for an advance upon Candahar and Ali Musjid, which places will be occupied as winter quarters, for which purpose the former is well suited; but that no further movement will take place till the spring.

THE St. Petersburg press has declared that the real purpose of General Stolietoff's mission was to tie England's hands on the Bosphorus, and that Russia must help Shere Ali to "defend the passes," on the maintenance of which depends the "to be or not to be" of our (Russian) position in Asia. Two years ago Colonel Veniutoff described the Ameer as "a vassal of England in whose hands it was dangerous to leave Badakshan, Kunduz, and Balkh." Eleven years ago the same Ameer wrote to the Munshi of the British Government: "Your Government are great people." "If occasion should arise to require any service performed in this direction, God willing it shall be done." Now the Ameer is the ally of Russia, and, according to the Peace Society and some other English politicians, an independent prince, whose exclusive fastidiousness we are bound to respect. He has requited us as Afsal Khan in 1866 requited Lord Lawrence, whose letters he transmitted to Tashkent, and declared the Russians to be his real and only friends. We must take security for the future, and, if needs be, fight, at the present, to protect our millions of Indian subjects from the intrigues and invasions which may be deemed needful to secure Russian interests in Central Asia and on the Bosphorus. It may, however, be hoped that this necessity will be averted, and that Russia will yield to the united counsels of England, France, and Austria. Our envoy will probably set out this week for Paris and Vienna bearing with him an ultimatum as regards the Eastern Question to be presented to the Court of St. Petersburg.

THE disturbances in Seistan, on the Perso-Afghan frontier, in which England is bound to intervene in terms of the Treaty of 1857, concluded just after the last Persian war, will, in the first instance, be dealt with by the Foreign Office at home. A Berlin telegram says the Persian Government is moving troops for its suppression. Persia announces her neutrality in the Afghan quarrel, and would like Germany to act as arbitrator.

A TELEGRAM, of which the following is a copy, was received on October 25 at the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley:—"Have just visited 42nd and 71st Regiments; both in capital spirits and in good health; the men well fed; those in hospital are nearly all very slight cases. All sick doing well. Hutting going on satisfactorily. Climate extremely pleasant now; no rain of importance yet." The First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretary for War have sailed from Naples in the *Himalaya*, en route for Cyprus.

THE importance, or rather necessity, of constructing a permanent bridge over the Indus is urged by the *Pioneer*, as without it our military position beyond that river must remain very defective. In the cold season, from October to May, the river is spanned by a bridge of about forty boats at Attock, which serves for the support of Nowshera and Peshawur: and another of about thirty boats at Khushalghur, for Kohat. If in order, these bridges are adequate for the movement of troops towards the frontier, but are necessarily liable to damage by sudden floods;

thus last winter the bridge at Attock was carried away, and it took three days for six ferry-boats to transport one British infantry regiment. Pontooning, except when the water is very low, would be extremely difficult, as the anchors would not hold in the hard slate bed, and the current at Attock runs sometimes sixteen or eighteen miles an hour.

TOUCHING the present communications and supplies, a Rawul Pindi correspondent says that the boat bridges at Kushalghur and Nowshera have been restored, and an attempt made to put up that Attock; but a crate collided with the bridge, and carried away the superstructure, with the loss of a few lives. The breaches in the Punjab Railway, caused by the overflow of the Benye and Beas, were repaired, and the line was fit for traffic on 3rd inst. The Government have issued orders for the railway between Jhelum and Rawul Pindi to be completed in three months, which is considered almost an impossibility. Stores were being daily forwarded from Allahabad arsenal to Mooltan and Kohat, but delay was experienced by the prevalence of fever at Ferozepur, where the arsenal workmen were all disabled; the latest reports stated the fever to be abating, but it was severe at Amritsur.

GREAT indignation is felt by the officers and men of the Bombay Army at the composition of the force detailed to advance on Quetta, and the appropriation of command and staff by the Bengal Army. The Sind frontier has always been guarded by Bombay troops, and the Bombay journals maintain that the force which is to proceed to Quetta should be chiefly composed of Bombay troops instead of only one brigade being furnished from that Presidency, and that the command and staff appointments should have been bestowed on the officers of the Bombay Army. The neglect of their displaying this "generous spirit" is called a blot on the otherwise carefully matured arrangements of the authorities at Simla.

THE departure of Sir Charles W. D. Staveley, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Presidency, has called forth from the *Bombay Gazette* a eulogium which must have been well deserved. Not only the directly military duties pertaining to his office are particularised as having been diligently discharged, but his Excellency's deep interest in the formation of a volunteer corps for Bombay is recorded. Of minor but important matters concerning the welfare of the soldiers, it is to Sir Charles's honour that he "has identified himself with the soldiers' amusements and pastimes," while the education of the native army and of the sons and daughters of the soldiers has been taken up warmly by the Chief, assisted by Lady Staveley, who, "ever foremost in works of usefulness and charity, established in her own compound a native school for boys and girls. A scheme for the reorganisation of the native army, proposed by the retiring Chief, must await our next issue. We have now only room to quote our contemporary's words:—"It is to us a pleasure as well as a duty to echo the testimony and deliberate judgment of the officers and men of this army as a whole, that the retiring Chief carries with him from the shores of Hindustan a large amount of good wishes. Nor do we exaggerate the general opinion entertained regarding his Excellency's services when we add that every branch of the combatant departments, as well as the civil-military establishments, exhibit to-day marked improvement; and that the tenure of office by the late Chief closes with honour after an administration of success."

GRAVE charges are being made against the Government of the Maharajah of Kashmir in respect to the management of the famine which is at present causing extreme suffering in that territory. An up-country newspaper contains a statement that the sole aim of the Maharajah's Government is to employ the famine as a means of enriching itself (by buying up all the grain procurable and retailing it at enormous prices), and that its "only pronounced action has been to prevent public or private charity from selling grain at reasonable rates." We learn that Dr.

Scully, late Presidency surgeon Nepar<sup>1</sup>, has been deputed by the Government of India to inquire into the matter.

THE fears of an outbreak at Mandalay, arising out of confusion consequent on the old King's death and possible disputes among the thirty-six princes who might claim the throne, are fully described in the Rangoon papers. Additional guards were sent to Bhamo and Mandalay to protect the residencies, built of teak and enclosed by bamboo palisades, which are really indefensible, and the Irrawaddy gunboat, with a reinforcement of fifty marines, was ordered up the river, but hitherto all has been quiet.

THE probabilities of troubles at Mandalay, which may render necessary the peacemaking interference of the authorities of British Burma, are much exercising the Indian journals. A useful suggestion is thrown out by the *Englishman*, which points out that the shortest sea and land route combined is from Calcutta to Akyab, which might be done in thirty-six hours fast steaming, and a railway or trunk road from Akyab to Mandalay, 200 miles as the crow flies. The opinions of the officers who have served in the hill tracts of Arakan go to show that "they are not aware of any difficulties which would surpass the skill of our railway engineers, the Yomadong Hills notwithstanding. The plan savours very plainly of a hankering after the annexation of Burma, which would doubtless result upon any internecine conflict in that kingdom, and, however distasteful to the Woots, would probably confer real benefits on the gentle and industrious Burmese population. But a more desirable state of things is what yesterday's telegram announces, the attitude of the new king and his Ministers towards the British Government is infinitely more conciliatory than in the last reign.

THE Bishop of Calcutta narrowly escaped being robbed by a gang of *dacoits* (highway thieves) while travelling through Maharajah Scindia's territory on a visitation tour. The driver of his lordship's camel carriage and another servant were severely beaten, and the robbers then turned their attention towards the carriage, the inmates of which they prodded with their pointed sticks through the iron air gratings, placing them, as the chaplain describes it, in a "ludicrous and disagreeable position." The rogues, however, decamped suddenly, it is supposed because they found from the voices of the bishop and his chaplain that there were Englishmen inside, and concluded from this that the occupants would be well armed.

A GOVERNMENT minute on a test census taken in Mysore, with a view to ascertaining the famine mortality, has been published. Mr. Elliott, the famine commissioner, considers that 1,100,000 out of a population of 5,207,074 represents the loss caused by the famine; a loss of 50,000 may have been due to diminution of births. The chief commissioner, Mr. Gordon, does not assume a higher figure than 700,000 from the mortality from all causes during the famine.

THE pressure of the famine in Madras, which is causing even the well-to-do classes to sell or hypothecate their lands, can be gauged by the statistics furnished in the report of the Registration Department. The number of registrations for '77-78 amounted to 289,059, being 38,183 in excess of '76-77, the largest increase being found in the worst famine districts, North Arcot showing 61.8 per cent. The sales exceeded those of the previous year by 10,578, and the mortgages by 21,567. The transactions in which the value was stated amounted to Rs. 54,67,244, being 71 lakhs in excess of the previous year, and the value of lands sold or mortgaged exhibits an increase of 55 lakhs. Lands, however, frequently change hands for value without any other formality than a transfer of the puttah in the collector's book. The financial results showed receipts Rs. 4,45,681, and expenditure Rs. 3,29,449, giving a surplus of Rs. 1,16,031. The rate of expenditure was 73.9, as against 79.4 in the previous year, when the figures were: receipts Rs. 3,92,193, expenditure Rs. 3,11,503, and surplus Rs. 80,502.

MINUTES by Sir Richard Temple and the Hons. J. Gibbs

and L. R. Ashburner have been published in the Bombay papers on the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, showing the mortality in the nine affected districts of the Bombay Presidency during the famine. The number of deaths in 1877, according to the official returns, was 436,302, as compared to an average annual mortality for the previous years of 277,166.

THE annual report of the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces for 1877 exhibits an increase of 802 cases of offence in the number returned for the preceding year. In eleven districts crime increased; in eight it decreased. In Sambalpur the increase was very marked, there being 1,935 offences reported in 1876, and 3,223 in 1877. The increase is ascribed to better reporting of offences, and to offences being now brought before the magistrate for settlement which were formerly illegally decided by landholders. There was also an increase in the graver classes of offences—such as offences against persons and property, and a large increase in offences against property without violence—asccribed to the poverty and want induced by the famine and the high prices of grain.

THE Government of India have come to the conclusion that there is no evidence in Indian experience that quarantine regulations produce any beneficial results, and it is proposed, in lieu of the present quarantine regulations, which are held to derange trade and often cause inconvenience and pecuniary loss to shipowners, passengers, and traders, and are apt to expose to additional danger the healthy passengers on board detained vessels, to organise a system of medical inspection for all vessels arriving in port. Under this system interference with trade and with persons not suffering from any epidemic disease will be avoided, and persons who are found to be so suffering will be sent at once to the nearest hospital, unless they or their friends can afford to procure adequate care for them elsewhere. To meet possible special cases of vessels arriving from the Persian Gulf with the plague on board provisional quarantine restrictions will be sanctioned for Bombay.

THE Indian Government and local administrations have recently been in correspondence about earthquakes. Mr. Pogson, of Madras, wrote a learned note on Seistology as applied to the Southern Presidency, and proposals are gradually taking shape for recording the labourings and tremblings of the earth at different stations over India. Some remarks on the subject by Mr. Blanford are published in the "Transactions of the Asiatic Society." Mr. Blanford points out that earthquake shocks are more prevalent in the great river plains than in other parts of India. Assam, the Himalayas, Sind, and Kutch are more subject to earthquakes than the peninsula; and "the countries which have, at a geologically recent date, undergone great disturbances, are far more affected than those which have remained comparatively undisturbed." Mr. Blanford suggests that, by a process of compression, the Himalayas, the Suleiman and other ranges west of the Indus, and the mountains of Assam are perhaps being elevated.

THE review of the commercial operations of the port of Calcutta, which is prefixed to the report of the accounts of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency of Bengal for 1877-8, states that the value of the foreign trade amounted to 55 crores of rupees, and that of the country trade to 17 crores, showing an increase of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  crores and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores respectively over the value of the trade in the previous year. The foreign increase is made up of an advance of 5 crores in imports, about equally divided between merchandise and treasure, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores in exports of merchandise. Of imports from foreign countries, treasure accounts for nearly 5 crores,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  of silver and nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  crore of gold, the importation of which latter had fallen to 20 lakhs in the previous year. Merchandise amounted to over  $19\frac{1}{2}$  crores, an increase of 270 lakhs over the previous year, due, as to 218 lakhs, to heavier shipments of cotton twist and piece goods from England, "for want of a better market elsewhere." The other principal increases in imports were in liquors (11 lakhs), metals, mineral oil, silks, raw and manufactured, umbrellas, drugs and spices,

provisions, and apparel and woollen goods. Railway plant, salt, and China tea all showed a falling off, while coal was slightly greater in quantity but less in value. There was a large decrease in the exports of treasure, which amounted during the past two years to 10 lakhs and 4½ lakhs respectively, compared with 75 lakhs in the two previous years, the flow of cheap silver being into Calcutta. The exports of merchandise increased by 4½ crores in value, the principal increases being in linseed, raw jute, indigo, wheat, rice, jute, bags, castor oil, raw skins, myrabolams, and teel seed; while there were decreases in the shipments of raw cotton, sugar, lac, raw silk and silk piece-goods, jute cloth, dressed skins, cutch and ginger. The Collector of Customs remarks that "the fall in the exchange between India and Europe, consequent on the great depreciation in the value of silver, was extremely favourable to exports from this country, as it enabled shippers to purchase with the silver that was obtainable cheap in Europe, the staples of India, where silver forms the current coin, and there is no restriction on coinage on private account. Under these circumstances the great increase in exports may be considered to a certain extent as exceptional, due rather to the state of the money market than indicative of a steady expansion of trade; and a decline in exports may be looked for, caused by a rise in the prices of food grains and other staples." Exports of sugar fell off to the extent of 30 per cent. in quantity, but tea showed an increase of five and a-half millions of pounds. The Collector remarks on this, "that, moreover, owing to high prices in former years, there has been a great tendency in manufacture to sacrifice quality for quantity. This, in the face of a large competing crop from China, depressed the value of any tea in the manufacture of which quality had not been amply attended to, and the general result has been that, although the export of tea has shown an increase in quantity, the pecuniary result has been far from satisfactory, and the advices from home insist strongly upon the vital necessity of very careful manufacture in respect of quality if Indian tea is to compete successfully with China tea in the London market."

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the Secretary of State for India enumerating objections to the proposed Marmagao-Bellary Railway. The memorialists are alarmed at the probability that if the railway is carried out as projected the trade of the Southern Mahratta country will be hampered by duties levied on it in passing through Portuguese territory and through the Portuguese port of Marmagao. It is strange, they contend, that a concession of the kind granted by Lord Cranbrook should have been made without an arrangement being first concluded between the Government of India and the Portuguese Government, exempting all merchandise passing over the line from duties, or at any rate equalising such duties with those levied in British territory, and declaring Marmagao a free port.

THE East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps is now the largest organisation of the kind in the country. It numbers 951 members, grouped into 15 companies and 28 detachments, and it has 24 rifle ranges. For drill and instructive purposes the line, about 1,500 miles long, is divided into 12 districts, each in charge of a fully qualified sergeant instructor. The men are most willing, in the majority of cases, indeed, quite enthusiastic, in their drill; and the issue of the Martini-Henry rifle has added much to their efficiency, the perfect accuracy of the small-bore weapon greatly raising the average of the shooting. The new uniform of the corps, rifle-green in colour, is expected to be ready for the cold weather, and the men will then have a more soldierly, well set-up appearance. The value of a thousand effective volunteers, of whom 12 per cent. are marksmen, as a unit in the armaments of India is, we are sure, fully appreciated by the military authorities.

A PROPOSAL is afloat to buy out the rights and interests of zemindars and ryots in the trees they may have planted along roadsides. Considering the mileage of the roads which intersect even the smallest district, the proposal does not

recommend itself as likely to be of advantage to the cause of arboriculture. If trees are planted 30ft. apart, about 350 will be required for each mile of road, to be planted on both sides. There must be few, if any, districts with less than 200 miles of road, first and second class. If it costs, at a moderate computation, four annas to plant one tree, we attain the respectable total of Rs. 17,500 for each district. Now the grant for arboriculture is at the outside Rs. 500 per district. It would take, therefore, thirty-five years for avenues to be planted along all the roads. This is, of course, an outside calculation, but it is evidently bad policy to discourage those to whom tree-planting is a duty as well as a pleasure, from assisting in a work now recognised as most important. If zemindars and cultivators were allowed to plant trees with due restrictions as to kind, position, and nurture, the privilege of taking the fruit and dead wood would be but a small return for so great a benefit. It is needless to say that any attempt to buy out existing rights would result in vexatious litigation, and cost a sum of money out of all proportion to the supposed advantages to be gained.

A LETTER on the subject of the reduction or withdrawal of the ecclesiastical subsidies in Ceylon has been addressed by Archdeacon Mathew to the Governor in reply to a demand for statistics as to the civil servants who profit by the ministrations of the clergy and catechists, in which he says that the large majority of the congregations of the Establishment are natives of the island. That of St. Peter's Church, Colombo, is the only one in which the majority are English; in Holy Trinity, Colombo, all are Burghers; in Kandy, Galle, and Jaftna the large majority are Burghers; in St. Paul's, Colombo, all are Portuguese; while the three Singhalese and the Tamil chaplaincies speak for themselves. Nine of the sixteen clergy, and all the catechists, are natives of the island, and most of these minister only in the native tongues. "It will thus, I think, be evident that the benefits of the Establishment are enjoyed in by far the largest proportion by the Burghers of the principal towns, and by the old-established Singhalese congregations in the Western Provinces; in short, by those who enjoyed the benefits of an Establishment under the Dutch Government. And I venture to submit, Sir, that these, who receive no pay from the Crown, but have lost, except in so far as we continue it, the Establishment which they formerly enjoyed under the Dutch, are the very classes who deserve the tenderest consideration in this matter at the hands of Her Majesty's Government."

TWENTY-FIVE native students gave in their names at a meeting recently held in Calcutta as "willing to sign the pledge," not against liquor-drinking, but against early marriage. The following is the wording of this curious document:—"Deeply impressed with the pernicious character of the custom of child-marriage, and with the evils that have followed in its train, convinced of the solemn duty I owe to myself and to my countrymen to discourage, so far as may lie in my humble power, a custom so hurtful to students—so prejudicial to the best interests of my countrymen at large—I hereby solemnly declare that I will not marry, nor allow myself to be given in marriage, till I have completed the age of twenty-one years, my present age being——."

#### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES. &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. F. W. Crohan, 6th N.L.I., at Simla, Sept. 17. Edward Leicester, Esq., assistant engineer P.W.D., at Sukkur, Upper Sind, Sept. 16. Major-General Delamain, retired list, Royal (Bengal) Artillery, at Brighton, Oct. 19. Lieut. Col. A. H. Dyke, retired, at Jermyn-street, Oct. 23. Col. W. C. Green, retired, at St. Lawrence, Oct. 21. Col. (Major-General) S. F. Graham, S.C., at Mooltan, lately.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. A. Kennedy, retired list, at Ailsa House, Reading, Oct. 22.

H.M. FORCES.—Capt. Charles R. Hammond, late 4th (King's Own) Regiment, at 1, Royal Bay-terrace, Grouville, Jersey, Oct. 21.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that an opposition line of steamers to the British India Company has been established to run between Calcutta and Rangoon, and Rangoon and Madras. The agents in Rangoon are Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., and the first steamer of the line, the *Cyrene*, has already arrived there.

## FROM CABUL TO BAMIAN.

CONTRIBUTED BY LIEUT.-GENERAL KAYE.

SEPT. 12, 1839.—Marched in progress to Bamian. Encamped about two miles east of Kila Kazi, distant from Cabul some eight or nine miles. We went through the city by a different road from that which we pursued on the 9th of this month, when we arrived at Cabul. The streets narrow in some places, and difficult for the passage of guns.

14th.—Urghundi, 11 miles.—The village is situated at the base of hills about a mile north of the Ghuzni road, which we left about two miles before reaching camp. An execrable road over stones and boulders. One of the guns overturned in a stony nullah. A gradual ascent from Kila Kazi. Grass in no great quantity. Clover cultivated. The ghaut leading to Maidan bears S. 20 deg. W.

15th.—Rustum Khail, 8 miles.—At the distance of about a mile from camp our road led between two hills, that on the left being but a small one. After a short distance we commenced the ascent, and about a mile of rough, stony road brought us to the summit of the pass. Thence for about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles we followed a track along the brow of the hill over undulating ground. The descent into the valley of the Cabul river was at first abrupt and rocky, with a bad hillside precipice. Camp in the valley about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the commencement of descent. The road the whole march execrable, especially the ascent and descent. In the former large loose stones, and in some instances rocks, rendered the task extremely harassing to the horses, as the footing was insecure, and the wheels were frequently jammed among the rocks. Eight horses were harnessed this march, but still in many places we were obliged to use drag ropes. In the descent, or rather the first part of it, the four leaders were taken out, and the wheels locked, but it was also necessary to hold on by drag ropes, as, in five instances, the lock chains snapped, and the horses were then unable to hold back the carriage. One of the guns was upset over the hillside from this cause. Our course during the ascent W., except for a short pull at the summit, when it was south of W. Along the top of the pass N.W., and the descent into camp W.N.W. Hills right and left, the two extremities of those on the left bearing W.N.W. and S.S.E. The Cabul river flows between us, and the range just mentioned, passing round its eastern point into the Maidan Valley. The valley at this place, not above a mile broad, appears to narrow ahead, and is terminated by a bold range of hills. We started to-day at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  a.m.; last carriage arrived in camp  $12\frac{1}{2}$  p.m. Grass plentiful but not good. At the summit of the pass we met Captain G. Thomson, chief engineer, who reports the passes ahead impracticable for guns. 16th.—Halted.

17th.—Julraiz, ten miles.—We continued our route about W.N.W. along the valley of the Cabul river. The road occasionally sweeping along the slope of the northern range, which now and again approached more closely the bank of the stream. The road generally rough and stony; the valley highly cultivated and richly sprinkled with villages; willows and poplars shade the banks of the river and brooks. Clover is cultivated, but at present it is very young. The hills on the left here take a bend towards W.S.W., and apparently mingle with the range ahead. Plenty of long grass.

18th.—Sir-i-Chushmeh, ten miles.—The valley narrowed as we proceeded, and our road (if such it could be called) frequently crossed the river, and wound now on one bank, now on the other. At about four miles from Julraiz the valley was scarcely broader than the bed of the stream, huge rocks rising precipitously on either hand; here all trace of a road was lost for a time, and we travelled in the rocky channel of the river, which was shallow but rapid. It was a bad road, the entire march rough and stony, and sometimes we were compelled to leave it and pass across the fields. Plenty of green turf near camp, but grass too short to cut. Purchased boosa (chopped straw) for the horses.

19th.—Camp, Oonai Pass, nine miles.—We continued to wind through the valley by a better road than that of yesterday. At about the third mile the glen took a turn to the right; the approach to this part of the valley guarded by a small fort, picturesquely situated on a slight eminence beneath the lofty hills to the right. Hence the ascent became exceeding steep, and the hills closed in upon us, so that occasionally our road ran up the slopes; but there was no difficulty till about the sixth mile, when the route became rocky. At the eighth mile, or thereabouts, two steep pulls up; drag ropes in request, as the horses were jaded with the march, which was a heavy one from the dead pull on the collar. Camp irregularly formed between the hills at a short distance beyond the last pull up. We ascended near 2,000 ft. this march. Elevation above sea rather under 10,000 ft. The mountain air very cold; there was ice on the ground when the head of the column arrived. Every inch of land between the hills is cultivated, except in places where the soil of the valley is too much encumbered by rock. Several forts situated on the hill sides. Passed the village of Oonai about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. Long, bad grass procurable on the hill sides. Purchased boosa and lucerne for the horses.

20th.—Oonai Pass, second day.—In this day's march we surmounted four kotuls, and encamped on some table land with a slight inclination towards the west; distance only  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles, but it was a march of labour. We reached the base of first ascent about a mile from old camp; here the hills closed in, the valley

terminated, and a low but steep eminence presented itself. The leading guns were unlimbered, eight horses taking up the limber, and the guns being drawn up by hand. We had a working party of 400 men of the Goorkha regiment, and some sixty Hazarehs, hired by our Cafila Bashee. The remainder of the carriages made the ascent entire, without any unlimbering, the Goorkhas assisting at the drag ropes. The descent was short, but steep; all horses, except those in the pole, taken out, wheels locked, and drag ropes to hold on. The second ascent was longer and steeper than the first; indeed, so steep as to render the horses of no use, they had no secure foothold; the guns and wagons were consequently unlimbered and drawn up separately by hand. There was scarcely any descent, and the third ascent was slight and rather a continuation of the second. Up it most of the carriages passed without any assistance; a long but gradual descent followed, where it was only necessary to lock wheels. At the fourth ascent no manual assistance was required, as it was not so steep as any of the others. We have reached the highest point of the pass, and are encamped at an elevation of 11,400 ft. above the sea level. The Koh-i-Baba (18,000) is visible, the centre peak bearing W.N.W.; a considerable quantity of snow on the ridges of this mountain, even at some distance below the summit. Around us nothing is to be seen but a succession of bleak and barren hills; there are certainly a few patches of cultivation to the south in some recesses of the hills below us, but not a tree or bush visible. In the distance ahead the loftier range (in which are the passes of Hajeejuk and Irak) bounds the view. Long grass, but bad. A small quantity of boosa procured.

21st.—Oonai Pass, third day. Camp near Youatt, 2 miles.—Immediately after leaving camp a steep descent, with some awkward bends, presented itself. Only four horses put in, wheels locked, and a party of Hazarehs holding on by drag ropes. After this we had to surmount an ascent longer and steeper than any of those in yesterday's march. The four leaders were put in in each carriage, and, with the help of the drag ropes, the ascent was accomplished. From the summit the road led by a gradual descent to Youatt or Yort, situated in a hollow among the hills. We have now got clear of the Oonai Pass, but have still severe work before us. No grass procurable, though there are plenty of grass swamps here. Boosa purchased and some long straw (of wild oats or barley) brought in. Many of the crops still uncut.

22nd.—Gurdun Dewaal on the Helmund river,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles.—The road led along by the base of a high hill on our left, and passed over four of its spurs, some of these rather steep, and at three of the descents we had to lock wheels. No manual assistance required. After about five miles we turned suddenly to the right and passed down a glen, the hills on either side rising like walls; a considerable descent this part of the march. This continued about a mile, when we emerged into the valley of the Helmund, crossed the river, and encamped on the western, or right bank. The valley is narrow, but every available spot of ground is utilised for cultivation; but the banks of the river, here a shallow stream, are entirely destitute of wood; grass tolerably plentiful near the water. Yesterday we had received from Cabul orders to halt; but Yort could provide us with neither grain nor forage, so we moved on to this place, which is more productive. The Envoy's letters were to the effect that Captain G. Thomson, the chief engineer, had reported the passes impracticable for wheels; and that therefore three of the guns and all the wagons were to be sent back to Cabul under a subaltern; that three elephants would be sent for the transport of the remaining three guns (dismounted), their ammunition boxes being carried on camels; and that two  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. mortars and one three-pounder gun would be sent out to reinforce the Artillery. Captain W. E. Hay, commanding Goorkha Regiment, and also the detachment, requested discretionary powers, which were, however, refused; but on account of a favourable report of the Irak Pass, which was made by Lieutenants W. Broadfoot (of the Goorkha Regiment), and Murray Mackenzie (commanding 4th Troop 3rd Brigade Horse Artillery), who had been sent in advance to examine the road, permission to take the troop forward was at length granted. Letter received on Sept. 29: Commander-in-chief directs that, should forage be scarce, the troop return to headquarters.

30th.—Siah Kilah, seven miles. Our road quitted the Helmund immediately at its junction with a small rapid stream called Siah Sung. We then proceeded up the valley, or rather defile, through which the rivulet flows. The stream meanders much, and the valley is very narrow, the hills rising abruptly on either side. We crossed the rivulet some twenty or thirty times; it is shallow and rapid, with a rough, stony bed. It is called Siah Sung from a "black rock," which near the close of the march stretches across the defile, leaving but a narrow passage for the stream. We were obliged in consequence to ascend the hill on our left. The slope was somewhat steep, and about 200 yards in length. Although eight horses were in the help of drag ropes was necessary. At this point of the valley another defile branches towards the west, and through the opening Koh-i-Baba was visible W. 15 deg. S. The hills enclosing the valley to the W. form a continuation to the slopes of this mountain. Encamped on the high ground above the valley. Very little cultivation; grass plentiful. A rather rough road altogether; ascent not great.

October 1.—Kahzar, six miles.—We continued our course on



the high ground for about one mile and a-half, and then descended into the valley to avoid some ravines, the beds of small streams flowing from the Koh-i-Baba. The road, which we followed in the valley, was generally good, but occasionally rough, and we had to cross the stream several times. At one place, about two miles from Siah Kila, the eastern slope shot down close to the bed of the stream. In rounding this point a wagon was upset into the rivulet; however, by clearing away some of the stones, a practicable road was soon formed. After about a mile or more in the valley, we again left it, on account of swampy ground, by a rather steep ascent, and a nice bit of marsh by way of commencement. A descent almost immediately followed into one of the ravines before mentioned; and the opposite ascent being steep and stony, we again turned into the valley, which soon, however, became more confined, and we once more took to the upper ground. On approaching Kahzar, a steep ascent led up to the fort. The abrupt bank on the left was to-day for some distance lower than previously, and the Koh-i-Baba swept down in one continuous slope from the eastern peak (which alone is visible from this ground). But from the point where we again descended into the valley a somewhat lofty hill intervened, and shut out from our view the lower part of the mountain, and along the side of this hill the worst track led. The bank on the right, formed by lofty, precipitous hills; Koh-i-Baba bears S.S.W. Much snow on this face of the mountain. Our course to-day and yesterday about N.W.; the sinuosities of the valley being generally N.N.W. and W.N.W. The ascent to-day greater than that of yesterday. Crossed one bit of boggy ground at a gallop. Grass plentiful. Road to Kaloo Pass branches off by a valley to the left.

2nd.—Irak Pass.—Five and a-half miles to the foot of the ghaut (about north of Cahzar; windings of valley being N.E., N., and N.N.W.) The valley no longer confined by abrupt banks, but the lofty spurs of the mountains sweep down on either side. We took a line of our own, crossing the brook frequently, the ground diversified with swamp and rock. At the foot of the ascent is the source of the Siah Sung stream, on the banks of which we had marched the three last days; and around the spring a considerable quantity of last year's snow still lay. This was about 1,000 feet below the summit of the pass (bearing due west) which has an elevation of 13,000 feet above sea level. Subsequently we found snow in larger quantity at the western base of the mountain, and also at some distance down the glen of the Ab-i-Irak. The passage of the pass by guns and wagons occupied the whole day, until after night had commenced. It was mostly accomplished by manual labour, horses taken out, and pieces unlimbered. We had a working party of 400 Hazareh mountaineers, and the Horse Artillery Troopers—(the men who rode and who worked the guns of Native H. A. were styled "Troopers.")—and Syces (native grooms) took up some carriages. The Hazarehs were cheerful and hard working, very friendly in those days, but generally struck work towards sunset. The road (a good one, made by Lieut. Broadfoot) led round the shoulder of the Irak mountain, the ascent being generally at an angle of 25 deg., and in some places even steeper (between 30 deg. and 40 deg.), and in length about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles. By 11 a.m. six of the carriages had reached the summit; the horses of one subdivision took up No. 6 limber, the team of that gun being an especial good one. The remaining carriages soon followed, and in the afternoon we passed the twelve carriages down to the valley below. The descent was steeper, but not quite so long as the ascent.

3rd.—Camp in the valley of the Ab-i-Irak,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the western base of the mountain. The Hazarehs joined us again in the morning, and the transport of our *impedimenta* (baggage, stores, &c.) recommenced, and by 9 a.m. the ghaut was clear and all had joined the battery at the western base and its escort. The march was then resumed. Our road led by a narrow, stony valley, watered by a small stream, called the Ab-i-Irak. Direction of our march generally N.N.W. Very lofty hills on each side of camp, a most inhospitable valley, where the sun sets to those within it at 3 p.m. and does not rise till 9 a.m. Forage scarce.

4th.—Mian-i-Irak, 4 miles. Road continued along the valley, which is rugged and stony. A most rapid descent the whole way, with some very steep drops, exceedingly unpleasant from the dangerous nature of the road. The Irak mountain itself is tolerably smooth and free from rock, but as we descended the hills became rugged and precipitous, and, during this march, they rose perpendicularly some 2,000 ft., like solid walls of stone. Several accidents in this short march, from the snapping of lock chains and overturn of a carriage in a nasty descent close to camp; fortunately no one materially hurt. Our camp was formed in a part of the valley more open than it had previously been. The hills here of no great elevation; all the flat land cultivated; crops only just reaped; many forts and ruins, and some caves in the hill side. Here we again saw trees and a few stunted willows, the first we had seen since leaving Oonai. Trout, exactly like those of England, and of a good size, caught in the stream here. (There are trout of the English species in all the streams flowing to the north, but none in those which take their rise south of the Hindu-Koosh range.) Long dry grass stored in the caves. The direction of our march was generally to the north, but latterly west. The mortars and three-pounder gun joined us at this ground.

5th.—Zohauk, six miles.—Continued our route along the valley, well cultivated, and tolerably broad, for about two miles, towards

the north, when we turned off abruptly to the west, leaving the Ab-i-Irak, and entering a passage through some low hills. We had not proceeded far when we were brought up by the Kuski Ghaut, passing over a low hill, a spur from the high range. Though the height was not great the ascent was excessively steep, far more so than that of Irak. Some 200 Hazarehs, the Goorkha regiment, and a dismounted party of Christie's Horse took up the carriages. The labour was very great, and it was not till 2 or 3 p.m. that the last carriage reached the summit. The horses took some of the limbers up one part of the ascent, but the commencement and last part of the ride were far too steep for them, the latter in particular, the slope of which was at about 45 deg., and here, although we unlimbered, it required about 150 men to take up a single part of a carriage. We brought an elephant up, but he was of very little aid. About half-a-mile of table land, with a dangerous precipice on the right, led us to the descent, when it was necessary again to unhorse. The working parties were tired, and many left us; thus the descent occupied a long time, the last carriage did not reach the bottom till some time after sunset. A narrow ravine, with a stony bed, followed, and led us to another ghaut; this passed over an insignificant hill, yet it was sufficiently steep to prevent our jaded horses from surmounting it; and as the Hazarehs here left us we had no alternative but to park the guns in the ravine, though the encamping ground was only half-a-mile distant. We had been more than twelve hours in accomplishing this short march.

6th.—The Hazarehs joined us in the morning, and we soon passed our guns over the obstacle. The descent was steep and stony, and at its foot we crossed the Kaloo river and encamped on its left bank. Zohauk is a ruined fortress on the summit of a rock, with perpendicular scarps, situated at the gorge of the defile leading from Kaloo, where it joins the Bamian Valley, in which we encamped. The valley here runs W.S.W., and is about a quarter of a mile broad, and well cultivated, the hills by no means so lofty as those which enclosed us at Ab-i-Irak.

7th.—Bamian, 9 miles to the Great Image.—We marched along the banks of the Bamian river, which we crossed often; the streams flow from the west, and the Kaloo river joins it at Zohauk. The valley stony in places, and often boggy, but we had no occasion to complain of the road, it being much better than any we had passed over lately. The valley is about a mile broad at Bamian, and well cultivated, but presents now a desolate appearance, as the crops have all been cut, and the few trees which enliven the scene have put on a wintry garb. Snow fell in the night, and the southern hills are capped with snow; a few flakes fell in the valley. Many caves in the face of the rock near the Images, like a gigantic warren. Forage scarce. The first heavy fall of snow occurred on Oct. 15. Subsequently the rivers froze hard. In Jan. the thermometer fell to 12 degrees below zero. At the end of Feb. the river ice broke in centre; melted next month. Last fall of snow on May 3.

NOTE.—In "Route from Peshawur to Cabul," in the *Mail* of 5th inst., for Sogher river read Loghur, and for Lakhpoora read Lalpoora.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### PORT SAID.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—As a master mariner, and having made several voyages through the Suez Canal, I should like to draw attention to the excessive nuisance that the swarm of bumboats of Port Said prove to shipping. During a steamer's stay at the port the officers are generally busy about their several duties, and unable to stand sentry all over the ship, the decks are crowded with men coaling the ship, and, of course, for a time there is more or less confusion; during this time the men are supplied with a poison that is capable of rendering them helpless in half an hour, and when the ship is ready to start it frequently happens that a lot of the men are incapably drunk. I have made a voyage of six months with the same crew without a single case of drunken men on board, and considered that I had a steady, respectable lot of men. On passing through Port Said, however, homeward bound, although the ship was there only three hours, when we were ready to start not one sober hand could be found, many of them being perfectly helpless. It may be supposed that these boats could be easily kept away; but, even if the officers had nothing else to do, I doubt if they could succeed altogether in preventing the stuff being smuggled on board. Considering this to be a source of danger to life and property, I imagine, Sir, that it only requires to be generally known to be remedied.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A MASTER MARINER.

London, Oct. 24.

Typhoid fever is, we learn, prevalent amongst the 60th Rifles at Agra. There have also been some cases of cholera in the fort there.

Baboo Panna Lal Seal, the head of the well-known Mutty Lal Seal family of Colootollah, died on the 25th ult. at his family house.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## RUSSIA AND CABUL.

PERHAPS there may be no necessity for war with Russia over this affair, because Russia is a Power which has great skill in backing down when fairly convinced that threats are serious. But it would be impossible to misunderstand the politics of this crisis more completely than by supposing it merely a case for chastising a semi-barbarous potentate who has given an insolent reception to courteous advances from the British Government. That view of the complication is a sound one as far as it goes, but it goes a very little way. The insolence of the Ameer must, of course, be punished. The British Government owes that, not to its own dignity, in the lowest sense of the phrase—not because it can care, as the Ameer himself might care, for the incense of respect from inferiors—but to the Princes of Asia generally. It would not be fair to them, that, while feeling themselves constrained to defer to the British Government as the paramount Power in this part of the world, they should see one of their number enhancing his own importance among credulous subjects by showing disrespect for British ascendancy. So the Ameer undoubtedly has to be punished for what has lately passed. But the more important task before the British Government is the exaction of some guarantee from Russia that no treacherous intrigues shall be attempted again in the neutral territory between her dominions and the Queen's. It would be too much, one would think, for the patience of the Russophile party itself, if the tactics employed to undermine the Turkish Power were revived in a new shape as a mode of attacking British supremacy in India. But the despatch of an embassy to Cabul by the Russians is nothing less than an attempt at such a revival. The Russian Government may be used to breaking its word, but it is too subtle in its diplomacy to forget its promises. It must certainly remember the assurances it gave only a few years back that it would not interfere in any way with Cabul; that it regarded Afghanistan as outside the sphere of its action. This embassy is, therefore, something worse than an encroachment, something worse than an attack on British interests; it is a living breach of faith; its presence in Cabul is the accomplished dishonour of the Sovereign it represents. And while the English papers may be right enough in saying that the treatment of the Ameer should be left to the Indian Government, the English Government will be dreadfully mismanaging matters if it rests satisfied with the measures the Indian Government may undertake. The precise nature of the guarantees that ought to be taken from Russia would be a subject for later consideration; but it is to be hoped neither Government nor public opinion at home will forget that, whatever bloodshed and trouble may now be incurred, the Russians are responsible for it—wholly responsible. The Ameer is more or less of a savage, so far at any rate as to be unable to comprehend public affairs in their true bearings; but he would have been managed by the Indian Government, if they had not been interfered with, skilfully enough to have been saved from the worst consequences of his own stupidity. He would have been allowed no opportunity of blundering, as he has blundered under the influence of Russia, into the delivery of an insult to the British Government which nothing but an invasion of his territory can redress. Afghan affairs have been mismanaged in the past, though indecision at home has been mainly responsible for such mismanagement. But latterly they have been in a fair way to be well managed, and it is Russia, and only Russia, which has dragged us into the necessity of making war with Afghanistan. It would not, merely be weak, it would be stupid, of the British Government not to take this opportunity of inflicting on Russia, as an Asiatic Power, some humiliation which would be at once a penalty and a pledge for the future.—*Pioneer*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

**CHANGES OF CHAPLAINS.**—The following changes of appointment among the chaplains are announced as likely to take place this season:—The Rev. B. T. Atlay, from Calcutta to Naini Tal; Rev. W. Ayerst, from Dum Dum to Marri; Rev. T. W. Robberds, from Dagshai to Dum Dum; Rev. J. W. Adams, from Allahabad to Mirat; Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, from Jalandhar to Karachi; Rev. E. M. Beasley, from Sabathu to Howrah; Rev. D. B. Morris, from Howrah to Sabathu.—*Englishman*.

**MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.**—Meetings of the following limited companies were held in Calcutta between Sept. 19 and 25. The Wussung Tea Company, report adopted. The Dunbar Cotton Mill Company, adjourned from Sept. 13, report adopted. Calcutta Jute Mills Company, report adopted, and resolved that the balance, Rs. 41,978-11-2, shown at credit of profit and loss account, be set apart as a reserve fund. Burkhola Tea Company, report passed. Jokai (Assam) Tea Company, report adopted; resolved:—"That the sum of Rs. 2,500 be annually set aside for the purpose of providing Rs. 8,100, the purchase price of the Momari Garden falling due Nov., 1880, and that the first instalment be at once written off to a separate account from the sum of Rs. 13,551-13-5 carried from last year." The Soom Tea Company, an *ad interim* dividend of 5 per cent., or Rs. 5 per share, declared. The Borsillah Tea Company, report adopted. The Ranee Gunge Coal Associa-

tion, special meeting; resolved:—"That the present managing agents, Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn, and Co., continue in office at the same remuneration as heretofore for a further period of three years, from the 1st day of April last, and thenceforward until removed by the shareholders in special meeting." The Dessai and Purbuttia Tea Company's report has been adopted. The Holta Tea Company (Limited), September 25; report passed, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co. continued as agents. Resolved that Rs. 24,476-12-2 old balance to June 30 be written off to debit of profit and loss account.

**A MISSION TO THE BHILS.**—The Bishop of Calcutta intends to start a mission amongst the Bhils. Mr. Hendley, surgeon, of Jeypore, published an interesting monograph on these tribes some years ago.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.**—This exhibition, which was opened by the Viceroy on the 21st ult. with a humorous address, highly provocative of cheers and laughter, contains 379 pictures, contributed by 106 exhibitors, the general verdict, says the *Pioneer*, being that the present exhibition is as superior in excellence and variety as it is numerically. The following prizes were awarded:—1.—The Viceroy's prize: for the best water colour, Indian subject—Colonel Fane, No. 100, Attock. 2.—The Lieutenant-Governor's prize: for the best picture which has not won another prize—Dr. Willcocks, No. 49 (water colour) Sal Jungles. 3.—Sir Andrew Clarke's prize: for the best set of water-colour sketches—Colonel Sankey, Nos. 92 to 97. 4.—The Commander-in-Chief's 1st prize: for the best picture by an officer—Colonel Fane, No. 60 (oils), A Junk in Hong Kong Harbour. 5.—The Commander-in-Chief's 2nd prize: for the best picture by a non-commissioned officer or soldier—Private Dias, 21st Fusiliers, Nos. 180 and 181, sketches in water colour. 6.—General Lumsden's prize: for the best picture by a lady—Mrs. Gillespie, No. 36 (oils), Gossip by the Waterside, in conjunction with two others, Nos. 37 and 39. 7.—Dr. Ker Innes's prize: for the best original composition in any style—Surgeon O. F. Molloy, Nos. 54 to 60 (water colours), The Recruit's Progress. 8.—The Society's 1st prize: for the best oil picture—Major Tanner, No. 27, Arthur's Seat, Mahableshwar. 9.—The Society's 2nd prize: for the best figure subject—Colonel G. Rodney Browne, No. 51 (oils) Camels and Figures. 10.—The Society's 3rd prize: for the best picture of flowers or fruit—Miss Merk, No. 26 (water colours), Gladiolus. 11.—Sir E. Bayley's prize: awarded specially by the committee in the absence of competition under its own conditions—Captain Pierson, Nos. 67 and 68 (oils), Goorkha and Pioneer Sepoys. 12.—Sir R. Strachey's Prize: for the best picture in black and white—Colonel Sankey, Nos. 88 and 89, Japanese and Thibetan Dogs. *Highly commended*:—WATER COLOURS, &c.—Colonel Hancock, Nos. 15 to 19, Sketches; Major Pemberton, No. 70, Kinchinganga; Colonel Sankey, No. 91, Kotkai; Miss L. F. Burne, Nos. 159, 160, and 161, Flower Studies; Miss Judge, No. 178, Lilium; Dr. de Fabeck, No. 207, A Camel; and General Lumsden, No. 213, Amber; Colonel Colley, Nos. 237 to 240, Sketches; Captain Cole, No. 222, Model of proposed new Government House. OILS.—Mr. A. E. W. Light, No. 1, Radford the Horse-Tamer; No. 2, Mahatta Woman; No. 4, Purandhar; Major Tanner, No. 28, Laterite Boulders; Colonel Hogg, Nos. 55 and 56, Sketches; Miss A. Murray, Nos. 85 and 86, A Madonna and a Peasant Girl. *Commended*:—WATER COLOURS, &c.—General Primrose, Nos. 10 to 14, Sketches; Mrs. Horace Cockerell, No. 34, Wild Rose and Polygonum; Captain H. Hutchinson, No. 76, Bhore Ghat from Khandada; Lieutenant O. Radford, Nos. 131 to 134, Sketches; Captain Pierson, No. 140, Rufus and his Friends; General Biddulph, Nos. 148 to 151, Sketches; Mr. Baden Powell, Nos. 227 to 229, Studies in black and white; Lady Campbell, No. 271, Sketch; Colonel T. E. Gordon, Nos. 86 to 202, as an interesting series of topographical sketches. OILS.—Mrs. Gillespie, No. 38, Harper to Bhowanie; Colonel Hogg and Major Tanner jointly, No. 57, On the River at Puna.

**GOVERNMENT BOOKSELLING.**—No less than twenty-two pages of the last *Government Gazette* of the Central Provinces are taken up with a list of books, maps, slates, slate pencils, &c., for sale at the Government book depot at Nagpur. A contemporary says: "As the books include works of poetry, novels, and well-known standard works in history, science, mathematics, &c., such as are advertised by booksellers throughout India, this is a direct interference with trade which the Government ought not to allow. As an attraction to purchasers, a discount of 7 per cent. is allowed on purchases to the amount of Rs. 25 and upwards, provided the amount is paid within six months."—*Indian Daily News*.

**FEVER IN MALDAH.**—Last autumn there occurred an outbreak of malarious fever in Maldah, which is said to have lasted from the beginning of September to the end of January, and to have affected no less than one thousand villages, or nearly two-fifths of the entire district, and to have caused 22,000 deaths.

**THE INDUS AND THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The troubles of the traffic officers of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railways are not confined to the breaks in the Jullunder district. The bunder at Sher Shah is now high and dry, the river having betaken itself bodily to the opposite bank, a couple of miles across. Fortunately a small creek remains accessible to country craft, and the goods are thus transferred to where the steamers are moored on the Muzaffurgurh side of the river. The traffic manager has discovered a fairly

satisfactory new bund some six miles above Sher Shah, but rather than lay a temporary line to the spot it would be well to wait until the river has renounced its present playful humours.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**CAMP OF EXERCISE OF THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.**—We learn that it has been arranged to hold a camp of exercise of the Hyderabad contingent troops at Aurungabad on or about the 14th December next. The troops who are to move to other stations are to join their respective stations *via* Aurungabad, viz.:—2nd Infantry H.C. to leave Jaulna, December 6; 4th ditto to leave Hingolee, November 24; 5th ditto remain at Aurungabad; 6th ditto to leave Ellichpore, November 15; No. 2 Battery Artillery, H.C., stationed at Aurungabad; 3rd Cavalry, ditto. The 1st Cavalry, H.C., under the command of Major Farrington, will probably take part. Brigadier General T. Wright, C.B., commanding the Hyderabad contingent, will arrive at Aurungabad on or about the 10th December next; the operations will last ten days, after which General Wright will proceed on what will be his last tour of inspection to all the military contingent stations, as he vacates the command early next year. A small camp of exercise was held at Aurungabad in January, 1875; the one that is to take place this year will be on a much larger scale. It is expected that Sir Richard Meade will also be present. The ground for the camp, we hear, is to be near the impregnable fort of Doulatabad.

**CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN NAVAL OFFICER.**—Mr. Harry Robson Jones, second officer of the Government steamer *Undaunted* has been committed for trial on a charge of having caused the death of one Monosib, a *hulasee*, on the 18th ult., when the vessel was about sixty miles from Saugor, proceeding up to Calcutta. It is stated that the officer struck the deceased and caused him to fall overboard.—*Times of India.*

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse has contributed £15 to the Indian Girls' Scholarship Fund.

**FLOODS IN SYLHET.**—Heavy floods in the southern and western portion of the Sylhet district have destroyed some of the rice crop. The dhan in the lowlands of Nowgong has also been greatly damaged.—*Times of India.*

**BACKERGUNGE.**—The people of Backergunge are the most violent and reckless of human life of all the people of Bengal. That district has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for crimes of lawless violence, and of 25 cases of riot with murder, which occurred in the division during 1877, 12 were in Backergunge. In murders, also, it led the way (59 out of 116), and the same in culpable homicide (23 out of 64). Dacoity also increased, and altogether the district was in a most unsatisfactory state. Its condition has formed the subject of special correspondence, and measures have been adopted with the view of strengthening the criminal administration which have already commenced to show favourable results. In Dukkin Shahbazzpore a curious phase of crime developed itself in the form of illegal force resorted to in order to coerce those widows who had survived the cyclone into marriage with the assailants. So many more women than men had been drowned that difficulties naturally arose, which the temper of the Backergunge peasant led him to solve in his usual violent way.—*Friend of India.*

**HUMAN SACRIFICES IN MAINPURI.**—A murder of a very uncommon kind is reported from Mainpuri. A young *teli* left his house about midnight to get some medicine for his father. The next morning his dead body was found in a well near two small Hindu temples. He had been disembowelled, and this led to the suspicion that it was no ordinary case of robbery and murder. The temples were examined by the police, and in one of them pools of blood were found and also a small piece of entrail. There could scarcely be a doubt that the man had been offered up a sacrifice in the temple, an old custom which it was fondly hoped had been quite suppressed. A strict inquiry was made, and a native police inspector arrested five men, three of whom readily confessed. The murderers intended to cleanse the temple from the blood stains and to make it appear that thieves had rifled the body and thrown it into the well. Such sacrificial murders have, according to Dr. Chevers, cropped up from time to time even during the last twenty or thirty years, the goddess Kali being generally honoured with a human victim. The usual practice is to decapitate the unlucky person who may have been seized and then present the head at the shrine. It was even said that the Rajah of Jeypore, when succeeding his father in 1860-61, offered up a human sacrifice, but the story is not confirmed. The investigation of the present case may perhaps prove that the custom is by no means obsolete, as men are often found near temples murdered apparently in a very objectless way.—*Times of India.*

The committee appointed by Government to inquire into the effect of the present system of appointing natives to the public service on the attendance of students in art colleges consists of Mr. Pedder, president; Mr. Moore, collector of Sattara, and formerly educational inspector in Sind; Mr. Kirkham, acting educational inspector, central division; and Mr. Forrest, acting professor in the Puna College. The committee has already, we understand, had several sittings.

A "store-verifier" for all State railways, with the rank and pay of a storekeeper, first grade, has been appointed as a tentative measure by the Government of India.—*Times of India.*

**EMIGRANTS.**—During 1877-78, 18,488 emigrants were despatched from Calcutta to British and foreign colonies, while the

number of admissions into the depots was 22,544. The Mauritius depot always stands first or second in the mortality list, which may be partly due to the fact that one of the chief fields of recruitment for that colony is Behar, where the classes who resort to emigration are generally the least adapted for the purpose, being sickly and often capricious and discontented.—*Times of India.*

**DROWNING IN THE HOOGHLY.**—The deaths of seamen by drowning in the river Hooghly during 1877 numbered fifty-nine, of whom forty-one were Europeans. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is of opinion that sailors should not be permitted to embark for their ships in this dangerous river after dark, and instructions have been given to the police to lock up men incapable of taking care of themselves till the following morning, besides warning the captains of the risk of employing men in painting the sides of ships without taking proper precautions for their safety.—*Times of India.*

**SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN KING.**—Captain King, post officer of Akryab, committed suicide on 30th ult. by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. The cause is as yet unknown.—*Times of India.*

## MADRAS.

Major Balmer left Madras Oct. 5 for Bangalore, on three months' sick leave. Major Hicks will act as commissioner of police for Madras during Major Balmer's absence.

The Rev. R. J. Brandom, LL.D., has been appointed a junior chaplain on the Madras Establishment, and the Rev. W. F. Archibald an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland.—*Madras Times.*

**THE LATE LIEUTENANT STOKES.**—We regret to record the death, on Sept. 28, at the Madras Lunatic Asylum, from acute mania, of Lieutenant William Edward Stokes, of the King's 14th Hussars, aged twenty-five years. The deceased, before having become insane, was brought down from Bangalore a few days ago in order to be sent home. His remains were interred in St. Mary's burial ground.—*Madras Times.*

**GUINDY PARK, A CATTLE BREEDING DEPOT.**—The Madras Government is resolved to encourage the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm in every possible way. Orders have been sent to construct temporary sheds for the accommodation of the extra class at the college, and the work has been taken in hand by the Range Officer at the Mount. The plans and estimates for the new college buildings, which were temporarily shelved, have been called for. But the most encouraging feature is the offer made by his Grace the Governor of Guindy Park to the tax authorities as a cattle-breeding depot. There is, we are persuaded, a great future for efforts in the direction of an improved breed of cattle and sheep, and his Grace, with his usual shrewdness, has learned 'he want, and is disposed to afford facilities for its supply. In the event of Guindy Park being utilised as a cattle-breeding depot, the appropriation of the waste land intervening between it and the Sydapet Farm for the cultivation of fodder would seem almost a necessity. During the dry months the whole of Guindy Park would hardly supply enough of natural pasture to keep a herd of imported cattle in condition. The experiment on the Neilgherries, carried out simultaneously with Mr. Robertson's at Guindy, would do much to supply a long-felt want in Southern India.—*South of India Observer.*

**THE 25TH REGIMENT MADRAS N.I.**—The Acting Commander of the Forces has much satisfaction in recording in General Orders his appreciation of the soldierlike spirit evinced by all ranks of the 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, including the volunteers from the 15th Regiment, when it was ordered for field service in Europe. The General Officer commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara reported that the embarkation of the 25th Regiment at Cannanore was conducted in the most orderly manner, without any confusion whatever, notwithstanding the presence on the beach of the sepoy's families. While at Malta, his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief remarked upon the steadiness of the men at drill. Both while stationed in Malta and Cyprus, the reports of good behaviour and good health of the 25th Regiment have been most satisfactory. Lieutenant General Elmhirst is well aware that soldiers of the Native Army are what the British officers make them, and therefore it is with every confidence that the Acting Commander of the Forces congratulates Colonel Gib, and the officers serving under him, for the credit that the 25th Regiment have brought upon the Madras Army by their exemplary conduct during the late expedition.

**THE EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' COMMITTEE.**—With the sanction of Government a committee, composed as under, will assemble at such time and place as the president may appoint, for the purpose of reporting upon the condition of European pensioners in the Madras Presidency:—President: Lieut. Col. Cochrane, V.C., 43rd Foot; Members: Major Briggs, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate St. Thomas Mount, and Major Hamilton, 21st Foot, Commandant Poonamallee.—*Madras Times.*

**THE PROPOSED PALGHAT DINDIGUL RAILWAY.**—We understand that in view to the construction of a branch line of railway to connect Dindigul with some point on the Madras Railway to the west of Erode, the collectors of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Madura were asked by Government to state their opinions

the results which may be expected to follow and the route which should be adopted. It appears that the goods traffic has not been diverted to any considerable extent by the opening of the southern extension of the S. I. Railway line to Dindigul and Madura. There is a large weekly market at Pollachy, where 10,000 persons attend, besides 1,300 pack bullocks and 800 carts. The annual teast and mart at Pulni also attract vast crowds from the western coast, and a considerable passenger traffic is anticipated. The collector of Coimbatore seems to think that a metre gauge tramway would suffice, and that the line should run from Pothanore or Madakarry through Pollachy and Oodumulpetta to Pulni, a bridge being required over the Ambravathi. The collector of Malabar thinks the line should run through the town of Palghat to Pollachy, thence *via* Oodumulpetta and Pulni to Dindigul. The sub-collector of Madura appears to be of opinion that a good case can be made out for the line as far as passenger traffic is concerned; and as regards goods traffic he anticipates a stimulus to the trade between Madura and the west coast. A trade in salt between Tinnevely and the south of Coimbatore is likely to be developed. He recommends the route from Dindigul to Pulni and thence to the Ambravathi river. We believe that the Revenue Board incline to concur generally in the conclusions entertained by the sub-collector of Madura, and advocate a line through Pulni, Oodumulpetta, and Pollachy, and thence by Rolangod and Palghat to the Palghat Railway station on the South West line. The construction of such a railway would bring the Annamalais into close connection with the plains, and should have no small effect towards opening those hills to European enterprise.—*Madras Mail*.

**CHOLERA AT NEGAPATAM.**—Owing to the large number of Roman Catholic pilgrims who have flocked to Negapatam, *en route* to Valanganny, for the great festival there, cholera has broken out, and many have fallen victims to this dire epidemic.—*Indian Daily News*.

The Madras journals announce the death, on Oct. 4, of the Rev. Benil Brissart, aged sixty-one years, a priest of the Pondicherry vicariate and member of the Missions Etrangères. His health had been undermined by his labours in famine relief at Salem.

**MADRAS PRISONS.**—The jail report for 1877 shows a total of prisoners 85,044, more than double the number of the previous year. This increase of crime was consequent on the famine. Of 2,274 convicts released on Jan. 1 only one or two returned. His Grace the Governor in Council notes with pleasure the favourable mention made by the Inspector-General of his staff generally and of certain officers in particular. He gladly acknowledges the zeal and vigilance shown by the department during an unprecedentedly trying year.—*Madras Times*.

**NEW TAXATION FOR MADRAS.**—An act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, which received the assent of the Viceroy on Sept. 7, provides that the municipality of Madras, after April 1, 1879, shall pay a quota not to exceed 50 per cent. of the total cost of the police force other than the marine. In every town subject to the Towns Improvement Act the municipal commissioners shall contribute a sum not exceeding 75 per cent. of the cost of the police force then employed.

**VIZAGAPATAM SCHOOL.**—It has been decided to close the Crown Children's School of the European veterans at Vizagapatam. The fees of the children transferred to other schools will be paid by Government.—*Madras Times*.

## BOMBAY.

**COTTON CROPS.**—A telegram on the state of the cotton crops in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the assistant-commissioner in charge of cotton statistics, dated Akola, Sept. 28, have been circulated by the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. "Wurdha and Nerbudda Valley report less favourable; heavy rain in Berar, and lowland crop less promising; upland crops excellent; general estimate 12 annas crop."—*Bombay Gazette*.

The Oomraotee correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* writes:—"The mortality in Berar is so serious and increasing month by month, that I wonder attention has not been directed to it. To show the alarming state of things, I give the mortuary register for the month of June last. Let it be noted that there were upwards of 14,000 deaths in May last; in June 20,530 out of a population of 2,184,945, which occurred in the following six districts:—

	Deaths.	Births.	Population.
Bassim ... ..	6,734	780	208,905
Akola ... ..	4,010	1,539	480,657
Oomraotee ... ..	3,046	1,092	496,379
Woon ... ..	2,366	957	343,426
Booldana ... ..	2,649	1,161	365,779
Ellichpore ... ..	1,725	536	237,799
Total ... ..	20,530	6,055	2,184,945

This astounding mortality should be speedily inquired into. In the month under report the deaths occurred from the following diseases:—From fever 8,853, cholera 6,504, bowel complaints 1,675, small-pox 836, suicides 10, wounding 5, accidental 120, snake-bites 27, other causes 2,500; total, 20,530.

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.S. TAMAR.**—This transport, Captain W. H. Liddell, 2,034 tons, sailed on Sept. 23 for England, with the following officers and their families:—Lieut. and Mrs. Lyster and

child, of the 24th N.I.; Quartermaster and Mrs. Costelloe and four children, of the 43rd Regt. L.I.; Captain and Mrs. Mansergh, of the 2-17th Regt.; the Hon. Captain J. Stewart, of the 12th Lancers; Dr. Burke, and Conductor Kennedy, of the Ordnance Department.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE DHOND MANMAD RAILWAY.**—We learn that the bridging of the Dhond Manmad Railway will not be commenced this year. The portion of this line from Nuggur to Dhond will reopen for traffic from the 15th proximo, and from Nov. 1 through traffic, Manmad to Dhond, will be resumed.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**STORM AT BOMBAY.**—During an Elephas storm which burst over Bombay on Sept. 30, over thirty native boats, laden with sugar, iron, &c., were lost in the harbour; only one life, however, as far as known, was lost. The P. and O. steamer Sinai, got aground while leaving the Mazagon dock.—*Times of India*.

**THE HEIR TO THE NOWANAGAR GADI.**—The *Bombay Gazette* tells us that the youth who was selected and approved, only a few months ago, as the heir to the Nowanagar gadi, died at Jamnagar a few days ago. The deceased was the son of Jalamsingjee, nephew to the present chief.

**SIMLA WATERWORKS.**—One effect of the preparations for war with Cabul has been to put a stop to the work on the Simla waterworks, for the men of the 23rd Pioneers, who were engaged upon them, have all left to join the headquarters of their regiment.

**SPECIE IMPORTED.**—During the first eight months of this year the value of gold imported was Rs. 1,20,00,581, and of that exported Rs. 45,05,081, and the value of silver imported was Rs. 4,08,90,386, and of that exported Rs. 73,30,542. This leaves a balance in favour of both metals imported of Rs. 4,10,55,544.

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—A paragraph in the *Indian Tribune* says that an elephant belonging to the Cooch Behar States was lately bitten by a mad dog, and the animal shortly afterwards showed all the symptoms of hydrophobia and has since died.

The following is the result of the opium sale held at the Calcutta Government sale-room on the 27th ult.:

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ... ..	2,500	1,285	1,275	1,280-0-9	32,00,125
Benares ... ..	2,000	1,190	1,180	1,184-5-2	23,68,650

**BOMBAY BATTERIES.**—It is satisfactory to learn that orders have been issued by the Home Government for the supply, with carriages, platforms, and racers, of the eight 12-5 inch 38-ton guns required for the two batteries proposed to be erected at Mahaluxmee and Colaba Points, Bombay.—*Pioneer*.

**THE MONSOON.**—The monsoon has been attended in Bombay by the most tremendous rainfall known for many years. Since the 21st June, when the monsoon of 1878 burst in Bombay, upwards of 116 inches have fallen. Last year there were between 60 and 70 inches.

**THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.**—The efficiency and expedition with which the Bombay Government carried out their arrangements for the despatch of the Indian troops to Malta have received the special recognition of the Admiralty.—*Times of India*.

**FAILURE OF MESSRS. NICOL AND CO.**—The failure of Messrs. Nicol and Co. for a very large sum has caused a great sensation in Bombay. Messrs. Nicol and Co. sent a circular to their Bombay creditors calling a meeting. At this meeting it was decided that the firm should go into liquidation, and a committee and two liquidators were appointed. There was quite a panic in the share market when it became known that Nicol and Co. had suspended payment, and Bombay Bank shares and those of the Mofussil Company, and others in which Messrs. Nicol and Co. were supposed to be concerned, fell rapidly. Fortunately the panic lasted but a short time, and people were reassured when it was discovered that there was no truth in the rumours in circulation regarding the stability of other mercantile firms in Bombay.—*Times of India*.

**COURT OF INQUIRY.**—In the recent Court of Inquiry, sitting at Kirkee, to examine the accounts of Major T. H. R. Cruickshank, late officiating commandant of sappers and miners, it was reported that there were certain defalcations, and consequently Major Cruickshank was ordered from Malta to return to Kirkee, where he had proceeded with the sappers and miners. The court of inquiry minutely examined the account books and exonerated the major from all blame. They concluded their remarks by saying that the system of keeping accounts was very irregular, which caused Major Cruickshank to be censured by His Excellency Sir Charles Staveley, the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army.—*Times of India*.

**ARRIVAL OF A TRANSPORT.**—The hired transport s.s. *Bengal*, 1,338 tons, Captain J. Rowley, arrived in harbour on Sept. 30 from Cyprus, towing the hired transport ship *Citadel*, with 465 men and officers of the 2nd Goorkha Regiment. The *Citadel*, 1,363 tons, Captain M'Gee, brought 131 men of the 1st Bombay Lancers.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BUDGET.**—The budget estimates of the Bombay Municipality for 1879 show an anticipated increase of income of a lakh of rupees (£10,000), and it is calculated that at the close of next year there will be a surplus of Rs. 4,57,270 (£45,727) in hand.

The leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, granted to the Right Rev. Dr. L. G. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay, has been extended by the Secretary of State for India by two months.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1878.

## THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

## NO. II.

It is on the parts to the north of Cashmir, along the south-eastern bend of the Indus, and very nearly along the seventy-fifth degree of longitude, that the boundary between the Tibetan, the Turk, and the Persian languages divides, at least, three different nationalities; and that in a country where the physical conditions are as important as the political. It has, at present, not much to do with Afghanistan and its Ameer, but a great deal to do with the Maharajah of Cashmir, and the ruler of Kashgar, whoever he may eventually be. It is not very easy to state exactly where the northern extension of Cashmir ends. It is certain, however, that it has been going on for some time—from a Russian point of view with the connivance of England, and, probably, at her instigation. Be this, however, as it may, it is the business of England to regulate it, and not let it give umbrage to the Powers that be, or may be, in Kashgar.

There is no fear of this for the parts between the Cashmirian boundary and the Indus—i.e., parts about Astor, or Istoor, and Chilas—for these belong to the Dard districts, which lead to Chitral and to the Hindu Kush. Gilgit, moreover, to the north of the Indus, is in the same category. It is on the lower waters of an affluent of the Indus—the Gilgit River—that this district lies; but on the upper part of its course there is a remarkable, and almost a mysterious, change in the ethnology.

In Yassin, on the same river as Gilgit and with a common frontier, whatever may be the case in the blood or descent of the natives, there is a decided difference in habits and in language. This has a few words in common with Dard dialects, and a few with the Tibetan and the Turk. But it is, conspicuously, a language *per se*; for there is no other class or family to which it can be referred. There are not many who speak it, nor does it cover much ground. But its geographical position is important. It lies (as has already

been stated) along the upper course of the Gilgit River, which falls into the Indus; while the mountain chain in which it rises is the water-shed between the Indus and the Oxus, Moorcroft is the first traveller who drew attention to this people. There are two divisions of them, separated by a feeder of the Gilgit River, the Hunzas and the Nagars; these latter being supposed to be the milder and more peaceable division. As a whole, however, the Kanjuti (for this is their denomination) are predatory, unscrupulous, bold, active, and formidable to their neighbours on both sides. Nor is this all. The Rajah of Cashmir has attempted to reduce them, and has failed in his attempt.

Such is the first, and it will not be the last, of these outlying, eccentric, and independent populations which vary and complicate the policy of the different portions of the Indian frontier. In this direction they lie on the extremity of any probable frontier, for beyond the mountains of their northern boundary we are in on the drainage of the Khoten, Yarkend, and Kashgar Rivers, and in a district which we would not annex if we could. But up to this the extension of the Cashmirian boundary seems advisable. The Cashmirian, or northern frontier, however, is notably of less importance than the Afghan, or Western; and, even here, the question is not so much concerning Cabul as a frontier to India, as one concerning certain districts that must be considered as the frontiers to Cabul.

India may be invaded by Russia, and for Russia; but this by no means implies that it will be invaded either from Russia itself or from any integral part of the Russian Empire. It may be conquered, after a manner, from Bokhara or Kokand, or Khiva—but not directly; not by any Russian army which has traversed the five or four degrees of latitude which at present divide the two frontiers. The conquest by Baber, which established the empire of the Great Mogul, was undoubtedly one from Ferghana or Kokand; but for all this, no Russian army marched from Khokand to the Indus. India was conquered from Afghanistan; and Afghanistan was, *pro tanto* and *pro hac vice*, Mogulised by the presence of the King of Ferghana, at the head of an army. But this army he found on the Indian frontier and there he joined it. It may have been Afghan. It was certainly Turk to a great extent; but the Turks in it were like the present English in India. Not a regiment marched direct from Ferghana, or even from Bokhara. There is no doubt on this point. We know little about the preparations for it from Baber's autobiography. But this we know—viz., that on the parts north of the Cabul he crossed the mountains with a few friends and followers, and found an army for him in Afghanistan ready for the invasion. Moreover, as he was at that time in close alliance with the Shah of Persia, it is probable that it consisted more of Afghans than Turks, and more of Persians than either—or, perhaps, both. For anything like marches and counter marches, mountain passes, practicable or impracticable rivers, commissariat departments, and the like, the autobiography of the great founder of the Mogul Empire in India tells us little more than a diary of an ordinary commercial traveller—indeed, not so much.

Afghanistan itself is by no means a country in which the population is either notably mixed in blood or diversified in its manners and customs. Of course, there are some exceptions to the rule; but they are

comparatively unimportant. There are several Persian settlements in the country, and in these the Persian language is spoken. The occupants of such districts are called by the Afghans *Deegauns*, and sometimes *Tajiks*, sometimes *Parsis*. Of the tribes among the Afghans and their sub-tribes the name is Legion; some being more peaceful and amenable to their rulers than others—or, rather, less warlike, and not quite so lawless. But, taken as a whole, Afghanistan is a country of an average uniform character; and that even in respect to its religion. Though largely Persian in other respects, the Afghans are, in the main, Sunnites; but, on the side of India, there are numerous Shiites, and on the north of the Cabul River there is a considerable area which is so little either truly Sunnite or truly Shiite that the occupants of it are known either as *Half-Mahometans* in one part of it, and as *Kafirs*, or Infidel, in the other.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 28.)

- BRERETON**, W. R. J., deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade, and officiating as a deputy conservator of the 2nd grade, will revert to his substantive appointment with effect from Sept. 1, 1878, the date on which Mr. G. W. Strettell returned to duty from furlough.
- BURLTON—FRASER—RAVENSHAW**—Major H. M. Burlton, officiating political assistant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as political agent, 3rd class, and is posted at Mhow as cantonment magistrate, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Temple, proceeding on furlough. Capt. E. A. Fraser, political assistant, 3rd class, to officiate as political assistant, 1st class, vice Major Burlton. Lieut. C. W. Ravenshaw, officiating political assistant, 3rd class, is posted to Nowgong as cantonment magistrate, vice Major Burlton.
- DUNCAN—HAWKES**—Messrs. P. Duncan and E. C. Hawkes, assistant engineers, 1st grade, the former, temporary rank, have been transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern Railway.
- FARRER—KNOWLYS—RENNICK—LUDLOW**—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Berar commission, consequent on the death of Lieut. Col. C. T. O. Mayne, assistant commissioner, 1st class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class:—Major A. Farrer, a istant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from date of assuming charge, during Major Hudleston's absence on furlough. Mr. H. B. Knowlys, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class, with effect from June, 1878, vice Lieut. Col. Mayne. Capt. H. De P. Rennick, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is confirmed in the latter class from June 24, 1878, vice Mr. Knowlys. Capt. E. S. Ludlow, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, in the Mysore commission, to be supernumerary assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the date of assuming charge.
- FITZGERALD**, P., 4th assistant to the political agent, Kattywar, is appointed to officiate as assistant agent to the Governor General at Baroda, from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt. Jackson.
- GREEN**, W. M., officiating sub-assistant conservator of forests in Bengal, is confirmed in that grade, from Jan. 25.
- HAWKES**, E. C., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Larkana Division, and placed on special duty under the orders of superintending engineer Southern District.
- HILLIER**—The services of Mr. W. S. Hillier, assistant conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Oudh, are dispensed with from this date.
- LASERON**, E. W., probationary assistant superintendent in the Mysore revenue survey, is confirmed in the grade of assistant superintendent from May 24.
- MACRONE—WALLACE**—Mr. W. W. Macrone, executive P.W.D., 1st grade, British Burma, was permitted to retire on pension from Jan. 28, 1878. Capt. W. A. Wallace, R.E., officiating consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways at Calcutta, is appointed secretary to the Railway Conference to be assembled in Calcutta during the coming cold season, and will assume charge of the office of secretary on being relieved of his present duties.
- PUGHE**, R. F. H., assistant superintendent of police, is appointed assistant to the political agent in the Naga Hills.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Sept. 28.)

- RIDDELL**—The services of Lieut. H. S. H. Riddell, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot, extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief from Sept. 28.
- SANDERTON**, Major H. B., is confirmed in the appointment of deputy judge advocate, vice Brownlow, who vacates on succeeding to the colonel's allowance.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 25.)

- Mr. D. W. M. Testro, joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Rungpore.
- The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. E. S. Moseley an extension of one month's furlough.
- Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., professor, Patna College, is allowed furlough for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.
- (Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 2.)
- Mr. T. D. Beighton, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Balasore, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Midnapore District.
- Mr. F. E. Pargiter, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Ferozepore, Backergunge, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Magoorah division of that district.
- Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, assistant magistrate and collector, Sarun, on leave, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Moorshedabad District.
- Major W. L. Samuells, assistant commissioner, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as deputy commissioner of Singhbhoom.
- Mr. R. H. Renny is appointed to act as an assistant commissioner of the 3rd grade, and is posted to the Sudder station of the Manbhoom district from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment as officiating deputy commissioner of Singhbhoom.
- Mr. W. Cornell, officiating district and sessions judge, Midnapore, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the 1st grade, vice the Hon. H. T. Prinsep.
- Mr. P. D. Dickens, officiating district and sessions judge, Nuddea, is appointed to be a district and sessions judge of the 2nd grade, vice Mr. W. Cornell.
- Mr. P. Nolan, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as magistrate and collector of Durbhunga during the absence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Quinn.
- Mr. H. F. Drummond, assistant sub-deputy opium agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as sub-deputy opium agent of Hajepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. Masters.

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W.P. and Oudh Gazette, Sept. 28.)

- Mr. J. H. Jones, tahsildar of Hapur, in the Meerut district, to officiate as a deputy collector, and to be posted to the Meerut district, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. M. Pears.
- The Rev. M. E. Mills, officiating civil chaplain, Allahabad, to be chaplain of Bareilly.
- The Rev. A. Robinson, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be civil chaplain, Allahabad.
- Mr. J. W. Quinton, magistrate and collector, on being relieved of his special duty, to officiate as commissioner of the Jhansi division.
- Capt. C. S. Noble, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, Rae Bareilly, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Unao, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. B. Harington.
- Surgeon E. Mair, officiating superintendent, Central Prison, Bareilly, to officiate as civil surgeon, second class, Jaunpur, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon J. M'Conaghey, on being relieved by Surgeon Major G. Grant at Bareilly.
- From Sept. 20, Mr. H. F. Evans, officiating settlement officer, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that appointment.
- Mr. R. M. Marsh, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed as personal assistant to the engineer-in-chief, Central Provincial Railway extension surveys.
- Mr. W. Good, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Mat branch extension division Ganges Canal, is granted two months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.
- Mr. R. W. L. Hawkins, assistant engineer, is appointed to officiate as ex engineer, Deoband branch, Ganges Canal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Dubus.
- Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., is appointed to officiate as ex engineer, Meerut division, Ganges Canal, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. Corbett, R.E.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Sept. 28.)

- Capt. J. A. Temple, officiating deputy commissioner, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner of Seoni, during the absence on leave of Major Lugard.
- Capt. E. A. Pemberton, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Nimar, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Nimar, vice Capt. Temple.
- Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the 13th inst.
- Mr. L. Gordon, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, will revert to supernumerary assistant commissioner from the same date.

## ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 14.)

- Privilege leave of absence for three months, under section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. W. R. Fisher, assistant conservator of forests, Assam, with effect from Sept. 5, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.
- Under section 12, Act VII. of 1873 (B.C.), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr. H. F. Matthews, C.S., officiating deputy commissioner, Goalpara, to officiate as superintendent of emigration and embarkation agent in the sub-division of Dhubri, in the district of Goal-

para, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Campbell, superintendent of emigration, Dhubri, on privilege leave.

Mr. J. James, executive engineer 3rd grade, is transferred, on public grounds from the Central to the Upper Assam Division, vice Mr. J. Vernon, deceased.

(Assam Gazette, Sept. 21.)

Under the authority delegated to him by Home Department letter No. 929, dated 20th July, 1878, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to invest Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, North Lakhimpur, with the powers of a munsiff within the limits of the sub-division of North Lakhimpur.

Capt. E. N. D. Latouche, who has been transferred to Nowgong under the orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, made over charge of the Jorhat sub-divisional treasury upon the afternoon of August 28, 1878, to Mr. G. Godfrey, assistant commissioner.

Lieut. H. St. P. Maxwell, assistant commissioner, who has been transferred, under orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, from the Naga Hills to the district of Lakhimpur, assumed charge of the treasury and sub-division of North Lakhimpur on Aug. 23, 1878.

Capt. E. N. D. Latouche, assistant commissioner, assumed charge of office as officiating deputy commissioner of Nowgong, from Mr. H. F. Matthews, on the afternoon of Sept. 5, 1878.

#### MILITARY.

##### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 1.)

**BARTER**—Sialkot Brigade order confirmed, dated Sept. 14, 1878, directing Col. R. Barter, 15th Sikhs, to assume command of the brigade, with effect from that date, during the absence on leave of Brigadier General J. E. Mitchell, C.B.

**CARRUTHERS**—SWETENHAM—21st N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 19, 1878, making the following appointments, with effect from the 18th idem, vice Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., on general leave:—Capt. J. G. T. Carruthers, wing commander, to officiate as commandant; and Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, wing officer, quartermaster, and officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties, no other officer being available.

**COMBE**—Rawal Pindi Brigade order confirmed, dated Aug. 28, 1878, appointing Capt. B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, to officiate as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, from the 22nd idem, during the absence on general leave of Major J. O. Travers.

**GORDON**—WOOD—PARRY—The undermentioned officers are appointed for duty on annual casting and allotting committees:—Lieut. Col. B. L. Gordon, Royal Artillery, president of the Upper Circle. Major E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars, member of allotting committee. Major S. Parry, R. Artillery, member of the Lower Circle.

**KINLOCH**—Fort William Garrison order confirmed dated Sept. 3, 1878, appointing Major A. A. Kinloch deputy assistant quartermaster general, to officiate as station staff officer in addition to his other duties, from that date, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general on inspection duty.

**MORRIS**—1st N.I.—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 11, 1878, appointing Lieut. C. H. Morris, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

**PALMER**—WILLIS—ROBERTSON—9th Bl. Cav.—Regimental order confirmed dated Aug. 16, 1878, making the following appointments, from Aug. 17, vice Major T. Dayrell, who has resumed his furlough:—Major A. P. Palmer, squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. J. L. N. Willis, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Palmer; and Capt. D. H. Robertson, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander in addition to his other duties, vice Sampson, on furlough.

**SAMUELLS**—Quetta station order confirmed, dated July 19, appointing Capt. A. P. Samuells, wing commander 32nd Pioneers, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial assembled at Quetta on the 22nd idem. Dated Aug. 14, appointing Capt. A. P. Samuells, wing commander 32nd Pioneers, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court-martial assembled at Quetta on the 16th idem.

**STEAD**—11th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 12, appointing Capt. J. A. Stead, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. J. E. W. Howey.

**TEMPLE**—Dharmasala station order confirmed, dated Sept. 2, appointing Lieut. R. C. Temple, officiating wing officer on probation, 1st Goorkhas, to be station staff officer, vice Major G. Young.

**TROTTER**—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. R. F. Trotter, adjutant 17th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled, that officer not having availed himself of the same.

**WALKER**—34th Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 6, appointing Capt. P. Walker to officiate as interpreter, with effect from the 1st idem, no fully qualified subaltern being available.

**WEMYSS**—ROSE—41st N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 12, making the following appointments:—Capt. B. Wemyss, wing officer, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Ekins, officiating as commandant; and Lieut. H. M. Rose, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties, vice Tregear, on furlough.

**WOOLLEY**—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—2nd N.I.—Lieut. T. S. Woolley, 2-7th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 11.

#### STAFF CORPS.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from the dates specified:—Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. C. St. G. Brownlow, Sept. 26, 1878; Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. P. F. Gardiner, Sept. 27, 1878.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps

from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. I. M'Ivor, 3rd Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Aug. 3, 1877; Lieut. H. A. Ravenshaw, 73rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 26th (Punjab) N.I., Aug. 31, 1877.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Major F. Allen, Sept. 20, 1878; Major J. Roberts, Sept. 27, 1878. Capt. A. Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from Sept. 20, 1878, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**—The following promotions are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—4th Punjab Cavalry—Lieut. C. G. Mansel, squadron officer, and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, from Aug. 23, 1878, vice Lieut. E. Lloyd, resigned. 3rd Punjab Infantry—Lieut. W. A. D. O'Mealy, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer. 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion)—Major A. FitzHugh, wing commander and in command, and officiating commandant 4th Punjab Infantry, to be commandant, vice Col. P. F. Gardiner, who vacates on succeeding to the colonel's allowance. Major W. H. Unwin, wing officer, and officiating wing commander, and second in command, to be wing commander and second in command, vice Major FitzHugh. Lieut. A. R. Martin, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Major Unwin.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. W. Dashwood is permitted to resign Bengal Civil Service from Aug. 15, 1878.

Mr. T. J. Murray, C.S., assistant secretary to the chief commissioner of Assam to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, in Assam, vice Lieut. Col. W. H. I. Lance, retired. Mr. Murray will for the present continue to perform the duties of assistant secretary.

Capt. E. N. D. La Touche, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 1st grade, from May 8, 1878, substantive *pro tempore*, vice Mr. Murray, seconded.

Mr. G. E. M'Leod, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, vice Capt. La Touche.

Mr. S. J. Douglas, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to be assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore*, vice Mr. M'Leod.

The services of Mr. W. C. Fasson, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, in the 24 Pergunnahs in Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

Major H. H. H. Hallet, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, Central Provinces, to be superintendent of the school of industry, and of the central jail Jubbulpore, from the date of the death of the late Lieut. Col. W. G. Ward.

#### HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

The following change is made in the Berar Commission, from July 1, 1878, consequent on return from privilege leave of Major D. W. Laughton, assistant commissioner, 1st class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—Mr. H. S. Nicholls, officiating assistant commissioner 1st class, to revert to his substantive position in the 2nd class.

The following further temporary promotion is made in the Berar Commission, consequent on the death of Lieut. Col. C. T. O. Mayne, officiating deputy commissioner, Akola district:—Mr. H. S. Nicholls, assistant commissioner 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class, from June 24, 1878.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, assistant commissioner 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned District, having been relieved, on Aug. 2, 1878, of his duties as officiating secretary for Berar to the Resident, consequent on the return from furlough of Major G. H. Trevor, the permanent incumbent, is appointed to officiate from that date as an assistant commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. Hare, officiating assistant commissioner 2nd class, will revert from the same date to his officiating position in the 3rd class.

**CIVIL CODE PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c.**—The *Gazette of India*, September 21, contains the following notifications:—SEPT. 20, 1878.—No. 3073.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following alterations in the Civil Pension Code:—Section 13 (page 5). Substitute the following for the second sentence of this section:—But this restriction does not apply to any of the officers described in Schedule A, except Class III. (2) (6). Section 14 (page 5). Substitute the following for this section:—Section 14.—Provided that an officer of Class I. in Schedule A lands in India within three months from the date of his appointment, and unless some other date be specified by the Secretary of State, his service counts from the date of the despatch appointing him to the service. The service of an officer of Class I. who does not land in India within three months from the date of his appointment, and of an officer of Class II. or III. (1) counts from the date on which he landed in India. Section 44 (page 22). Substitute the following for the exception:—Exception.—An officer belonging to any of the classes described in Schedule A, except Class III. (2), counts furlough as service as follows:—If the service of the officer be not less than 20 years, he counts as service furlough for 2 years; 25 years, 3 years; 30 years, 4 years; 35 years, 5 years. Section 59 (a), (page 31). Cancel Rule 2. Insert the following new section on page 32:—Section 59 A.—An invalid pension on the following scale, but not being less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 2,000 a-year, may be granted to an officer belonging to any of the classes described in Schedule A, except Class III. The Government of India may, on special grounds, recommend for sanction by the Secretary of State the grant of an invalid pension on the same scale to an officer belonging to Class III. —If the service of the officer be not less than 10 years, proportion of the officer's average emoluments, 10-45ths; 11 years, 11-45ths; 12 years, 12-45ths; 13 years, 13-45ths; 14 years, 14-45ths. Section 63 (page 36). Substitute the following for Case (c): (c) The Government of India may, in special cases, add a period, not exceeding three years, to the service of any civil engineer appointed to

the Public Works Department before the 1st November, 1873, with initial rank higher than that of a first grade assistant engineer. This concession will not, however, be granted to any officers taken over, directly or indirectly, from one of the guaranteed railway companies, who received a bonus on leaving the service of the company. After page 68, insert the following as Schedule A:—Schedule A.—Officers who are entitled to certain special privileges.—(See Sections 13, 14, 44 Exception and 59 A). I.—Officers of the Public Works Department trained in the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. II.—Stanley Engineers of the Public Works Department, i.e., Civil Engineers appointed in England, in the years 1859 to 1871, under covenant and after competitive examination, in general accordance with Secretary of State's (Lord Stanley's) despatch, No. 11 (Public), dated 9th March, 1859. III.—Other Civil Engineers appointed to the Public Works Department.—(1) By the Secretary of State, before the 1st November, 1873.—(2) By the Government of India, excluding those of purely Asiatic birth.—(a) From the Civil Engineering Colleges in India; (b) Others. IV.—Officers of the Telegraph Department, specially trained in Europe under regulations made by the Secretary of State. V.—The following three officers of the Agricultural Department, Madras, who are graduates of the Royal Agricultural College, or of some other institution of equal standing:—William Ramtree Robertson, Charles Benson, Kaspar Schiffmayer. VI.—Graded officers of the Geological Survey Department. VII.—Officers of the Forest Department, specially trained in Europe under regulations made by the Secretary of State.

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTIONS.—With reference to the Horse Guards' General Order 56, dated 1st July 1878, and in continuation of G. O. 257 of 1878, it is notified that the examination of captains for promotion to the rank of major will take place twice a-year only, viz., about 1st April and 1st November. General officers commanding divisions and districts will be good enough to notify to the Director of Garrison Instruction, one clear month before the dates above named, the names of all captains desirous of being examined. They should at the same time apply to that officer for the sketches and papers required for the examination.

OFFICERS TRAVELLING IN FOREIGN STATES.—The following General Order by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India is published in the Calcutta *Official Gazette*:—Headquarters, Simla, Aug. 26, 1878. Under instructions from Government (Mily. Dept. letter No. 436 S, dated Aug. 13, 1878) the Commander-in-Chief draws the attention of officers travelling in foreign States to the following decision in a case where officers, while in foreign territory, responded to a call from the officials of such State in aid of the local police, as if they were still under British legislation and therefore required to act under Sec. 91 of the Criminal Procedure Code:—Extracts, paras 3 and 4 of Foreign Department letter No. 1595 G. of June 15, 1878:—"H.E. the Governor-General in Council observes, that ——— acted upon the belief that they were bound when called upon to assist the police of the State in taking these men, who were robbers and murderers, and in using any means necessary to overcome their armed resistance. This belief would be fully justified by the law of British India, and is, indeed, a reasonable principle of action anywhere. In ——— the administration of the State is under a British officer, so that there was the less need for hesitation about complying with the summons of the police, who might have been supposed to work under more regular orders than in other native States. H.E. the Viceroy therefore considers, upon a full review of the facts narrated, that the two officers could hardly have refused the assistance they gave, and that they deserve credit for their efforts to spare the lives of the dacoits. H.E. the Governor-General in Council desires me, nevertheless, to point out that *Englishmen* who are travelling in native States, and who may have little or no experience of the country, or of its condition, must exercise great caution and discretion before they take part in any kind of fray or collision among the people, involving the use of arms and the risk of life. Such affairs are, unfortunately, still not uncommon in the wilder parts of foreign territory; while it is not always so easy, as it was in the present case, to make sure that appeals for lawful aid are authentic and justifiable. It is obvious that serious responsibility might be incurred, especially by officers in the service of the Government, through any error of judgment or mistake of facts."

COURT MARTIAL (ROYAL ARTILLERY).—At a general court martial assembled at Sitapur on Sept. 6, 1878, Driver R. Rowat, of I Battery 5th Brigade R.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—CHARGES.—1st Charge.—In having at Sitapur, on or about August 8, 1878, been drunk. 2nd Charge.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Sitapur, on or about August 8, 1878, struck and kicked Acting Bombardier P. O'Neill, of the same battery, the said Acting Bombardier P. O'Neill being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. FINDING.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charges. SENTENCE.—The court sentences the prisoner to penal servitude for the term of five years. Sitapur, Sept. 6, 1878. W. J. Gray, Col., President. APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.—But I commute the penal servitude awarded to imprisonment with hard labour for a period of two years. Simla, Sept. 20, 1878. Fred. P. Haines, Gen. C.-in-C. in India.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. H. Lee, joint magistrate, &c., of Durbhunga, has leave for one month. Mr. C. C. Quin, officiating magistrate of Durbhunga, one month from Nov. 2. Mr. F. J. G. Campbell has furlough to Europe two years from date on which he left India. Mr. W. Mastery, sub-deputy opium agent, Hajeehpore, has three months' leave from such date as he may be relieved. Mr. H. B. Harington, deputy commissioner, Unao, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Sept. 27. Surgeon J. M'Conaghey, civil surgeon, Jaunpur, two months' privilege leave from Oct. 12. Two months and ten days' privilege leave granted to Mr. C. E. Yeatman, district superintendent of police, Mainpuri, is cancelled. Three months privilege leave has been granted to Major H. J. Lugard, deputy commissioner of Seoni, from Oct. 1. Major H. R. Faber, Royal (Madras) Engineers,

executive engineer 1st grade, Manranipur Railway survey division, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for one year, two months, and three days. Capt. F. H. Jackson, assistant agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted two months' privilege leave from Sept. 4. Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, executive engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, is granted one year's furlough to Europe. Mr. R. de G. Naylor, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, telegraph department, is allowed privilege leave for two months. Mr. C. Heymerding, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for two years from July 16. Mr. J. Tait, assistant engineer 1st grade Indus Valley State Railway (temporary rank) having reported his return from the three months' language leave granted him, is transferred from the Empress Bridge to the Mooltan division. Col. J. J. Dansey, barrack master, Ranhikhet division military works, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from Sept. 21. Special leave for a period of three months to study native languages has been granted to 2nd grade assistant engineer Lieut. G. M. Porter, R.E.,

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Lieut. G. D. M. Nisbett, 2-16th Foot, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Capt. and Brevet Major H. F. H. Gibsons, 73rd Foot, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Surgeon J. A. J. O'Brien, M.D., to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, for two years. Major H. F. Blair, R.E., executive engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, on urgent private affairs, for six months. Lieut. T. H. Eyre, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, for fifteen months. Surgeon P. A. Weir, M.B., on medical certificate, for one year.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 1.)

HICKS, Major F. J., to act as commissioner of police for the town of Madras during the absence of Major A. Balmer, on leave. KENNEDY, J., B.C.S., special famine duty, Kangundi division, in the district of North Arcot, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class. WHITLOCK, Major C. J. T., to act as superintendent of police, North Arcot, during the employment of Major H. W. H. Cox on other duty.

#### MEDICAL.

HACKETT—The services of Surgeon A. L. Hackett, Indian Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of the Public Department. MITCHELL—Veterinary Surgeon M. C. Mitchell is directed to accompany B Battery B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery when it marches from Secunderabad; and on meeting C Battery of the same brigade on the road, he will join it for duty, and return with it to Secunderabad.

#### MILITARY.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 1.)

FAUNCE—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Madras Staff Corps—Capt. B. Faunce, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from Sept. 25, 1878.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Sept. 23.)

HALLET—BRUCE—The following transfer is ordered in the Judge Advocate-General's department:—Capt. W. H. Hallet, from No. 1 circle to No. 4; Lieut. Col. J. C. W. Bruce, Infantry, on return from furlough, to general duty, Madras. TEMPLE—PRICKETT—An exchange of batteries is provisionally sanctioned between Lieuts. J. Temple, B Battery 6th Brigade, and W. R. Pricketts, L Battery 1st Brigade R.A. So much of G.O.C.C. dated March 29, 1878, page 182, as grants leave to Sub-Lieut. C. E. Sherard, officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment N.L., to study, is cancelled.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Col. G. R. F. Bardin, Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years. Major J. B. Leggett, Staff Corps, wing commander 10th N.L., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years. Mr. W. P. Higgins, an examiner on the establishment of the High Court, appellate side, is allowed leave for two months, from the 1st prox.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Brigadier-Gen. F. F. Burton, commanding Malabar and Canara, five days' privilege leave in extension of the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. dated July 31, 1878, page 402. Major C. L. Raikes, officiating wing commander, 9th Regt. N.L., for forty days, from Sept. 7, 1878, in extension of privilege leave.—Bangalore sick certificate. Under Rule XXIX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868. Major E. G. Morrogh, Staff Corps, is attached to the 38th Regt. N.L. as officiating wing commander, temporarily, until arrival of Major Lidderdale. Col. T. C. Georges, from second in command, and officiating commandant, 30th N.L., to commandant 30th N.L.; from date of retirement of Col. Shortland. Lieut.-Col. H. F. Daykeyne, from officiating second in command, 30th N.L., to second in command 30th N.L.; from date of retirement of Col. Shortland. Major F. C. St. John, from officiating wing commander 30th N.L., to wing commander 30th N.L.; from date of retirement of Col. Shortland. 89th Foot.—Sub Lieut. S. W. Jervis, officiating wing officer, 29th Regt. N.L., for six months, from Oct. 17, 1878, or date of departure. Madras to study,



Under the provisions of G.O.G., No. 482, of 1866.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Mr. E. J. Aubert, an examiner in the same office, also allowed for two months, for the same period. H.H. the Maharajah of Travancore has granted three months' privilege leave to Mr. W. Barton, chief engineer, Travancore.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

**DAVIES**—Mr. E. Davies received charge of the duties of master attendant, Kurrachee, from Lieut. G. C. Parker on March 29, 1878, and Mr. A. Harrison, assistant conservator, River Indus, received charge of the Indian Government steamer *Jhelum* and *Flat Multan* from Mr. Davies on the 28th idem.

**DRUITT**—Mr. G. Drutt received charge in the office of judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad on the 24th ult.

**ELTON**—The following arrangement is sanctioned:—Mr. Edward Elton, on proceeding to Aden to join the Indian Government steamer *Quantung*, provided with a first-class contract passage for himself and a deck passage for his servant by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's mail steamer *Bokhara*, which left Bombay on Aug. 23, 1878.

**SELBY**—**MORRIS**—Mr. F. G. Selby, professor, Deccan College, Puna, and Miss Morris, assistant mistress, Puna Female Normal School, passed an examination in the Marathi language, the former on July 11, and the latter on July 23 last.

#### MEDICAL.

**BRUCE**, Surgeon-Major L. S., civil surgeon, Puna, received temporary charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, northern registration district, on the 16th inst.

**EATON**—Surgeon Eaton, was appointed to perform the duties of civil surgeon, Ahmednagar, from Sept. 16.

**ROBERTS**—Surgeon H. P. Roberts, in medical charge 9th N.I., is permitted to return to Europe for the unexpired portion—viz., one year and 108 days, of the furlough granted to him.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 3.)

**MAYNE**, Lieut. R. C. G., of the 83rd Foot, officiating wing officer 27th Regiment N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Sept. 1, 1877, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

**PAIN**—**WOOD**—**MOORE**—The following promotions are made, from Aug. 10, 1878, in succession to Honorary Lieut. and Assistant Commissary W. F. Knight, deceased:—Honorary Lieut. C. Pain to be assistant commissary; Conductor William Wood to be deputy-assistant commissary; Sub-Conductor G. F. Moore to be conductor; and Sergeant H. Guinness to be sub-conductor.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Oct. 2.)

**CULLEN**—The following orders are confirmed:—Deofali station order, dated Sept. 15, 1878, appointing Capt. Cullen, 66th Foot, to officiate as quartermaster to the depot during such time as Lieut. Stacpole continues to act as adjutant.

**MAHON**—25th N.I. Regimental order confirmed, dated April 1, 1878, directing Lieut. Mahon, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Balfe, in sick quarters.

**MONTKEITH**—3rd Sind Horse—Lieut. A. M. Monteith, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as squadron officer.

**SULLIVAN**, Lieut. G. H. W. O., R.E., officiating adjutant, Sappers and Miners, performed the duties of second in command, in addition to his own, from May 1 to June 3, 1878.

**TREVOR**—**CARRUTHERS**—16th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 21, 1878, directing Major Trevor, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Captain Carruthers, adjutant, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his other duties, in succession to Lieut. Col. Iredell, proceeding on furlough.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

**BARTHOLOMEW**, Major F. P., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from Sept. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**HORE**—The following appointment is made:—Brigade Staff—Capt. W. S. Hore, adjutant 20th Regiment N.I., to officiate as brigade major, vice Major Stock proceeding on furlough.

**STOCKLEY**—Major H. W. Stockley is confirmed in the appointment of superintendent of the gun carriage factory from Oct. 1.

**WALTER**—Lieut. G. E. Walter, of the 66th Foot, officiating wing officer 19th N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps from Sept. 11, 1876, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS, &c.**—Mr. R. Courtenay, supernumerary assistant collector of Kolaba, is allowed privilege leave of absence from Oct. 21 to Nov. 16, 1878. Surg. F. Jones, M.B., civil surgeon, Panch Mahals, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure on or after Nov. 7 next, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Major C. E. Fisher is granted leave to Europe, on private affairs, for four months from Oct. 28, 1878, or date of embarkation, with twenty-five days' subsidiary leave. Mr. W. Porteous, first assistant collector, Kaira, is

allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date in the month of October as he may avail himself of.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Engineers, Lieut. W. Coles to England, from Aug. 1, 1878, to appear before a medical board. 1st L.C., Sub-Lieut. L. A. Gordon, to Bombay for six months, from date of departure, to study the native language. Capt. W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, third assistant political agent, Kattywar, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from Nov. 1 next or date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to avail themselves of the unexpired portions of the furlough from which they rejoined their regiment at Malta, viz.:—Lieut. Col. G. W. Hanson, second in command 9th N.I., 302 days; Major H. C. Morse, wing officer 9th Regt. N.I., 333 days.

**TRANSFERS OF OFFICERS.**—The undermentioned officers are transferred to the 30th N.I. proceeding on service and will join forthwith:—Lieut. C. G. Whitley, officiating wing officer, on probation 4th N.I.; Lieut. J. F. M. Campbell, officiating wing officer, on probation 29th N.I.; Surg. H. Adey is transferred from general duty, Presidency Division, to general duty, Sind Division; Surg. Major B. Burland, M.B., general duty, Puna Circle, is transferred to general duty, Presidency Circle, and will proceed to Deesa.

## OFFICIAL PAPER.

### THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The following Government resolution appears in the last *Gazette of India*, dated Simla, Sept. 26:—

**RESOLUTION.**—In continuation of the resolutions just read, it is now proposed that the Railway Conference (which has been unavoidably postponed on account of the extreme pressure on the railways of India during 1877) shall assemble in Calcutta during the coming cold season. The exact date will be notified hereafter. By a notification of this day's date Captain W. A. J. Wallace, R.E., has been appointed secretary to the Railway Conference; and all persons wishing to bring forward matters connected with the Conference, or having reference to railway affairs, are invited to address their papers to the Secretary to the Railway Conference, care of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department. The subjects to be discussed at the Conference relate to the economic and efficient working of railways and a list of the more prominent of these subjects is appended. With a view to the thorough discussion and settlement of these subjects it is proposed to invite representatives from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burma, and from the several Consulting Engineers' Departments of the three Presidencies. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and representatives of the leading merchants, European and native, of the chief towns of India, are also invited to attend the proposed Conference and to submit papers for consideration.

**LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AT THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.**—1. Means to promote the comfort and convenience of railway travellers. 2. Simplification and reduction of goods tariff. 3. Scale of mileage rates for interchange of stock. 4. Course of goods traffic in cases of alternative routes. 5. Uniformity of statistics of traffic. 6. System of recording "up" and "down" traffic on main lines and branches. 7. Assimilation of systems of working and revision of general rules and regulations. 8. Establishment of a clearing house. 9. Alteration in the law as regards bribery. 10. System of recording time occupied in shunting. 11. Establishment of provident funds or schemes for retiring allowances. 12. Railway schools. 13. Uniformity of system in recording accidents. 14. Employment of natives in charge of engines and trains. 15. Working hours. 16. House accommodation for native staff. 17. Questions affecting wages of railway employes. 18. The new Indian Railway Bill. 19. Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes. 20. Carriage of explosives by rail. 21. Duties of railway servants in times of war. 22. Continuous brake power in trains. 23. Communication in trains between passengers, driver, and guard. 24. Standard dimensions. 25. Palamow coal fields.—W. A. CROMMELIN, Major-Gen. R.E., Secretary to the Government of India.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 24, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—F. W. Fox (Cov.); J. A. H. Louis (Uncov.); J. W. Chisholm (Uncov.)

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. J. E. W. Howey, N.I.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. G. Hawkes, s.c., Lieut. H. H. Young, s.c., Surgeon L. Beech, Major W. F. Wright, s.c., Lieut. Col. E. G. Dixon, N.I., Col. W. A. Riach, s.c., Col. G. M. Johnstone, s.c.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Surgeon Major W. Nolan, Surgeon Major H. T. Dann, Major G. E. Blew, s.c.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. D. Bayley (Uncov.) 6 months, s.c.; J. Sevestre (Uncov.) 3 months, s.c.; A. E. C. Casey (Cov.) 6 months, s.c.; S. M. Moens (Cov.) 6 months' furlough; R. Foley (Uncov.) 6 months furlough.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—M. Macauliffe (Cov.); F. Giles (Cov.); W. Harvey (Uncov.); F. H. Fisher (Cov.)

*Bombay Estab.*—W. A. Russell (Uncov.)

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. A. Conolly, s.c.; Lieut. F. I. Alexander, invalid estab.; Conductor R. Lyons, orderly department; Lieut. Col.

A. Seagrim, s.c.; Capt. W. Shepherd, R.E.; Conductor W. Carnell, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. H. P. Greig, Infantry; Capt. P. J. Maitland, s.c.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Major G. C. Udey, s.c., 4 months: Capt. J. G. Hall, R.E., 15 days.

## CEYLON.

**NATIVE CULTIVATION.**—A native gentleman, who has recently travelled through much of the flooded districts in the low country of the Western Provinces, states that the amount of distress amongst the villagers is very great, and as time goes on cannot fail to become more severe. Not only have the Yala and Maha sowings been entirely lost, but all garden crops have been destroyed by the long prevalence of wet. It is estimated that in the Korales, about the immediate vicinity of Colombo, there have been lost 48,000 bushels of paddy sown on the ground, and that the entire loss in the flooded districts of seed sown, not crops, cannot be less than 120,000 bushels, a serious amount indeed. How much more suffering will be endured before flood works can be executed it is fearful to contemplate.—*Ceylon Times*.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—In pursuance of Her Majesty's command, His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that Letters Patent be issued under the Colonial Seal of the Island, appointing the Honourable John Douglas, C.M.G., to be Colonial Secretary of the Island of Ceylon. His Excellency the Governor has also been pleased to appoint the Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G., to be President of the Board of Civil Service Examiners.—*Gazette*.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Commander G. H. R. Willis, R.N., to be a justice of the peace for the district of Avisawella. Leave of absence for one month.

**THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.**—We understand that Mr. Cayley contemplates a visit to Europe in January of next year; his duties will be taken up temporarily by Mr. Ferdinands, Mr. Owen Morgan acting as Deputy Queen's Advocate.

**INCREASE OF INSANITY.**—The report on Civil Hospitals for the past year shows a great increase in the number of inmates of the Lunatic Asylum, which contained on 31st December 273 patients, the admissions during the year being 128, against 96 in 1876, 72 in 1875, and 56 in 1874. The Inspector-General attributes this increase to the increased expense of living during the past year, which compelled the poorer classes to place their insane relations in the asylum, "often in such a state of debility and at a period of the disease when cure was impossible."

**THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**—At the meeting held on the 25th ult., when Mr. Leechman, the newly-elected member for the Colombo Chamber of Commerce, took his seat, three new bills were introduced—one to reconcile certain shipping laws in India with those of Ceylon; another for the safe storage of petroleum and other dangerous oils; and a third to amend the law relating to timber grown on Crown lands. The address in reply to the Governor's speech states that, "With reference to the traffic on the new railways, the Council concur with your Excellency in thinking that leaf-disease will have no permanently bad effect on the coffee enterprise."

**PEARL FISHERY.**—The annual report of the Inspector of Pearl Banks concludes by briefly recapitulating the prospects of future fisheries, which are very good. First, a probable fishery in March, 1879, of three-and-a-half million oysters from the new bank to west of Cheval, which might be called the "Koddapako-Paar," and of one and-a-half million oysters from the Jokenpitty-Paar off Chilow; in all four and-a-half million oysters. A sample to be lifted from these beds in November next. Secondly, a fishery in March, 1881, from a bed on the west and north-west Cheval at present estimated to contain twenty-one millions of oysters. Thirdly, a fishery in March, 1882, from the bed of young oysters now estimated at nine months old, on the south Cheval.

**THE SEASON'S SHIPMENTS.**—We are now so close upon the close of our commercial year (September 30th), that a tolerably correct estimate may be made of the season's shipments. Of coffee there has been exported cwts. 609,000, to which, if we add that on board the *Pleiades*, say cwts. 1,800, cwts. 2,000 to go by P. & O. steamer to Trieste via Bombay, and cwts. 6,000 to go in the *Eldorado* in all this month we have a total of cwts. 618,800 as our exports for the season.—*Ceylon Times*.

**NATIVE FORGERS.**—It is announced that fifteen members of the native gang of forgers who placed a number of Oriental Bank notes in circulation have been arrested by the Galle police and the plates seized. Among the accused are two Buddhist priests.—*Times*.

**THE WEATHER AND CROPS.**—The *Times* reports at date Sept. 28th, the weather continues fair, and a change for the better has taken place up country. From Uva the accounts are conflicting; the long-continued damp cold weather has sent incipient blossoms into wood, but on all low-lying estates there is a very fair show of blossom. In Rakwana crops are coming in fast, but leaf disease is troubling some properties. Scarcely any parchment coffee has yet come into Colombo, and we must regard the coming crop as late.

**FORTIFICATIONS.**—A Ceylon correspondent writes to us:—Lieutenant-General Street, C.B., commanding the troops in Ceylon,

accompanied by his A.D.C., Captain Mathews, and also by Colonel Warren, R.E., Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, 57th Foot, made the tour round the island in August last, for the purpose of inspecting the military posts of Trincomalee and Galle; at both these stations, as also at Colombo, very extensive new fortifications are in course of erection under the supervision of Colonel Warren, R.E. A sum exceeding £20,000 has been authorised to be expended under the votes for works, in order to place the colony in a proper state of defence. It is acknowledged by all that this authority has not arrived a day too soon, but, having been received, the greatest activity is being displayed in carrying out the works. Those at Colombo are under Colonel Warren's immediate care at present, those at Trincomalee under the charge of Lieutenant Mason, R.E., and those at Galle under the charge of Lieutenant Roberts, R.A., who has been appointed acting engineer officer, in the absence of any officer of the Royal Engineers. This young officer, who only left the Royal Military Academy in July last year, is thereby placed in a post of heavy responsibility, for which, however, he is proving himself fully qualified. The inspection by Lieutenant-General Street was in every respect satisfactory; it is probably the last which he will make, as it is understood that he will proceed to England at the end of the year on the completion of his term of staff service.—*Broad Arrow*.

## HOME NEWS.

**DISASTROUS VOYAGE OF AN INDIAMAN.**—The large iron ship *Eblana*, of Liverpool, 1,351 tons register, commanded by Captain Liver, left Liverpool for Madras on Thursday, October 3rd, and experienced bad weather until reaching the Smalls Lights, the wind being from south and south-west, and it got worse from that time. On Sunday there was a heavy gale from the southward, which, however, moderated towards Monday, when the weather became a little finer. On Tuesday it commenced to blow again from the south-south-west, increasing to a heavy gale of hurricane violence, and became still worse on Wednesday, with mountainous seas. At 8 p.m. on that day the wind went to west-north-west, and on Thursday, at 2 a.m., when in latitude 48.52 N., longitude 10.33 W., a tremendous sea struck the vessel, throwing her over on her side, shifting her cargo, washing away the lifeboat, and smashing the bulwarks. Towards morning the main and mizen masts were cut away, and the vessel was quite over on her side and settling down fast. At about six o'clock in the morning the barque *Decapolis*, of London, Capt. Almond, from Adelaide for London, hove in sight, and signals of distress were made to her. She bore down and stood by them for about fourteen hours until all the crew were rescued. When she first approached the *Eblana* the latter's boats were launched, but stove in by the sea, one of the crew being badly injured. A boat with six men was then sent from the *Decapolis*, and she succeeded in rescuing six of the *Eblana's* men. There was a great gale on and tremendous seas, and it was impossible to get the boat close to the ship, and a communication was made between them by life buoys and life lines. All the crew were saved by this means, by being hauled through the water to the boat. On returning to the *Decapolis* with these men the boat was stove in and became useless, and the mate of the barque, who was in charge, was hurt in the arm and shoulder. A second boat was then sent, and in five trips rescued twenty-two men. This service was attended with considerable difficulty and danger, and the *Eblana's* crew speak well of the gallantry of the others, especially of that of the carpenter of the barque, named David Stephen, of Stepney, who, with three hands, had charge of the boat on four successive trips, and George Bourne, an apprentice, who went every time, first in the boat that was stove, and afterwards in the second boat. At about two o'clock, when being taken off, a French fishing brig, the *Blanche*, of Nantes, hove in sight, and sailed several times round the distressed vessel, promising to render assistance. A line was floated with a life buoy to her, and it was made fast, but it soon parted, and the brig then left. There were two boats visible, a large one on the deck and a small one on the stern, and she had a complement of about 150 fishermen on board. The unfortunate men lost all their clothes and effects, and several are hurt. The captain, officers, and crew of the *Decapolis* behaved very kindly towards them during the two days they were aboard her, and gave them various articles of clothing. When that vessel, however, arrived off the Lizard on Saturday night they were transferred to a Falmouth pilot cutter, which landed them at Falmouth at two o'clock on Sunday morning, and they were immediately taken to the Royal Cornwall Sailors' Home.

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held on the 15th inst. at the banking-house, No. 65, Old Broad-street; Mr. George G. Nicol in the chair. The report stated that, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the accounts to June 29 last showed a net profit of £22,714. The directors, therefore, declared an interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and carried forward the balance of £214 to next account. The chairman informed the meeting that the charter had been renewed on the old terms, and said that doubtless shareholders would be disappointed by the decrease of dividend. All their securities were easily realisable, and showed how restricted their business had been for the past

six months. The policy of the directory had been one of extreme caution, and they could not have declared a larger dividend unless they had trenched upon the reserve fund, which doubtless would not have met with the approval of the shareholders. The falling off had been caused principally by the losses on sugar in Java last year, which had turned out rather larger than was expected, amounting in all to £15,360. The Indian trade generally had been very unsatisfactory; exchanges had been drooping and drooping, and the directors believed that the more resources they kept in hand—although at a loss of profit—the better it would be for the safety of the bank. With reference to the large failures which had recently taken place, no doubt the shareholders would be glad to hear that the losses to the bank would be absolutely nothing. The total amount of credits of the City of Glasgow Bank held by the Chartered Bank was £45,000, of which £19,500 in Ceylon would be readily realised, and there were £10,000 worth of bills in Rangoon and £15,000 in Bombay. There was very little doubt that the City of Glasgow Bank would pay 20s. in the pound, and the only inconvenience their creditors would suffer would be the delay in payment; but as regarded these amounts the Chartered Bank would not lose a single shilling. They held also £18,000 worth of bills, drawn by Heugh, Balfour, and Co., but they were all endorsed by a first-class bank, and no loss could possibly accrue upon them. The position of the bank was perfectly safe at the present time; no losses had occurred during the past half-year, and the prospects of the coming half-year were very fair. With regard to silver, which had exercised a disturbing influence upon exchange, the statement that appeared some time ago as to there being a large amount in America was a mistake. The only disturbing element in silver now was the stock in Germany, which was estimated at about fifteen millions, but all intelligent Germans thought that the silver coinage was quite insufficient for the requirements of Germany, and would, therefore, have to be increased. A disturbing element in India was the enormous amount of Council bills, which had now reached between seventeen and eighteen millions, and, in his opinion, was very discreditable to the Indian Government. The railways constructed by private enterprise paid 6 per cent., but the Government railways only 1 per cent., and borrowing money at 4½ per cent. to realise only 1 was styled reproductive expenditure. He objected to India being called a poor country. It was a backward country, no doubt, but that was the fault of its government. He thought the time had now arrived when England should take over the debt of India. The report was adopted, and the meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks.—*Globe*, 15th.

COL. HERBERT GEORGE DEEDS served with the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles in the campaign of 1857-58 against the mutineers in India, including the actions on the Hindun, battle of Budlee-kerai, and taking the heights before Delhi, the subsequent siege operations (wounded on June 12), assault and capture of the city, with the final attack on and occupation of the palace. He also served as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Sir John Jones during the campaign in Rohilkund, including the actions of Bugawalla and Nugena, relief of Moradabad, action on the Dojura, assault and capture of Bareilly, attack and bombardment of Shahjehanpore, defeat of the rebels and relief of the garrison, capture of the fort of Bunnai, pursuit of the enemy to the left bank of the Goomtee, and destruction of the fort of Mahomdee. As extra aide-de-camp to Sir Archdale Wilson, he was engaged at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and as orderly officer to Brigadier Sir George R. Barker in the operations in Oudh from Dec. 3, 1858, to Feb. 1, 1859. For his Indian services he received the medal with two clasps, and was awarded the brevet rank of major. On Jan. 23, 1872, he was nominated assistant adjutant-general of the Rawul Pindee Division in Bengal, and in Feb., 1874, became private secretary to the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P. (now Viscount Cranbrook), Secretary of State for War.—*Broad Arrow*.

COLONEL SIR CHARLES HENRY BROWNLOW, K.C.B., late in command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade of the Bengal Army, is about to leave England for India, to take command of a brigade of the expeditionary forces destined to advance into Afghanistan. Sir Charles Brownlow, one of the best known officers on the North West Frontier of India, has had a long experience of campaigning against the hill tribes. The record of his services in "Hart" states that he was present with the Army of Reserve during the Punjab war 1848-49, and that he served with the 1st Sikh Infantry in the Black Mountain campaign in the Hazara country in 1852-53; against the Momund tribes in August, 1854, when he was shot through the lungs; and in the Bozdar expedition of 1867. Colonel Brownlow commanded the 20th Punjab Infantry in the operations on the Eusofzye Frontier in 1858; throughout the China War of 1860, including the action of Sinho, taking of the Taku Forts, and occupation of Peking (brevet of major); in the Umbeylah campaign of 1863; when he was promoted lieutenant-colonel and received the Companionship of the Bath, and in the Hazara campaign of 1868. Sir Charles Brownlow also commanded our expeditionary force into the Looshai country in 1871-72, and for his successful conduct of the operations received the thanks of the Government of India, with an appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, and promotion to Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. He has received the Punjab medal, China medal with clasps for the Taku Forts and Peking, and the Indian war medal with clasps for the North West Frontier, Umbeylah, and Looshai. Colonel Brownlow will not

arrive in India before mid-November, before which time no very important operations are likely to commence.—*Broad Arrow*.

CENTRAL ASIATIC RACES.—At the recent Anthropological Congress in Paris, M. de Ujfalvy gave a short account of the anthropological results of his travels in Central Asia. He met in those regions with only two races, properly speaking—a white race, the Indo-European, especially in its Iranian branch, and a yellow race, the Mongolo-Altaic. M. Ujfalvy insisted on the necessity of banishing from scientific terminology the word Turanian, which means nothing, and which has been greatly abused in support of ethnological theories more than doubtful. The word Scythian is not less improper, and ought also to be banished from scientific language. The white race of Central Asia is there represented by the Iranians, i.e., by the Tajiks of the mountains or Galtchas, and by the Tajiks of the plains and towns. These latter, who count among them descendants of the aborigines with colonists from Persia, ancient freed slaves, are, nevertheless, of a blood much mixed with that of the Tatar invaders. They are of good stature. M. Ujfalvy measured fifty-eight, who had a mean height of 1.67 metre. They are good-looking according to the European notion of beauty; the nose is aquiline, the mouth small, the eyes large and straight, and varying in colour from black to blue, while the hair is of all shades from black to blonde. The feet and hands are very large, while the body is hairy. But what is most characteristic is their great brachycephaly, the mean cephalic index of individuals observed by the traveller being 86.21. M. Ujfalvy thinks that the purer in race a Galtcha is, the shorter is his head. Among the yellow race, the purest met with by M. Ujfalvy are the Mongol-Kalmuks, who inhabit the northern slope of the Thian-Shan. These people have a large and round head, the front bulging, the ears prominent, the nose large and short, the eyes small and oblique. While the body, [and especially the face, has little hair, the hair of the head is black and coarse. The tribes of Turkish race, as the Usbecks, Turcomans, Karakalpaks, Khirgis-Kaisaks, present an evident ethnical mixture of two types. However, the Khirgis of the mountains of Ferghana, or Kara-Khirgis, appear to be of very pure Altaic race. As to the Sarts, they are members of no nationality whatever; the term Sart is applied to any individual who abandons the pastoral and nomad life to devote himself to agriculture; it signifies "sedentary." It follows, then, that the Sarts are of various races, but the blood is always Iranian; the Tajik element predominates considerably among them, since the Tajiks were the ancient possessors and workers of the land. M. Topman, in remarking on M. Ujfalvy's paper, drew attention to the remarkable similarity between the broad-headed Galtchas and the Celtic Savoyard. He regards this as one proof of the Central Asiatic origin of the Indo-European, and seems to regard the Galtchas as a home-staying remnant of the great Aryan swarms that spread over Europe. The Oxus and Jaxartes have always been the mutual limit to the expansion of the two great races, white and yellow. These two frontier lines have historically been disputed by the Iranians and Turanians, who, M. Topman maintains, as a nation, it not as an ethnical group, have had an incontestable historical and geographical existence. At the most, he holds, the Iranian power cannot be carried back further than 3,500 years.—*Times*.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—EXCHANGES OF BRIGADES.—The following exchanges of brigades by officers of the Royal Artillery have been sanctioned by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—Between Major W. J. Finch, of C Battery, C Brigade, lately embarked for India, and Major E. L. Hawkins, of F Battery, C Brigade, at Canterbury; between Major C. Hope-Johnstone, of No. 16 Battery, 7th Brigade, at Gibraltar, and Major T. Cumming, of the Depot Battery, same brigade, at Portsmouth; between Major A. H. Davidson, of A Battery, 5th Brigade, at Birmingham, and Major R. S. Mackenzie, of D Battery, 4th Brigade, at Benares; between Capt. J. F. Bally, of O Battery, 5th Brigade, lately embarked for India, and Capt. G. T. Pretymann, of O Battery, 6th Brigade, at Aldershot; between Capt. J. R. S. Hewitt, of M Battery, 6th Brigade, at Aldershot, and Capt. J. D. Legard, of No. 9 Battery, 7th Brigade, at Hong Kong; between Lieut. W. J. Robertson, of K Battery, 6th Brigade, at Woolwich, and Lieut. C. M. Barlow, of B Battery, 5th Brigade, at Sheffield; between Lieut. W. C. Arbuthnot, of O Battery, 5th Brigade, at Woolwich, and Lieut. A. H. Hewat, of K Battery, 2nd Brigade, at Kilkenny.

ARMY ITEMS.—A large number of vacancies having been reported to exist among the duty officers of batteries of Royal Artillery in India, the War Office is filling the same up by volunteers from batteries at home. Already more than a sufficient number of names have been sent into the Horse Guards. Col. H. Peel Yates, R.A., is about to leave England for India on inspection duty. The 8th Hussars and 2nd Battalion 5th and 30th Regiments are held in readiness to embark for India.

INDIAN BILLS.—There was no allotment of the India bills usually tendered for on Wednesday, the Government in Calcutta having bought six-months' bills on London to the extent of £1,500,000 in preference to drawing the money from that side in the usual way.

FAILURE OF AN EAST INDIA HOUSE.—At the Bankruptcy Court on Thursday another of the firms connected with the City of Glasgow Bank presented a petition for liquidation. The debtors, Thomas Matthew and John Fairlie, are described as merchants of

Glasgow, having branch establishments at Rangoon and Moulmein, and traded under the firm of Matthew, Buchanan, and Co. The debts are stated at £1,350,000, but it is anticipated that a very considerable portion of this will not rank against the estate. Mr. Druce (Druce, Son, and Jackson) applied for the appointment of Mr. Harding (Harding, Whinney, and Co.) as receiver and manager of the estate, and stated that the trading was similar to that of Messrs. James Morton and Co., in which case Mr. Harding had been appointed to the same office. The present application was rendered necessary to prevent a forced realisation of the securities held by various mercantile houses. In reply to the learned Registrar, Mr. Druce stated that the application was supported by creditors. Mr. Registrar Brougham made the desired appointment.

**DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS FOR INDIA.**—The P. and O. Company's steam-ship *Surat* sailed from Southampton on the 24th inst. for Bombay. The following officers and others proceed out in the *Surat*—Capts. Millet and Hunt for Gibraltar; Commissary Kennedy, Lieuts. Darling, and G. Bennett for Malta; Lieut. Col. Minching, Second Lieut. Farquhar, Capts. King and Wyllie and Col. H. W. Gulliver, for Bombay; Lord Clarence Paget and Mr. E. J. Reed, M.P., proceed to Alexandria by the corresponding Brindisi steamer, and also the following from Bombay: Capt. Maitland, Lieut. Wilson, Colonel Plowden, Surg. Major Graham, Major M'Mullen, Dr. Whishaw, Lieut. Col. Fraser, Col. Watson, Capt. Saunders, Rev. W. F. Satteandham, Viscount Guillemore, and Lieut. General Douglas.

**BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on the 16th inst. at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. W. Paterson presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said they were met for the special object of declaring an interim dividend, and he was glad to say the board were fully warranted in asking the shareholders to sanction the payment of a dividend at the same rate as last year—at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, tax free. On that occasion it might perhaps do no harm to add that it would be paid out of profits earned. Their business had been going on so quietly that he would have had little to say to them but for the recent sad catastrophe in Scotland. It was unnecessary in such a meeting to characterise that failure, but it was very fortunate they had that early opportunity of letting the shareholders know the situation of the bank with regard to it. They held of the City of Glasgow Bank's acceptances £70,000 drawn by different firms, and they were led to believe that these would be paid ultimately in full. Having had many transactions with the firms whose failures had ensued on that of the City of Glasgow Bank, it would be satisfactory to them to know that the bank's pecuniary interest in them, irrespective of these bills, was very trifling, and that they were amply covered by securities which would work themselves out in the ordinary course. He did not think the shareholders would blame them for taking bills to the extent mentioned on the City of Glasgow Bank, seeing that its reports had always been favourable, and that on the 30th of June last they showed a clear capital of £1,000,000, besides £450,000 of reserve fund, after paying their shareholders 12 per cent. These bills were lock up, but they considered them a good asset. He might take that opportunity of saying that the board had gone very carefully into their other assets and liabilities, and he could safely tell them that they were in complete and perfect order, provision having been made for any probable loss thereupon. The past year had been a very fair one, and if the profits during the present were equally good they would be very well contented, but he must say that the times were against them. While the India Council's drawings on the Governments in India were £1,500,000 sterling per month, it was scarcely likely that they could see much reaction in the exchange or in the value of silver. There had been famine and dearth extending over large districts of India and China during the last two or three years, but it was satisfactory to hear that the crops this year were very good, and they might therefore look for some alleviation of the depression which had prevailed in those countries. Of course, the Afghan "affair" was a drawback, and it was to be hoped that it would be dispelled without the drawings on the Indian Treasury being excessive. It afforded him much pleasure to intimate that Mr. B. Smith, late of the well-known firm of Jardine, Skinner, and Co., of Calcutta, had agreed to join the board. The motion having been seconded, a brief discussion ensued, and, in reply to questions, the chairman said he believed the acceptances of the City of Glasgow Bank were all six months' bills—marginal credits. They were not interested in Heugh, Balfour, and Co.'s failure, and with regard to Smith, Fleming, and Co., they held a trifling amount, which was amply covered. No accounts were presented at that meeting, but a statement had been drawn up for the directors' information, and what he had stated might be taken as a fact. The motion was adopted, and votes of thanks to the chairman and directors and to the managers closed the proceedings.—*Times*.

**NAVAL ITEMS.**—Telegrams from Malta (Oct. 24) state that H.M.s *Undaried*, recently the flag-ship of Rear Admiral John Corbett, on the East India station, arrived on 24th, homeward bound. H.M.s troopship *Serapis*, from Portsmouth yesterday with troops, arrived on 25th to proceed to Bombay to-day. H.M.s troopship *Fumma* arrived at Bombay yesterday. The *Malabar* will leave Portsmouth, in accordance with the previously arranged programme,

for the season, on Nov. 1, but it is not finally settled what troops she will take. If the programme were strictly adhered to she would embark drafts, but it is expected that she will take the D and E Batteries Royal Horse Artillery and the L Battery 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, which were to go by the *Euphrates* on Dec. 13. The earlier despatch of artillery is with the view of allowing artillery detachments in India to be moved towards the Afghan frontier. It is understood that the regiments in India under orders for England will not leave for the present, and that the homeward passages of the troopships will be devoted to the conveyance of time-expired men and invalids.

**LEAVE RECALLED.**—All officers of the regiments in India warned for Afghanistan, who are at home on private affairs, are to proceed out to rejoin headquarters by the end of the year.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—A medal was specially awarded to Mr. Burrell, of the Indian Tea Agency, Jermyn-street, for his efforts during several years past to recommend Indian teas to the patronage of the British public.

**FAILURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.**—Messrs. Matthew, Buchanan, and Co., of 161, Hope-street, Glasgow, and Messrs. Buchanan and Co., of Rangoon and Moulmein, in British Burma, have suspended payment, and the Court of Bankruptcy has appointed Mr. Harding, receiver and manager of the estate. The liabilities are estimated at £1,250,000. Mr. T. Matthew, the senior partner in the firm, and brother-in-law to Mr. J. Morton, who early last week stopped payment, holds £1,000 in City of Glasgow Bank stock and £23,745 in trust.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—Among the prizes awarded at the Paris Exhibition are the following:—*The Indian Empire.*—Class 34.—Government of India, diplôme d'honneur—A. O. Hume, silver medal. Class 35.—Hadjee Mooktar Shah, head manufacturer of his Highness the Maharajah of Kashmir, gold medal; Nakash Sandoo, silver medal; Bat Almut, silver medal; Rais Mookun, silver medal; Rais Kysool, silver medal; Mulik Mooket, silver medal. Class 44.—Government of India, gold medal; Dr. Brandis, Inspector-General of Forests, gold medal. Class 46.—Dey Kanny Loll, Calcutta, silver medal; Dr. G. Bidie, Madras, gold medal. Class 69.—Economic Museum, Madras, silver medal; Government of India, gold medal. Class 74.—Government of India, diplôme d'honneur for tea; H. H. Lock, Calcutta Museum, gold medal; Minchin Brothers, silver medal for sugar; Mackinnon and Mackenzie, silver medal; Assam Tea Company, silver medal; Berners and Doyne, silver medal; Kousannie Tea Company, silver medal; Williamson, Mayor, and Co., silver medal. Class 75.—Murree Brewery Company, gold medal; Minchin Brothers, silver medal. *Ceylon.*—Class 12.—J. Lawton, Kandy, silver medal. Class 39.—Commission, silver medal. Class 44.—Sir Charles P. Layard, K.C.M.G., silver medal. Class 74.—Blonundal, silver medal; Andris Perera, Mudaliyar, silver medal; Louis Perera, Gunawardene, silver medal; M. Perera, silver medal; George Wall, Colombo, silver medal; David Smith, gold medal. *Straits Settlements.*—Class 34.—Commission of Singapore, silver medal; Malakoff Estate, silver medal. Class 44.—Penang Sugar Estates Company (Limited), silver medal. Class 45.—J. B. Rolland, silver medal. *Mauritius.*—Class 45.—Dr. Fressanges, silver medal. Class 74.—Sugar.—Arnaud and Co., Richfund, gold medal; Belzim and Harel, Trianon, grand prix; J. D. Constantin and Co., Benares, gold medal; Darifat Brothers, Constance, gold medal; J. Gilmer and Co., Deux Bras, silver medal; the Widow Jamin, Savannah, silver medal; Jules Joly, Solitude, gold medal; Koenig, Medine, gold medal; N. D. Le Boucher, Du Bocage, silver medal; E. and H. Leclezio, Alma, silver medal; Edward Manes, sen. and jun., Constance, gold medal; H. Noel, Mon Désert, silver medal; J. W. Shand, Henrietta, silver medal; Vallet and Co., Joli Bois, silver medal; Mauricienne Flore, silver medal. *Seychelles.*—Class 74.—A. Nageon, silver medal.

It is unfortunate that just at this time fever should be very bad at Mooltan, nearly seventy men of the 70th Regiment being in hospital from it. The symptoms are said to be varying and perplexing, strongly resembling cholera in some respects, but have fortunately not proved dangerous to life hitherto.

The troops which were sent out into camp near Lucknow on the late outbreak of cholera have, since they returned to barracks, suffered badly from ague, fevers, and dysentery, supposed to have been brought on by the wet weather which they experienced when under canvas.

**A SANITARY PRIZE PRIMER.**—The following notice is published in the *Gazette* last received:—A prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded by the Government of India for the best English sanitary primer which may meet with their approval. The treatise should not consist of more than twenty-four pages of print, and the prize work will become the property of Government, who will be at liberty to translate it into different vernacular languages.

**ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS AT COLLEGES.**—The Secretary of State has approved of the proposal of the Government of India to exempt non-commissioned officers on the unattached list departmentally employed, and eligible for promotion to the warrant grade, from the operation of Clause 4, Paragraph 1,305, of the Bengal Regulations, which provides that furlough to Europe on medical certificate shall not, as a rule, be granted to non-commissioned officers when within two years of their pension.



## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

- BAKER—Sept. 24, at Simla, the wife of A. Baker, superintending engineer, West's Patent Press Company, Limited, of a daughter.
- BEDDY—Sept. 26, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major Edwin Beddy, 29th P.I., of a son.
- BELL—Sept. 20, the wife of Horace Bell, supt. engineer P.W.D., of a daughter, at Landour.
- BOVILL—Sept. 28, the wife of Chas. E. Bovill, capt. in the Royal Scots Fusiliers, of a son, at Secunderabad.
- CHALDECOTT—Sept. 20, the wife of Capt. Chaldecott, R.H.A., of a daughter, at Umballa.
- CHAPMAN—Sept. 16, the wife of Major H. Chapman, 8th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter, at Mooltan.
- COCKELL—Sept. 24, in Punjab, the wife of Mr. William F. Cockell, H.M.'s Inland Customs, of a daughter.
- CORDNER—Sept. 22, at Dalhousie, the wife of Col. Cordner, of a daughter.
- COSTELLO—Sept. 23, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon Major Charles P. Costello, 5th Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
- CRAIG—Oct. 1, at Delhi, the wife of Mr. Richard Craig, driver Rajputana State Railway, of a son.
- DOWN—Sept. 24, at Chakrata, the wife of E. A. Down, Forest Department, of a daughter.
- DUNBAR—Sept. 16, the wife of A. Dunbar, 92nd Highlanders, of a daughter, at Nani Tal.
- ELLIOT—Sept. 25, at Tinnevely, the wife of Mr. John Elliot, of a son.
- FANSHAWE—Sept. 17, the wife of Capt. E. C. Fanshawe, R.E., of a daughter, at Landour.
- HAYES—Sept. 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. M. Hayes, of a son.
- MACKENZIE—Sept. 26, the wife of Major G. Mackenzie, Mysore Revenue Survey, of a daughter.
- M'LUSKIE—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. C. M'Luskie, of a daughter.
- M'LEOD—Sept. 1, the wife of Capt. D. I. S. M'Leod, of a son, at Bangalore.
- O'FLAHERTY—Oct. 3, at Calcutta, the wife of R. O'Flaherty, Esq., of a daughter.
- OLDHAM—Sept. 29, at Bombay, the wife of Major G. W. Oldham, R.E., of a son.
- PARK—Sept. 14, the wife of A. Park, 1-18th (the Royal Irish), of a son, at Ferozepore, Punjab.
- PRICE—Sept. 28, at Jessore, the wife of Dr. Gordon Price, civil surgeon, of a son.
- RITZ—Sept. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of A. Ritz, Esq., of a son.
- ROMILLY—Oct. 1, at Negapatam, the wife of Lieut. F. J. Romilly, R.E. of a son.
- ROTCHILL—Oct. 3, at Colaba, the wife of James Rotchell, engineer of the Colaba Mill, of a son.
- ROWE—Sept. 17, the wife of the Rev. A. Rowe, chaplain, of a daughter.
- RUNDALL—Oct. 1, at Bellary, the wife of J. W. Rundall, Esq., M.I.C.E., district engineer, of a son.
- SHEEHAN—Sept. 25, at Lahore, the wife of M. Sheehan, of a daughter, still-born.
- SHELLEY—Sept. 26, the wife of S. Shelley, of Delpotonoya, of a son, at Kandy, Ceylon.
- SHOWELL—Sept. 24, at Lahore, the wife of Geo. W. Showell, of a daughter.
- TUCKER—Sept. 22, at Murree, the wife of Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, district superintendent of police, of a son.
- WALLACE—Sept. 24, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. James Wallace, of a daughter.
- WALTON—Sept. 25, at Rampore, the wife of C. B. Walton, Esq., of a daughter.
- WATSON—Sept. 27, at 19, Chinchpoo-gly-hill, the wife of Thomas Toussaint Watson, of a daughter.
- WILLIAMS—Sept. 28, at Sealkote, the wife of James Malcolm Williams, postmaster, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

- BARKER—PRICE—Sept. 24, John Pinder Barker, Mysore Revenue Survey, son of Capt. W. C. Barker, late Indian Navy, to Elizabeth Margaret Price, at Bangalore.
- BRETT—JENNINGS—Oct. 1, at Bangalore, Francis Edward Brett, son of the late Capt. G. A. Brett, 41st Bengal N.I., to Marian, daughter of W. Jennings, Esq., registrar, Court of Small Causes, Bangalore.
- DAUNT—WOOD—Sept. 25, at Deesa, by the Rev. W. Wingate, chaplain, Arthur Daunt, lieut. Royal Fusiliers, attached 1st Grenadiers N.I., to Melanie Marion, daughter of the late Col. J. A. Wood, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.
- FITZGERALD—DONNELLY—Sept. 24, at Dehra, Edward Vere Fitzgerald, of the Forest Survey Department, to Jessie Donnelly, daughter of the late Mr. Donnelly, formerly of the Trigonometrical Survey.

## DEATHS.

- BAKER—Oct. 2, at Lucknow, Francis Manners Baker, lieut. 7th (Perthshire) Regiment, aged 26.
- BAUMANN—Sept. 19, at Benares, the Rev. Charles Baumann, of Gossner's Lutheran Evangelical Mission, aged 73 years.
- BENT—Sept. 21, at Mainpuri, Lieut. John Bent, R.A., assistant superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Futehgarh.
- DE MONTMORENCY—Sept. 30, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, W. H. de Montmorency.
- DEVLIN—Oct. 1, at Bombay, Winifred Devlin, widow of the late Mr. Neil Devlin, aged 47 years.
- DUDMAN—Oct. 3, at Meerut, Eliza, relict of the late Mr. E. T. Dudman.

- EADES—Sept. 26, at Morar, Amelia, wife of Surgeon Major L. E. Eades.
- FITZGERALD—Sept. 22, at Patna, Agnes Eugenie FitzGerald, wife of Mr. Austen H. D. FitzGerald, assistant opium Godown, Patna, aged 31 years.
- FULTON—Sept. 28, at Madras, Lilian, the child of Co'. Fulton, aged 3 months.
- GRAHAM—Sept. 30, at Tranquebar, Frederick William Graham, son of Captain F. Graham, Madras Army (retired), aged 30 years.
- GRAHAM—Major General S. F. Graham, B.S.C., commissioner Mooltan div., Punjab, at Mooltan.
- JACOB—Oct. 1, at Madras, Richard Augustus, son of Mr. G. J. Jacob, judge advocate general's office, aged 2 years.
- LEGGETT—Sept. 25, at Bhaugulpore, Marie Elizabeth, wife of John Leggett, indigo planter, Toolseah Concern, aged 20 years.
- LEYCESTER—Sept. 16, Edwd. Leycester, assist. engineer P.W.D., son of the late G. P. Leycester, B.C.S., at Lukhur, Upper Sind, aged 25.
- LUARD—Sept. 29, at Mussoorie, Winifred, wife of P. J. Luard, Esq., Opium Department.
- MARTIN—Oct. 1, at Outacamund, Ethel Lydia, daughter of Mr. J. Charles Martin, librarian, aged 14 months.
- M'CAUSLAND—Sept. 22, Guy Atherton, infant son of Capt. Wm. Henry M'CAusland, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, at Allahabad, Central India.
- M'LEOD—Sept. 23, Donald Roderick, the infant son of Capt. D. I. S. M'Leod, at Bangalore.
- MIDDLETON—Sept. 28, at Bellary, F. C. Beckford, child of F. Beckford, and C. M. Middleton, Major 21st M.I., aged 16 months.
- MITCHELL—Oct. 2, at his residence, Kalbadavie, Mr. R. D. Mitchell, Customs Preventive Service, aged 32 years.
- PETERS—Sept. 27, Mrs. Josephine Peters, wife of Mr. J. W. Peters, of the Carriage Department, E.I. Railway.
- POWER—Sept. 18, Louisa M'Kenzie B. Power, at Lahore.
- PULSFORD—Sept. 26, at Bareilly, Adela, wife of Quartermaster C. H. Pulsford, 2nd Queen's Regiment.
- ROGERS—Sept. 17, George Rogers, solicitor, son of the late Alexander Rogers, of Calcutta, at Kidderpore, near Calcutta, aged 51.
- SCANLON—Sept. 22, at Madras, Christopher Donald Scanlon, Madras Railway Company, son of Thomas Scanlon, of Bangalore, aged 20 years.
- SHEEHAN—Sept. 26, at Lahore, Susana Mary Josephina, wife of Mark Sheehan.
- SHARKEY—Sept. 21, at Masulipatam, Mrs. Anne Amelia Sharkey, C. M. S., widow of the late Rev. J. E. Sharkey, aged 65 years.
- STOKES—Sept. 27, Wm. Edwd. Stokes, lieut. 14th Hussars, at Madras.
- STOKES—Sept. 27, at Madras, Lieut. W. E. Stokes, 14th King's Hussars.
- WARDEN—Sept. 27, at Seetabuldee, Nagpur, Colonel James Hale Warden, commandant 8th Madras Native Infantry, aged 50 years.
- WISE—Sept. 30, at Puna, of dentition, Robert Antrim, son of Mr. C. D. Wise, aged 14 months.
- WILLIAMS—Sept. 19, Fanny Leonora, wife of Edwd. de C. Williams, deputy postmaster-general, of Behar, at Dinapur, Bengal.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

## BIRTHS.

- ADAM—Oct. 18, the wife of Major Adam, A.C.M.G., Bombay, of a son, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.
- ANGOVE—Oct. 19, the wife of William Collier Angove, commander P. and O. Service, of a daughter, at Forest-hill, S.E.
- BURNETT—Oct. 21, the wife of Capt. Thomas Burnett, R.H.A., of a daughter, at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.
- MORLAND—Oct. 22, the wife of Capt. Henry Morland, port officer, deputy-conservator, and master attendant of the Port of Bombay, of a daughter, at Kensington.

## MARRIAGES.

- ANDREWS—CURWEN-SALMON—Oct. 21, Richard J. Andrews, surgeon to Roberta Curwen-Salmon, at Exeter.
- BOURCHIER—WILLIAMSON—Oct. 16, Henry Edward Bouchier, lieut. R.N., son of the late Capt. H. P. P. Bouchier, P. and O. Co., to Jane B. Williamson, at Crown-street, Aberdeen.
- GRANT—MASON—Oct. 22, William Mayling, son of Gregor Hugh Grant, of Bhaugulpore, Bengal, to Amy Rose Mason, at St. Peter's Church, Brighton.
- WATTS—TURNBULL—Oct. 23, Joseph Watts, surgeon major, Army Medical Department, to Alice, widow of the late John Turnbull, Punjab Police, and daughter of Major General Nisbett, B.A. (retired), at Shirley.

## DEATHS.

- DELAMAIN—Oct. 19, Major General Delamain, late Bengal Horse Artillery, at Brighton, aged 66.
- GREEN—Oct. 21, Col. William Clarke Green (Bengal retired), at St. Lawrence, near Ramsgate, aged 54 years.
- MOSLEY—Oct. 21, Maria Sarah, widow of Capt. William B. Mosley, 10th B.L.C., at Burton-on-Trent, aged 72.

The Railway Conference, which was to have assembled at Calcutta a year ago, but was postponed, is likely to meet this coming season. Captain Bisset, R.E., is engaged at Simla, under the direction of Sir Andrew Clarke, in making the preliminary arrangement.

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—October 4, 1878.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.	
4 per Cent. Sa.	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs 100 96 to 12	
4½ per Cent. 1878	Sa. Rs. 100	100 12	
4 per Cent.	Gov. Rs. 100	95 12 to 98	
4½ per Cent. 1872	Gov. Rs. 100	95 14 to 98	
5½ per Cent. 1859-6	Gov. Rs. 100	nominal.	

EXCHANGE.			
	On London.	Per Rupee	
Local Banks Bills	at 6 months' sight	1s. 83-8d.	
Bills with Docts.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 7-16d.	

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.			
6 per Cent. 1864	(1884)	Rs. 109 0 to 109 8	
6 per Cent. 1865	(1885)	110 0	
6 per Cent. 1866	(1886)	110 8 to 111 8	
6 per Cent. 1867	(1887)	111 0 to 111 8	
6 per Cent. 1870	(1890)	113 0 to 113 8	
6 per Cent. 1872	(1892)	113 8 to 114 8	
5 per Cent. 1878	(1908)	108 0 to 104 0	

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.			
Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted	
	Rs. each.	Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited)	10	120 to —	
Assam Tea Company	200	700 to 710	
Bank of Bengal	50	730 to —	
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	130	123 to 125	
Bengal Coal Company	1000	1375 to 1400	
Coal Company	1440	440 to 445	
Cachar Tea Company	200	267 to —	
Ditto (Contributory)	500	650 to —	
Calcutta Central Press Company	100	175 to 180	
Calcutta Docking Company	200	137 to 138	
Central Cachar Tea Company	500	— to —	
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	250	160 to 162	
Delhi and London Bank Shares	100	15 to 16	
E. B. Indigo Company	£20 or	300 to 305	
East Indian Railway Company	100	64 to 65	
East India Tea Company	£20 or	295 to —	
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	250	218 to 220	
Equitable Coal Company	250	190	
Great Eastern Hotel Company	250	85 to —	
Holta Tea Company	Rs. 100	125 to 130	
Howra Docking Company	500	85 to 96	
India General Steam Navigation Company	£2½	470 to 480	
Lower Assam Tea Company	500	118 to —	
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	£12½	480 to —	
National Bank of India (Limited)	500	128 to 199	
Simla Bank	250	55 to 56	
Union Steam Tug Company	£10	—	
Upper Assam Tea Company	—	—	

FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.			
	To London.	To Liverpool.	
Saltpetre, per ton	£0 5 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	
Sugar	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	
Rice	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	
Unseed	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 7 6 to 0 0 0	
Jute	2 0 0 to 2 10 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	
Cotton	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	

## MADRAS.—October 4, 1878.

EXCHANGES.			
Credit to 6 months	1s. 8 3½d.		
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.		
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	1s. 8d. 3-16		
" " at 3 months	1s. 8d.		
" " at sight	1s. 7½d.		
BANK OF MADRAS.			
Bank Shares...	36½ prem.		
PRICE OF BULLION.			
Sovereigns	each Rs. 12		
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
5½ per Cent. Loan	1859	3 prem	
4½ per Cent.	1870	14 to 1½ prem.	
4½ per Cent. New Loan	1878	2½ prem.	
4 per Cent.	1832-33		
Ditto	1835-36		
Ditto	1842-43	4 to 4½ dis	
Ditto	1854-55		
Ditto	1872	9½ dis.	

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—October 5, 1878.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.			
6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	House Rate 118 Nominal		
Ditto	Market Rate 118 Nominal		
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	Rs. —		
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	—		
" " Co. Rs. Loan 1835-36	—		
" " " 1842-43	95½		
" " " 1854-55	—		
Four-and-a-half per Cent.	95½		
New Four-and-a-half Loan, 1878	101½		
Five-and-a-half per Cent.	103		
Gold Leaf	per Rupee 19		
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	19		
Ditto Pekin	18-12		
EXCHANGES.			
On London Banks Bills—			
6 months' sight, per rupee	1s. 8d.		
6 ditto ditto	3-32		
6 ditto ditto	—		
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.			
Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	148		
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	Rs. 90		
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200)	575		
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up	1,400		
Bank of Bengal	Rs. 725		
Bank of Madras (all)	675		
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 1,000		
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	1,330		
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	3 pm.		
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	Rs. 975		
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	2,525 per share		

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	240		
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	815		
Colaba Press Company	Rs. 525		
Coala Spinning Company	Rs. 960		
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—			
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	Rs. 700 per share		
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	1,350 per share old		
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	Rs. 1,125		
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250)	680 per share		
Frere Land Company (all)	112		
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	R. 1,120		
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock			
(£20 paid up)	292		
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	Rs. 2,000 per share		
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	800		
New Bank of Bombay (all)	717½ xd		
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 200)	490		
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	470		
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	715		
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	Rs. 1,075		
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	1,203		
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	Rs. 775		
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	Rs. 3 dis		

## LONDON.—October 28, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-	Sa. R.	90 91
dends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	Actual sales.	77 78
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29		77 78
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33		77 78
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	In sterling taking	72 73
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	Co.'s Rs.	72 73
6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55	1,000 as	72 73
4½ per Cent. of 1870	equiva-	72 73
4½ per Cent. of 1872	lent to	72 73
5½ per Cent. of 1859-60	£100.	78 79

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std.	54½d.		
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	53½d.		
Five Franc Pieces	59d. per ounce		

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock, 1880	— to 102½		
India 4 per Cent.	— to 97½		
India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884	99½ to 100		
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.	80s. to 10s. dis.		
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.	90s. to 10s. dis		
RAILWAYS.			
Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111½ to —	
Stock Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 130	
Stock Do. 4 per cent. Debentures	100	— to —	
Stock East Indian	100	122½ to 122	
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 114½	
20 Ditto (new)	14	— to —	
20 Ditto	10	— to —	
Stock Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	105 to —	
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	109 to 111	
Stock Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	110 to 112	
20 Ditto ditto, 1871	10	— to —	
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	112 to 113	
Ditto Debentures (a)	—	99 to 101	
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	108 to 110	
Stock South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to —	
20 Ditto	£2 8s.	— to —	
Stock Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	107 to 109	
Stock Nizam's State Railway	97	to 99	
BANKS.			
10 Agra (Limited)	all	10 to 11	
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18 to 20	
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 23	
25 Delhi and London	all	— to —	
100 Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years	all	89 to —	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation	all	34 to 36	
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.			
10 Eastern (Limited)	all	7 to 7½	
10 Eastern Extension Australia and China	all	6½ to 7½	
25 Indo-European (Limited)	all	20 to 21	
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	2½ to 3	
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9 to 9½	
Red Sea Telegraph	all	16½ to 16½	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
20 Jorehaut Tea Company	all	48 to 54	
10 Tiphook Tea Company	10	25 to 30	
10 Lower Assam	£8 5s.	— to —	
10 Upper Assam	10	2½ to 4½	
20 Assam Tea Company	2	61 to 63	
10 Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	3 to 3½	
10 Lebong	all	10½ to 11½	
20 British Indian Tea (Limited)	all	4½ to 5½	
5 Bombay Gas (Limited)	all	10 to 12	
5 Ditto, New	4	3 to 1½ pm.	
20 Ceylon Company (Limited)	all	8½ to 8½ dis.	
20 Darjeeling (Limited)	all	21 to 22	
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal	100	98 to 103	
10 Madras Tramway (Limited)	all	3½ to 4½	
1 Nerbudda Coal	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.	
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company	all	37½ to 39	
Ditto, New 1867	20	7 to 5 dis.	
25 National of India Land	all	12½ to —	
20 Suez Canal	all	21½ to —	
Barnagore Jute Rs. 100	all	65 to 67	
Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100	80	89 to 90	
Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100	all	90 to 91	
Howrah, Rs. 100	all	70 to 2	

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FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
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### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that the Forty-first Ordinary Meeting of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company will be held at the Company's Offices, 44, Gresham-street, in the City of London, on MONDAY, the 25th day of November next, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon.

And Special Notice is hereby given, that in addition to the ordinary business to be transacted at such Meeting, it is proposed to authorise the Company to borrow, or to raise by the creation and issue of Debenture Stock, or of Shares, such further sums of money, not exceeding £250,000, upon such terms as may from time to time be agreed upon by the Board of Directors and the Secretary of State in Council of India.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to October 14; Allahabad and Madras, October 12; Calcutta, October 11.

THE following is the official report of the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending October 1:—In Madras general prospects continue good; unseasonable rain has again fallen in South Kanara and Malabar, and in Kurnool the weather has been unfavourable to standing dry crops in places; rain is needed in parts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore. The number on relief works, as well as the number gratuitously relieved, exhibits a considerable decrease; the figures are 83,964 and 53,284 respectively, against 98,738 and 58,574 in the previous week, the decrease being 14,774 and 5,328 severally. In Mysore the crops are in excellent condition, and prices are falling. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief are again less, though the diminution this week is small. In the Bombay Presidency prospects on the whole remain good; the river in Sind continues to fall, but it is still very much higher than it was at this time last year. Prospects in the Central Provinces have generally improved; ploughing for the *rabi* is progressing; high prices, however, continue; cholera is decreasing. In Berar the crops damaged by excessive rain are recovering, and prospects are now good. Throughout Central India prospects are favourable. In Rajputana some damage is being caused by locusts, but otherwise prospects on the whole continue satisfactory. General prospects in Bengal are still very promising; rain has fallen in all the districts, but more is needed in a few places; injury to rice on low lands in parts of Bengal proper from excessive rain continues. In Assam there is no change. In Burma rain has fallen during the week, and prospects are, on the whole, good. In North Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in the Punjab, prospects continue very satisfactory.

THIS week has brought no solution of the Afghan difficulty. By the express desire of the Imperial Government, "forced," says the correspondent of the *Daily News*, "upon the Indian Government," and "only adopted after urgent and repeated remonstrances, another chance has been given to the Ameer. His reply was discourteous and unsatisfactory, but a second letter has been sent by the Viceroy, warning him of the consequences that must follow his refusal to receive a British mission. Decisive action is thus postponed. Some will recall the guess at truth which says half the failures in life are caused by pulling in one's horse when leaping. On the other hand, remonstrances supported by the active preparations which being pressed forward, may cause, if not the Ameer himself, at least his chieftains, to hesitate before making their country the scene of war. The terms of the ultimatum include a full apology and reception of the mission. It cannot be doubted that its reception by the Ameer depends upon the Russian advisers of Shere Ali. The spirit of the St. Petersburg Press can be judged from the words of the *Vedomosti*:—"The great struggle between England and Russia, which has been coming on for centuries, will occur in Afghanistan. Radical change in the history and position of one of these Powers must be the result." The Ministry may well pause before attacking Afghanistan if they have reason to believe that Russia will feel herself bound to interfere, even by rendering covert aid, and postpone the coercion of the Ameer until the real issue between the encroaching Power of Asia, as well as Europe, and Great Britain be amicably decided or referred to the arbitrament of war. The cautious counsels of our statesmen must be unpalatable in India, but doubtless the gain of delay is not all on the side of our possible adversary.

THE *Times* publishes a telegram, date Darjeeling, Oct. 31, which says:—"It is officially announced that the text of the Ameer's reply is discourteous and hostile; yet, despite this confirmation of the national indignity already incurred, a further *ultimatum* has been granted by the Government. Unless the public determination of England to resent the gross and contemptuous indignity offered so conspicuously, with every nation and India as spectators, be expressed in a tone of emphatic decision, it is felt here that the Indian Government will be rendered contemptible and British *prestige* in India will be degraded. The occasion is a most critical one, imperatively demanding energy, promptitude, and decided will. A wavering policy and vacillating statesmanship would be pregnant with most disastrous consequences. Public opinion here is becoming more convinced that the emergency of the situation is entirely unappreciated, and the motives for dilatory action are unintelligible, unless they are to be traced to the Home Government. There are daily demonstrations of enthusiastic loyalty from the feudatory chiefs. The Khan of Khelat has offered generous assistance in provisions, transport, and troops. The frontier tribes continue to declare in favour of the English Government. The Ameer's troops are suffering greatly from sickness, and the mortality is very great. There is here an absolute concurrence of opinion that a vigorous policy and determined action are urgently needed.

MANIFESTATIONS of loyalty are continually reported by telegram. We learn that the Khan of Khelat has sold 20,000 maunds of wheat at the market price to the Quetta force, and offered to take up all the camels in Nachi for the transport service. The Rajah of Nahan has offered a regiment of Sirmoor troops, and it is reported from Hyderabad that Sir Salar Jung has placed forces and treasure at the disposal of the Government. The enthusiasm of our native troops is unbounded. A ridiculous story was spread as to the reluctance of some Sikhs to go to the front, which was speedily contradicted.

ALL troops proceeding to Peshawur have been ordered to remain at Hasan Abdul, where a reserve camp is being formed. The Indian papers are filled with rumours and with accounts of the movements of troops. The *Englishman* summarises the Kurram Force at nominal strength, 6,586; field strength, 5,237; of which 1,257 nominal field strength 1,092 are European troops. It has only six horse and field guns and a mountain battery. Quetta force has 7,032, field strength 5,880; of which European troops are 3,019, field strength, 2,625, with one light field battery and two batteries of mountain guns. The Multan Division has 7,875, or field strength 6,705, of which there are European troops 3,019; field strength 2,625, with three light and five heavy batteries. The personnel of the three divisions will be found in the columns of the *Gazette*. The strength of the English Army in India may be put down at 59,968. If we deduct the men sent to the front, we have 54,680 European soldiers still left, a force which will enable the Government to send fully 12,000 more Europeans to the front, if necessary, and still retain as strong a garrison force as there was in 1856. It seems clear that the Multan Division is in reality the nucleus of an army, the advanced brigade of which under General Biddulph, is being already pushed forward to Quetta, where its cavalry strength ought to enable it to keep up communication with the rear, as well as efficiently protect the front. It would be wise, however, to keep open communications by means of levies, reserving the cavalry for strong reconnaissances and demonstrations. A cavalry force of the strength of that under General Biddulph must lose half its value unless supported by *horsed guns*. The southern column has already a strength of 14,889, giving 12,585 effectives, a force which we do not hesitate to say is too small for the part it is intended to play. But, before coming to any final conclusion on the plan of campaign, we must of necessity await the details of the army corps which events are calling into the field at Peshawur.

A TELEGRAM announces the death of the chief of one of the southern Ghilzie tribes, one of the most powerful tribes in



Afghanistan. They are a fine muscular race, characterised by an untamed ferocity of disposition, the result of ages of habitual rapine and of constant petty warfare. Ever jealous of their wild independence, and for a short time once supreme in Afghanistan, they have never failed to prove the most obstinate opponents to invaders, whether from the East or the West. The chiefs had never submitted to the authority of the Cabul and Kandahar rulers, for although Dost Mahomed had made tributary a portion of the Suliman Khel Ghilzies, holding districts to the east of Gouzni, and though the Andari Ghilzies were his subjects, yet these formed but an inconsiderable part of the tribes, who, in a mass, disowned all submission or obedience to the Ameer or his brothers, and, despising the retainers and followers of other Afghan tribes, continued with perfect impunity the long-established system of Ghilzie transit fees and plunder.

Two or three home journals, following the lead of the *Times*, disparage the Indian Foreign Office for its assumed ignorance of the approach of the Russian embassy until it made its appearance in Cabul, and deduce therefrom the moral of its unfitness to deal with the present crisis—the *Times*, writing upon August 28, taking credit to itself for having first broached the subject “three weeks ago.” The subject was touched upon in the columns of the *Pioneer* twice or thrice during the latter half of June, on the strength of the reiterated assurances of the correspondent at Peshawur; whilst, so far as the Indian authorities are concerned, we believe that they were well informed of what was happening at quite the beginning of June, and that as early as July 1 the Viceroy and the Home Government were in active communication about the affair—the progress of General Abramoff’s party and every incident of it, including the ineffectual attempt of the Ameer’s officials to stop it at the Oxus, being regularly reported at Simla by the Punjab Government.

THE Government of India leaves Simla for Calcutta on Nov. 10, the offices reopening in Calcutta on Nov. 25. The Council will sit in Calcutta under a president in Council. The Viceroy leaves for Lahore about the 20th, and will remain there till Dec. 20, and return to Calcutta by Christmas. His Excellency’s movements after that date must depend on the progress of events on the north west frontier.

CAPTAIN PEMBERTON, Deputy Commissioner of Nimar, has been shot by a Mahometan moonshee, who had been dismissed from his court some time previously. The deceased officer was returning from a consecration service which was held at the new cemetery by the Bishop of Calcutta. A railway muccadam, who attempted to secure the murderer, was shot dead by him.

In the midst of overwhelming work and anxieties, the Viceroy had time, on October 5, to inspect the Simla Volunteers at Annandale, who now number 185 members, of which 95 per cent. have passed the qualifying drill. Lord Lytton said that he rejoiced to see the Simla Volunteers not behind hand in the great volunteer movement, which he rejoices to see so increasingly active throughout India, especially at this moment.

THE Bombay Presidency seems to be threatened with a plague of locusts. On October 11 they passed in clouds some miles long over Tanna, but eventually cleared the Konkan altogether, and alighted at Dhond, near which place we hear they have done great damage. At Baroda a “tremendous flight of locusts” was seen passing for three hours continuously the following day. They have, however, gone on towards the north. For the last month locusts have been tolerably common in Bombay, and it looks as if these were only the pioneers of a future army.

THE experience of the past two years has led Mr. Eliot to the conclusion that heavy local rainfall always accompanies the formation and progress of cyclonic disturbances in the Bay of Bengal, and the indraught due to the rainfall appears to be the only necessary condition for their continuance as long as they advance over a sea or plain area. During the south west monsoon the rainfall usually

occurs in the neighbourhood of the coasts when the current is weak. In the Bay of Bengal this gives rise, from its peculiar shape, to two classes of cyclonic disturbances, one formed off the coast of Aracan, and the other off the coast of Orissa. The former generally advance in some direction between north and north west into Bengal, and are usually broken up in Central or Northern Bengal. The latter usually drift up the Gangetic valley, and, as in one or two examples this year, are occasionally not broken up until they reach the borders of the Punjab. In other cases, the interference of the Arabian Sea monsoon current may give rise to a more westerly motion across the peninsula. The line or path of advance appears in the great majority of cases to be determined by the general drift or set of the lower atmospheric current over the area at the time visited by the disturbance. The intense cyclones of the Bay of Bengal which occur only during the transition periods preceding and following the prevalence of the south west monsoon are formed under totally different circumstances. They are slowly generated by rainfall in the centre of the Bay after the continuance for a considerable period of light and variable winds and of calm and sultry weather. Their formation is immediately determined by the commencement of excessive local rainfall in the Bay. This gives rise to a strong indraught, which manifests itself at the coast stations of the south and west of Ceylon by strong winds and heavy rainfall. An examination of recent cyclones also appears to show that their line of advance is along the line of least atmospheric motion immediately previous to the formation of the cyclone. Hence the barometer and wind movement at the coast stations of the Bay, and the changes of the weather at Colombo and Galle, will give almost certain information of the formation of a cyclone in the Bay and of its general line of advance.

THE Maharaja Holkar, on receiving, with the insignia of the Order of the Indian Empire, with which his Highness was invested by Sir Henry Daly on the Dussara festival, a letter bearing her Majesty’s sign manual, has expressed to his Excellency the Viceroy his high appreciation of the honour. The Maharaja says, “the high sentiments which her Majesty’s letter embodies are an assurance that our honour and interests will be promoted and defended under the protection of the British Government for ever.”

AN Upper Sind correspondent says that Colonel Wallace, as Resident, is investigating certain charges against the Khyrpore Ameer, H.H. Mir Ali Murad, the chief vizier, having accused him of a secret correspondence with the Ameer of Cabul. The proofs of this are in the form of letters the vizier had conveyed away in an iron treasure chest which he sent to Sukkur. The Mir, however, missing the letters, sent a party of sowars, who forcibly seized the chest at Sukkur.

THE troubles in Seistan still continue, and it is possible they may grow to serious complications, as neither Afghans nor Persians have been contented with the award made in 1872, although a just one, as the Cabul ruler has no claim by descent from Ahmad Abdullah, the founder of the Durani kingdom, who seized upon Seistan upon Nadir Shah’s death. Sir Frederick Goldsmid marked out Persian Seistan as a triangular plot, with its base resting upon the Hazareh mountains, and its apex touching the Helmand river. Persia claimed at least six times as much, and the Afghans wished to make the Hazareh range the actual frontier. The Helmand delta is said to be one of the most fertile spots in the world, though by no means healthy. Seistan, on the east, touches the plain of Kandahar, and an approach to it from the south is cut off by Northern Beluchistan. To the north east are two small lakes, which collect the waters pouring down from the direction of Lask, from which water is led off to the lower lands by rude irrigation channels. The inhabitants are Duranis in the north, while to the south and west are Beluchis, Tajiks, and two Persian tribes, descendants of involuntary emigrants, introduced by Nadir Shah. After the passing away of the Durani dynasty the country alternately belonged to Herat and Kandahar, but in 1851 Ali Khan revolted from the latter Government, and his nephew refused the protection of

the Shah, but in '62 was obliged to throw himself on it, when Dost Mahomed marched on Herat. An appeal to the British Government was made in vain in '64, and the Shah annexed the country in '67, out of which arose the appeal at the Umballa Durbar, and the arbitration. The *Pioneer* says that the history of the arbitration cannot be looked back upon with much satisfaction. The Persian authorities in Seistan were obstructive; the inhabitants were strictly ordered to give no information, and wherever the commissioners tried to examine boundaries, or to question minor officials, they were met by rebuffs which were quite disheartening. Finally, they marched off to Teheran, and there the award was given by which Persia retained all the country except a tract on the north bank of the Helmand. Both Afghans and Persians were thoroughly discontented with the result, the latter being very anxious to secure the district given to the Ameer, as it was said to be hallowed by tradition. The Afghans were even more exasperated, as they looked to the British to expel the Persians from the soil.

THE present crisis makes us sensible of the advantages which would be derived from the existence of a real Intelligence Department. The formation of such a bureau has long been desired by Sir Charles Staveley. No doubt the Quartermaster General's office has a large amount of available data collected and arranged, not only as regards colonial defence here, but also with reference to the armies of native States and Asiatic countries adjacent to India. But still it cannot do all that is required unless more officers are attached to this department, whose special duties should be the collection of statistics and general information regarding those countries which sooner or later we may have to occupy. We believe the Chief would have a special Intelligence Department for India similar to that which now exists in England, and, as a commission is at present sitting at Simla having this subject under its notice, we hope his Excellency's views, which are more than guessed at, may be submitted to it as an instalment of that large amount of evidence that could be adduced in favour of attaching several smart officers to the Quartermaster General's establishment for special duty in its Intelligence Department.

THE Government of Cabul is described by Dr. Bellew as carried on by the following functionaries:—The Wazir or Prime Minister, the Mir Munshi or Secretary of State, the Kazi or Chief Judge, who superintends the departments of law and religion, aided by a naib or deputy; and subordinates, styled Ulama, or learned men, of whom the Mufti for law, and the Sheikh of Imam for religion, are chief. The high State officials attached to the Court are the Mir Khizanchi, or Lord of the Treasury; the Mir Akhor, or Master of the Horse; the Mir Shikar, or Lord Falconer; the Shahgassi, or Lord Chamberlain; and the Arzybeghi, or Chief Petitioner. There has been a decline in recent years in the state and dignity of the Cabul Court as compared to the time of the Durani Sovereign.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent, from Bombay, it was said, made a daring attempt to accompany Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission in the disguise of a *moollah*. But being compelled to eke out his insufficient stock of the vernacular by resort to his mother tongue, the police penetrated his disguise, and the *moollah* got no further on his way to Cabul than the Peshawur serai.

The Maharajah of Johore was expected to visit Colombo as a guest of the Governor of Ceylon. According to a local paper, cases containing 400 Lebanon coffee plants have been prepared at the Maharajah's request, for experimental planting in his dominions. Two Ceylon planters, who have been prospecting in Perak, have already applied for a grant of lands for coffee cultivation, for which they have found a locality fulfilling all the requirements for successful planting.

Good progress has been made with railways in India during the current year, upwards of one thousand miles having been completed and opened since January 1. This makes upwards of 8,000 miles now open in the country.

A DESPATCH from the Secretary of State for India observes, on the report of the Bombay Survey operations for 1876-77, that the devotion with which the officers of the survey applied themselves to the performance of new and harassing duties merited and received the high approbation of Government. Special credit has been given to Captain Ward, of the Southern Maratha survey, "for his willing and strenuous exertions." Lord Cranbrook fully concurs in the commendation bestowed on Colonel Anderson for the able manner in which he has performed the onerous duties of Survey Commissioner in the northern and southern divisions and in Sind.

THE late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army left Bombay for England on Oct. 7, accompanied by Lady Staveley and Major Furze, A.D.C., and escorted to the water-side by troops of friends, who seem to have included all the notables, civil and military. The Apollo Bunder is described as not having presented so animated and picturesque an appearance since the embarkation of the 9th Bombay N.I. for Malta. The last farewell was from the Governor in a letter handed to Sir C. Staveley as he embarked. A gazette extraordinary announced that:—"H.E. the Governor in Council directs that the honour due to the Commander-in-Chief shall be continued to be paid to his Excellency until his departure from Aden." His successor, Lieutenant-General Warre, C.B., arrived on the following Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Warre and Captains Spencer and Burrows, and subsequently proceeded to Puna.

WE are glad to see that the cause of the factory operatives in India is being advocated by the Indian Press. In Bombay alone the factory operatives number 26,000, of whom about 17,000 are adult males, 4,000 women, and 5,000 children under the age of thirteen years, many of them under eight years of age, all of whom work the same hours as the adults. To this may be probably added in other parts of India 14,000 more, making a total of 40,000 souls who stand in need of legislative protection. The National Indian Association is making a move in the direction of supplying education to the factory children, by a proposal that each millowner should enter into a sort of contract by which the association will undertake to organise a system of education for boys between the age of eight and fourteen—a reasonable sum being paid by the millowner. A first and pressing need is that the little bodies should not be stunted, and the infant minds brutalised, by intolerable weariness and hours of toil in an atmosphere super-heated and poisoned by the presence of over-crowded human beings and floating cotton dust. Our own factory legislation first protects the body from over-work and undue risks, and then provides that the "hand" shall not be considered as a mere worker, but be taught as a rational being.

UNDER the heading "Manufactures and Mines" the Resolution on the annual report of the Burdwan division, there are given interesting particulars of the manufactures maintained by European capital in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. The most important of these are the iron manufactures of Howrah, the jute and cotton mills of Bowreah and Fort Gloster, the paper mills of Bally, the jute mills of Champdani, and the mills at Serampore and Gyretty. In Howrah alone there are seven dockyards, besides numerous yards for building country-boats, three jute mills, each with a capital of 10 to 15 lakhs, and working altogether about 800 looms, eleven large workshops, besides the railway works. Altogether, some 10,000 people are believed to find work daily in the factories and workshops of the town. In Raneegunge the business done at the pottery works belonging to Messrs. Burn and Co. is said to be rapidly extending. They employ now about 500 hands, and have large contracts for drainage pipes, fire bricks, flooring tiles, and stoneware of all sorts. The workmanship is said to be excellent. An interesting sketch is given by the sub-divisional officer of Raneegunge of the coal mines of his sub-division, from which it appears that the year 1877-78 was one of renewed prosperity to this industry. Of the success of the Bengal ironworks, so far as the production

of iron goes, the Lieutenant Governor has satisfied himself by personal inspection. The Susunia stone quarries in Bankoora are said to be now turning out an admirable quality of hard stone.

THE *Indian Mirror* announces that, for the first time in the Brahmo Somaj, an attempt has been made to illustrate the deep spiritual truths of Theism by means of pictures for the benefit of the masses of the people. A tract has just been published in Bengalee, which, it is written, "we believe is the first of a series, with a woodcut at the heading, showing how a band of devotees are safely gliding across the river of life in a boat, with the Lord at the helm, singing His name, with the accompaniment of the *mirdung* and the *kartal*. A number of penitent sinners are crying on one side of the river, while the city of joy is visible on the other side. The illustration is not, however, so good as one would wish. Five thousand copies of the above tract were distributed gratuitously immediately before the Doorg holidays commenced. Several copies were distributed among railway passengers."

THE annual report of the Royal Botanical Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1877-78 shows how useful such places are for experimental purposes. Positive results in the cultivation of certain trees and plants have been attained, and the superintendent is in a position to affirm with confidence that such and such a tree is, or is not, suited to the climate of Bengal. Decided failures being eliminated, the area and the supervision available is free for other experiments, or the further prosecution of inquiry in directions not yet exhausted, or in which incomplete results only have been obtained. In this way the cultivation of vanilla and ipecacuanha is found to be a failure and will be abandoned; the low temperature of the nights in the cold season is fatal to the profitable cultivation of the latter plant. *Rheea* does not thrive in Calcutta so well as in the drier climate of Saharanpore; only a small area, therefore, is sown with it to meet applications for fibre for experiments in anticipation of the competition to be held in August, 1879, at Saharanpore. The eucalyptus (but the superintendent does not mention which species) is not suited to the climate of Lower Bengal. Dr. King even doubts its much-vaunted power of ameliorating a malarious climate, though considerable success is said to have been obtained in Algeria in this direction. The carob (*Ceratonia Siliqua*) does not affect a soil and climate like those of the Gangetic delta, and is not likely to be added to the list of fodder plants of Bengal. The *Pithecolobium Saman* (the "rain tree"), of which we recently gave some account, has been much more successful; it is a rapid grower, and perfectly contented in its new home. Four-year-old trees afford excellent shade in avenues, whilst older trees have seeded; the wood, however, is useless except for fuel. It may be accepted, therefore, as fairly established that the *Carob* for these provinces and the *Pithecolobium Saman* (would it had a shorter name) for Bengal, are each in their respective locality useful fodder-supplying plants. The experiments in the production of a good paper fibre from indigenous plants have included the *Sacharum Spontaneum*, or *Kans*, which, Dr. King justly remarks, is only too abundant in waste places over a large portion of India. But to obtain a footing in the home market any material must be superior in quality to esparto (Spanish grass), as no matter how cheap the raw material in India, cost of conversion into stock and transport to Europe will bring its price as high as that of esparto. Dr. King has successfully proved that the cultivation of the bamboo for paper-making is never likely to be profitable, and the same results are obtained in the case of the baobab. The scientific results obtained by the several superintendents, curators, and interested correspondents are collected in a *herbarium* which is the most perfect of its kind in India. The wretched accommodation with which it has hitherto been obliged to put up is now to be improved and extended.

TELEGRAMS from Cyprus announce the arrival at Larnaka, on 30th ult., of the First Lord of the Admiralty and the

Secretary for War. The following day, after visiting the public and military establishments and receiving an address of welcome from the chief of the municipality and the Greek and Catholic bishops, they proceeded to Nicosia, accompanied by Sir Garnet Wolseley.

THE concluding remarks of the Government resolution abolishing quarantine in Indian ports should, if all accounts be even partially true, give some exercise of mind to the municipal authorities of our Indian ports as to the best methods of practically carrying out the comprehensive suggestions conveyed in the following words:—"H.E. the Governor General in Council would desire to impress on all local Governments that no protection of the character described—i.e., medical inspection and compulsory treatment of debarked passengers—can be of use where sanitary precautions on shore are ignored or neglected, and that in the case of seaports especially it is essential that the preservation of the towns in a good sanitary condition, in respect to drainage, conservancy, and water supply, as well as the protection of the port waters from contamination, should receive the earnest and vigilant attention of the local authorities."

THE British Indian Steam Navigation Company have complained to the Board of Trade of the expense to which they were put by the regulation that not less than three chronometers shall be carried by every native passenger ship engaged in the coasting trade in India. We learn, however, that before the news of this action on the company's part had reached India, the Indian Government had decided, on a representation made by the Calcutta representatives of the company, not only to reduce the number of chronometers required by vessels making short voyages, from three to one, but also to reduce materially the scale of medicines required to be provided for such voyages. The rules prescribing these and similar portions of the equipments of passenger vessels have the force of law, and have, therefore, to be put through a number of formal steps, and cannot issue the very moment the points to which they refer have been decided; but the revised rules referring to these matters were finally approved at a meeting of Council and have appeared in the *Gazette*.

### FROM GHOJAN TO GHUZNEE.

CONTRIBUTED BY LIEUT.-GENERAL KAYE.

FROM Ghोजان\* (frontier town of the old kingdom of Cabul) to Mookoor, 11½ miles; road tolerably good, but heavy. Approached the northern hills obliquely and for some distance passed along their base; they are of very inconsiderable height; rocky to the very foot, at a distance of about seven miles from old ground. Another chain came into sight, connected nearly at right angles with that we had just passed, and forming a semi-circle, our road being the chord of the arc. Encamped under N.E. point of this range. As we rounded the extremity of the chain just mentioned, an extensive plain on our right was presented to our view, studded with numerous forts and villages, as far as the eye could reach; many orchards and willow trees surrounding them. The southern range which we had carried with us on our right since approaching the river Turnuck, here terminates, the extremity bearing south from our camp; after a small interval, another low rocky range commences, but it appears to run more directly N. and S., than the chains we had passed in previous marches, which generally ran N.E. and S.W. To the N.E. the plain continues unbounded as far as the eye can reach. Immediately before entering camp we crossed the Turnuck at its source, it rose at the base of the rock on our left, gushing across the road, over a firm shingly bed; hence it flows S. for a considerable distance, supplying the villages of the plain with water; and after nearing the southern hills takes a S.W. direction, passing a few miles S. of Candahar and falls into the Urghundab, about thirty miles from that place. It is but an inconsiderable stream at best, scarcely more than a foot or two deep; this is to be accounted for by the great quantity of water carried off for irrigation; indeed at Koosh-ab, near which the Candahar road crosses the bed, it is entirely expended at certain seasons; the channel was dry at the end of April, when our army marched to Candahar. The banks of the river are tolerably cultivated, but less than those of the Urghundab. Mookoor lies in the province of Khorasan, which extends hence to Meshid in Persia. Encamped with our left resting on the hill, a grassy banked nullah between it and

\* Ghोजان is about 14 marches N.E. of Candahar, en route to Cabul.

camp, the Turnuck flowing by our rear. To the right front and rear a fine turf plain. Abundance of grass.

Kahrez-i-Oba, 14 miles.—The road led obliquely across an extensive plain highly cultivated, with many forts and villages on either hand, leaving the hills on our left, and approaching the centre of the plain. About six miles from Mookoor we passed to the left a large fort and town situated under the hills, with many orchards and trees around it, our encampment formed about N.E. of Mookoor, our right resting on a stream with some willow trees. Though the plain is highly cultivated, it yet bears a rather barren appearance from the greater part of the crops having been cut. The country around this place and Mookoor is far more open and better cultivated, with a more respectable sprinkling of trees than any other part of the country hitherto traversed by us, with the exception of the immediate vicinity of Candahar and the valley of the Urghundab. The hills on the left are connected with the point, under which we encamped yesterday, and run nearly parallel to those on our right; direction being about N. N.E. and S.S.W. Beyond the rocky range on our right a more lofty and distant range is visible. The breadth of the plain about sixteen miles. The road itself was generally pretty good, occasionally heavy where it ran along the dry sandy bed of a stream. Grass scanty, but lucerne and chopped straw procurable.

Jumrut 12½ miles.—Continued our march N.E. over an extensive and well-cultivated plain. The road much the same as that of previous march; a few ravines to cross. Encamped in the district of Jumrut, which is highly cultivated and thickly studded with forts and villages. The plain is bounded right and left by tolerably lofty hills, the former are far distant, the low rocky ridge seen from Oba and Mookoor having terminated. The ranges now appear to take a more easterly direction, as the hills on our left sweep round in the distance and head our front, which lies N.E. Several streams of water in the vicinity of camp. Grass good and plentiful; lucerne also in great abundance.

Mooshakee, 8 miles.—Road much the same as in two previous marches, intersected by many irrigation channels. Led to the N.E. through a highly-cultivated country with many villages. Passed Karabagh on the left, about four miles from either camp. The plain to the right open, but on the left shoots from the distant range, and some few isolated hillocks approach the road side. These are probably the hills which appeared to embrace our front from the last ground; grass and lucerne plentiful.

Ahmed Khail, 9½ miles.—The road for the first five miles stony and heavy, latterly tolerably good. A succession of low hills close on the left, with a few hill fortresses and some villages among the hollows. Cultivated land and some small villages on the right, scattered about the open plain; none of the higher ranges visible. Grass good but rather scarce; lucerne in abundance. Ahmed Khail is a small fort, situated on a hill west of camp: Nagae one-half mile beyond.

Nanee, 9 miles.—Road occasionally stony but otherwise good, led over undulating ground, in direction varying between N.N.E. and N.E. Several ranges on the left, the lower one approaching the road side. To the right an extensive plain, mostly bare; many villages and forts in the vicinity of the camp, both on the plain and among the low hills. Very little cultivation, grass and lucerne in plenty.

Ghuznee, 9½ miles.—Our camp eleven miles. Road half way tolerably good, led about N.E. across a sandy plain, very little cultivation, a few forts visible. As we advanced the western hills receded from the road. At about five miles from old ground, crossed a dry bed of a stream, sandy and nearly a mile in width. After reaching the northern bank the country improved, the road leading N.N.E. and N. over a cultivated tract through villages to the southern face of the town. In this latter part of the road we forded a river close to a wooden bridge, and crossed many deep water channels. After reaching the city, the road led along the Eastern face, on the counter scarp of the ditch, and when abreast of the Cabul gate turned north east, crossing a deep water course with a steep bank. Encamped a mile N.E. of the Cabul gate, on the road to the city whence it took its name, our left flank resting on a low ridge at the base of which are the minars or pillars which point towards Mahmoud Shah's tomb, our right resting on a hill on which stood formerly the Nowbut Khaneh, our encampment being on a part of the site of the ancient city. Some ruins in our front and left front. Ghuznee is situated on an inclined plane facing the S. It is an irregular quadrangle surrounded by a somewhat high but thin wall, built partly of mud and partly of brick (mostly sun dried). The wall is flanked by round tower bastions, and has a wet ditch, with a considerable depth of water in some places. There is a berm with a low wall on the inner edge of the ditch, from which a steep mud slope rises to the foot of the wall. There are three gates, situated in deep re-entering spaces, formed by two tower bastions, the approach to the gate being further defended by a low wall acting as a traverse. There are no bridges across the ditch, but the gate is approached by a road over a causeway. The citadel, or Bala Hissar, is built on a commanding rock in the northern quarter

of the city, and is surrounded by a brick wall flanked by towers. It contains the arg or palace. There are four bazaars in the town, the streets confined and dirty, the houses built of mud or sun-dried brick. Ghuznee cannot be called a place of any strength. The city is completely commanded by a low hill near its N.E. angle, and, although the Bala Hissar is not overlooked by it, yet loses by its proximity all the advantages of its commanding position. The height of the walls is so much increased by the steep slope of mud (on which no standing footing could be secure) rising from the escarp, as to render escalade nearly impracticable; and the walls, though thin, cannot be breached by light guns. The gateways appear to be much neglected, but they are capable of great strength. The country around Ghuznee is fertile, with many forts and villages, and numerous orchards. To the southwards stretches an extensive plain; to the west, but at some distance, are several ranges of hills, the more remote being lofty; these are the Hazareh mountains. Immediately to the N. and N.E. are low ranges of hills, but except in the Northern face, where the low ridge runs close down to the ditch, the city is surrounded by cultivated land. Camp situated in a gorge having low ranges to the right and left, while our view ahead is bounded by hills.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS.\*

"WHAT do you think of the state of things in Afghanistan?" is a question that is heard on all sides and the puzzled looks of the respondent reflect the anxious but furtive expression of ignorance of the querist, the real object of both being to hide their ignorance and obtain some small supply of knowledge as to India and her neighbours. On this subject, John Bull, as a rule, knows very little; especially as to the sullen and intractable Ameir, whom the British public half fear, half despise—combining the dim story of the destruction of British troops in the Cabul Pass, with an equally indistinct notion that somehow Russia is also a neighbouring Power, and inciting the Ameir to his obstinate refusal of our intended mission; thus he is only a tool and a cat's-paw, and regarded with partial contempt. The memories of the past history, and the knowledge of the present relations, of this borderland of the Afghans with our Indian Empire are very confused in the minds of thousands, who still would like to know something more exact, while they have not time, as lazy people euphemistically put it, to study systematic histories. Mr. W. P. Andrew has compiled what may be styled a collection of historiettes and summaries which will furnish a superficial talker easily with a sufficient amount of facts and phrases, while a real desire for knowledge on the subject will find that "India and Her Neighbours" will also afford varied information on a list of subjects which comprise "The British Rule in India, the Feudatory Native States and our Neighbours, Beloochistan, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkestan," and so round the great wall of mountains which is India's northern rampart, to the Chinese Thibet. Besides these political subjects, climate and seasons, commerce and communications, finance, and fauna and flora, all have some pages given to a necessarily brief, but still instructive description. In honour of the Kaisar-i-Hind the remarkable women of India occupy a distinguished place in Mr. Andrew's work, and, in truth, like the actual lives of the heroines, the five chapters devoted to them are a cause of confusion to the reader, not that the author fails to justify their prominence in his pages. For, as he says in a characteristic passage, "Accustomed as we have been to regard all Eastern women as both mentally and morally inferior, and accepting broadly the fact of their imperfect education, subordinate position, and secluded lives, it is with a feeling of surprise akin to admiration that we recognise the startling influence exercised by women on the fate of the Eastern world—an influence not to be attributed to mere personal charms alone, nor to the infatuation of a besotted passion which any given sovereign may have felt for this or that favourite of the harem, but conspicuously due (in combination with beauty) to ability, energy, craft, perseverance, and ambition on the part of those who have come prominently to the front in the history of India." The selection of Indian heroines who lived too early to wear decorations conferred by a British Queen begins with the beautiful Sultana Rezia, of Delhi, who ascended the Imperial musnud in 1236, and of whom it was said, "with a look could revive her dying friends, or render helpless her most powerful foe." The heroism and constancy of Durgheeta, Queen of Gurrab, and of Chand, Sultana of Ahmednagar, and the ability and wise government of Ahalya Bhye, the good Queen of Indore, may be well adduced to prove the truth of Mr. Andrew's words, and we recommend our lady readers to peruse for themselves the stories of the remarkable women of India. The section of the work really devoted to our neighbours is somewhat short, although the term is made to include New Guinea, a somewhat remote vicinity, but we commend to all who "want to know something" about the questions of the hour to peruse carefully, aided by the map prefixed

\* "India and Her Neighbours." By W. P. ANDREW, Author of "The Indus and Its Provinces," &c., with Maps and an Appendix. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.



to the work, Chapter XXXVII., in which the borderlands are described, wherein to "have a rival in prestige and power would be dangerous—to have a superior would be impossible." The progress of Russia in the Khanates, her "insidious movements towards the East," pressing upon Persia, are briefly but sufficiently shown. The author's views on this subject are best given in his own words:—"In thus pursuing her career of annexation, Russia but follows the natural policy of a great military empire, being forced, moreover, as Sir John Malcolm said, by an impelling power, which civilisation would resist when in contact with barbarism. She may, indeed, stop short of absolute and entire annexation, but there can be no doubt that by bringing Khiva under the same yoke as Bokhara she has established her influence on the Oxus as she has already established it on the Jaxartes. The Oxus, or Amu-Darya, is a noble river, not easy of navigation, but, it is believed, capable of being made so. It will furnish a ready means of carrying the tide of Russian annexation eastward until it finds a barrier in the Hindoo Koosh. When Russia shall have established herself along the Oxus her position will be at once menacing to Persia and India. From Chardjuy on the Oxus there is a road to Merv, distant about one hundred and fifty miles, and from Merv a direct road runs along the valley of the Marghab to Herat, "the key of India, should Russia succeed in occupying Merv, as there is too much reason to fear she ultimately will, and in converting the neighbouring tribes into friends or allies, her position would be one which we could not regard without the gravest apprehension." We must omit details as to the future routes to India, on which the author is so well-known an authority, but which are not in any way obtruded, although they are naturally suggested as a means to obviate dangers arising from the possibilities above outlined. The author says that he has sought to interest the general reader by giving a series of word pictures of characters, occurrences, and places. The general reader will find also that, whether steadily persevering from frontispiece to finis, or by aid of the very complete index, only dipping into this work for a key to the article in the morning journal, or a preparative to conversation, he will have learned much from its miscellaneous and useful pages.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

WE cannot but think that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has done good service in drawing attention to the correspondence relating to a neutral zone between the possessions of Russia and England in Asia. This subject, which has been but little understood, has now been stripped of all ambiguity. The immediate advantage derived by England from the correspondence is another clear and unmistakable revelation of Russian aims. It must always be borne in mind, in dealing with the frontier questions which arise between the two Powers, that up to the present moment the Government of the Czar has never laid down the southern boundaries of the Government of Turkestan. So long as M. Stremoukoff omits to perform this plain duty he cannot claim to be heard when he urges English statesmen to believe that the limits of Russian aggression in Central Asia have been reached. If Russia will not define General Kauffmann's southern boundaries, it can only be because he has not yet reached the only boundary the Russian Government has determined to accept. This being so, every argument brought forward by Russia, tending in any way to affect the territories south of the Oxus, must of necessity receive a bias tending more or less directly towards unshrouding Russian aims. During the four years' discussion the Cabinet of St. Petersburg took up three distinct positions. First, it put forward certain claims of the Ameer of Bokhara to territory south of the Oxus; second, it objected to Sheer Ali's holding Badakhshan or Waghlan on account of the proximity of these territories to Khokand; and, third, it insisted that these two chiefships were independent of the Ameer. The second of these arguments, though the weakest in point of fact, is probably that on which Russia would ultimately most rely. The last is a confession that in Badakhshan and Waghlan the Russian chiefs have determined to find a field for their intrigues, if not their energies. Now, it is precisely these two countries which India has the most interest in shutting against Russian influence. Balkh is a splendid base of operations for an army operating against Cabul, or in either direction in the valley of the Oxus. But its occupation would not at once threaten India, because it does not command a direct route to the Indian frontier. The case is very different with Faizabad, the capital of Badakhshan. At this place the roads from Khokand, Peshawur, Cabul, and the Pamir unite. From Faizabad southwards there are two main roads. The first runs through Jarm to Timour Shah, where it divides, one branch going west through the mountains to Charikar and Cabul, and a second south-west to Cabul direct; whilst a third follows the Alishaug valley to Jellalabad. The second road passes from Faizabad to Zebak, where it meets the Waghlan road from Panja, and then divides into two branches which unite near Chitral, where the Waghlan road from Pirkhar through Mastoch joins the Badakhshan road. From Chitral two roads run south, one to Jellalabad and one to Hote Mardan and Naohshehra, in rear of Peshawur. This last route is passable nearly all the way for wheeled conveyances. When Russia, therefore, shows a deter-

mination to exclude Badakhshan and Waghlan from a proposed neutral zone, she shows a determination to claim at a fitting opportunity the right to interfere in territories through which run the shortest and best routes between Central Asia and India. Were she ever allowed to possess herself of Faizabad and Sarhad, she would become the immediate neighbour of our feudatory of Kashmir, a position which we should speedily find intolerable. It is in this view that the outcome of the discussion respecting the neutral zone has been an intimation that England is prepared to allow Russia to advance to the Oxus, but not to allow her to cross that river. The Badakhshis are warlike and, it must be confessed, no very loyal subjects of the Ameer Shere Ali. It was a Badakhshi contingent which enabled Yakub Beg, the Ataligh Ghazi, to build up his power at Kashgar. Leave was not asked from Cabul for the services of this force. Its employment may be used as another argument to prove the slender character of the dependence of Faizabad on Cabul. It is better, therefore, in every way, instead of supporting Afghan claims on the small States of the Upper Oxus—claims about which agreement must necessarily be impossible so long as they are not administered by responsible Afghan officers—that England should enunciate a clear policy of her own by which she will abide and by which she is prepared to stand. Such a policy can only be found in notifying to Russia a limit such as the Oxus, an infringement of which will be at once accepted as a declaration of hostilities. This is the more necessary as there is not one of the arguments put forward by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office which does not apply with equal force to Maimanah.—*Englishman*.

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

Mr. R. D. Nuthall, superintendent of elephant kheddass at Dacca, has died at that station of dysentery, from which he had been suffering for some time. Capt. D. C. Hennessy, station staff officer, is officiating as superintendent in his place.—*Pioneer*.

THE PRINCES OF BENGAL.—From Moorshedabad we learn that Saiad Iskandar Ali Mirza Sahib Bahadur, better known as "Sultan Sahib," one of the numerous sons of the titular Nawab Nazim of Bengal, has preferred a request to be attached to the staff of the general officer commanding the Afghanistan expeditionary force. Many native princes will watch the Sultan Sahib's career with interest should he really be granted the opportunity he has so pluckily sought of taking the field with a British column.—*Times of India*.

DEATH OF A JOCKEY.—A fatal accident occurred on the night of Sept. 28 at the Khaga station of the East Indian Railway. Mr. Williamson, a jockey, travelling in charge of some of Mr. Wheal's racehorses from Puna to Meerut, fell out of the train on the platform and was killed on the spot.—*Pioneer*.

SIMLA.—Captain Judge, governor of the Military Prison at Lucknow, has been placed under arrest by General Crawford Chamberlain, but the specific charges brought against him are unknown.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN PEMBERTON.—KHUNDA, OCT. 9.—The monotony of this station was disturbed yesterday by the murder of a European official of rank by a fanatical Mahometan Captain Pemberton, the Deputy Commissioner of the Nimar district, had in the morning been with the Bishop of Calcutta consecrating the Kundwa graveyard. He left there about 8 a.m., accompanied by the native assistant commissioner, Mr. Baskchand, and Mr. Ker, an engineer in the Holkar State Railway. Fifteen minutes' walk brought them to a reservoir, which is being built by the municipality. Whilst inspecting this a bullet whistled past the ear of Mr. Baskchand, followed by a second, which, fortunately, also missed its aim. Captain Pemberton, turning round, saw a Mahometan behind a tree, and made towards him to disarm him. The man fired, hitting the deputy commissioner behind the ear and causing him to fall. Whilst Captain Pemberton was struggling on the ground the murderer fired a second shot which caused almost instant death. He then most leisurely walked away with a revolver in each hand, shouting out he would shoot the first man that approached him. Mr. Ker followed him a little to get men to identify him, and then went to get police to arrest him. The station muccadam, Badel Bictoor, made towards the man, who threatened to shoot him, and asked to be allowed to proceed quietly to his house. The muccadam bravely closed with him, and the murderer shot him in the mouth and right lung. The natives then secured the murderer. assistant commissioner, it is said, told the petitioner that any objection about the removal of the stones could be heard from the owner of them only; but as he (Ahmed) had no concern in the matter, his petition could not be entertained. On this he determined to be revenged. He had by him two six-chamber revolvers, which he states he purchased some months ago. On the morning of the murder he loaded these and carried cartridges to fill the chambers as they became empty. He first went to the station platform, and asked of a policeman whether he had seen Baskchand. Receiving a reply in the negative, he made for the spot where the murder was committed and got behind a tree. He had to remain there for about an hour before his intended victims appeared. He shot first at Mr. Baskchand and then at Captain Pemberton in the manner already

described. On searching his house the police found two Enfield rifles loaded with two bullets each, and a hundred rounds of pistol and rifle ammunition. The murderer stated that he intended getting into the house, barricading himself, and then shooting every one that approached him. His anxiety to get into the house was thereby made clear. He was not in the least penitent for the crime, and expressed sorrow that he had not murdered more persons. In the evening the remains of Captain Pemberton were interred with military honours, the G.I.P. Railway Volunteers supplying a firing party. The Lord Bishop of Calcutta conducted the burial service, assisted by his secretary and the Rev. A. O'Neil. At the close Dr. Johnson made a most impressive speech. To the natives who could understand what he was saying, he said he would impress on them that Englishmen gloried in having one of their countrymen thus sacrificing himself to duty. At sunrise the deceased had walked round that piece of ground into which they were burying him at sunset. He was but one of the many thousands of Englishmen who had been sacrificed for this great land for which he yet foresaw a happy future.—*Pioneer*.

**COURSE OF MUSKETRY.**—The returns of the past annual course of musketry for the British and native troops in the Bengal Presidency have just been published in general orders, from which we see that in the cavalry the 13th Hussars comes first with a figure of merit of 31.99; Private J. Millar, of the 4th Hussars, being the best individual shot with 74, a score which was, however, tied by Private J. Warren, of the 15th Hussars. In the infantry, the 85th Foot head the list with a figure of merit of 120.87, the 2-60th coming next with 119.87, and the 1-25th running the latter very close with 119.11. The best individual shot was Sergeant A. Salmond, of the 72nd Highlanders, who scored 200, and the best shot amongst the officers was Captain P. F. Robertson, of the 92nd Highlanders, with a score of 129.26. In the cavalry, 1,529 trained soldiers and 35 recruits were exercised, and in the infantry 21,707 trained soldiers and 1,591 recruits. In the native cavalry, the 11th Bengal Lancers comes first with a figure of merit of 49.45; Private Ibrahim Beg, of the 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, being the best shot with 116 points. The 12th Native Infantry heads the list with a figure of merit of 104.47, Havildar Gungadeen Rai, of the 42nd Assam Light Infantry, being the best individual shot with a score of 186 with the Snider rifle. He is also the best shot in the native army of the three presidencies, and has obtained the Government reward of Rs. 100 and a silver medal.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.**—A Sukkur correspondent writes:—"The southern section of this line was opened on the 1st inst. to Radhan, 73 miles south of Sukkur. A further extension could not be made owing to some breaks lower down. On the northern section the breaks have all been made good, and traffic is running through to Mooltan. A singular accident took place at Rohie a few days ago. In passing some locomotives to the Sukkur side, the assistant engineer had a line laid from the bank to two flats, which were fastened together, and rails laid across them for the engine to move on. The short piece of line from the bank to the flats was on a fair incline, but, in order to overcome the dead weight of the engine, the rails were greased. The heavy bogie engine was pushed up to the river bank by coolies, but, the moment the wheels took the incline to the flats, it started swiftly down the greased plane. No provision had been made to keep the engine in hand; there was not even a single rope fastened to its shore end to check its downward movement, and nothing whatever to ease it gently on to the flats. The consequence was that down went the engine upon the flats, and off over the other side, head first into the River Indus, in about thirty feet of water. So much for 40,000 rupees worth of first-class machinery."—*Pioneer*.

**UPENDRO NATH BOSE.**—The *Bengalee* (a Calcutta native paper) understands that, on the eve of his departure from India, Mr. Justice Markby received a pathetic appeal from the mother of Upendro Nath Bose, who is now undergoing imprisonment for adultery. The honourable gentleman has recommended the release of Upendro Nath, and condemned the section of the Penal Code which makes adultery a penal offence in India.—*Pioneer*.

**DISTRESS IN DACCA.**—At a meeting held in the Bengal Theatre, Dacca, on Sept. 28, the Officiating Commissioner of the Division said he did not think the present scarcity sufficiently serious to justify Government relief. A letter also was read from a Mahomedan gentleman, who, with great liberality, has come forward to the help of the poor. The meeting appointed a committee of gentlemen to devise relief means were they actually needed. There is no doubt a good deal of suffering amongst the poor, which has probably been exaggerated, however; but we agree with the Dacca Commissioner that if private benevolence can meet the wants of the Dacca poor, that will be preferable to Government relief. It would seem as if private liberality would be quite equal to the emergency.—*Indian Daily News*.

**RELIEF RETURNS.**—The relief returns for the week ending Sept. 28 show the following totals:—Relief works: N.W. Provinces, 27,692; Oudh, 3,181. Poorhouses: N.W. Provinces, 12,657; Oudh, 2,981.—*Pioneer*.

**BRITON AND BURMAN.**—If we are to believe the *Moulmein Advertiser*, the Deputy Commissioner of that district insists on natives kneeling when they come before him. The *Advertiser*

naively observes that in the case of peons, &c., this is not objectionable, but in the case of old gazetted officials, like the Akoonwoon, such a mark of respect need scarcely be demanded.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE PRESS IN DACCA.**—One newspaper is published in Myensingh and six at Dacca. The sub-divisional officers, who are chiefly native gentlemen, are unanimous in declaring that the Vernacular Press has no influence whatever in the interior. The tone of the Dacca native papers is similar to that of the Vernacular Press generally. Their columns abound in free criticism of the acts of Government, expressed frequently in most offensive language, but more, the Commissioner thinks, from ignorance of how to write strongly without being abusive than from disloyal intention. The sub-divisional officer at Bamunkand says that he does not believe that fifty persons in this sub-division, with a population of 400,000, ever see a paper. Kishoregunge sub-divisional officer says that when papers are taken in it is more for show than for actual reading.—*Friend of India*.

**PORT OF CALCUTTA.**—A plan for doubling the Port Commissioners' tramway from Chitpore road to Gossipore, and making additional sidings, at a total cost of Rs. 76,539, has been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal.—*Friend of India*.

**CHITTAGONG COLLEGE.**—Shaik Rohinulla, a wealthy zemindar in the district of Chittagong, has made a donation of Rs. 1,500 for the maintenance of the Chittagong College, of rupees one hundred for prizes to be given to the successful students at the next annual examination, and of rupees fifty for a gold medal to be given to that boy of the college who will stand first in the ensuing first Arts Examination.—*Friend of India*.

**THE CORPS OF GUIDES.**—A Peshawur correspondent describes a visit to the camp of the Queen's Own Guides, near Nowshera. The commanding officer, Col. Jenkins, "is a man of noble presence, whose personal qualifications amply bear out the reputation he has made for himself as the commanding officer of a double corps of cavalry and infantry, one of the finest in the world. When on the march it is his habit every evening to visit every part of the camp, and to inspect personally the condition of the horses and men. I was permitted to accompany him on his inspection; the chargers, all in tip-top condition, were picketed in lines along the west side of the camp—not one of them had a gall or a rub. If the smallest sore appears on one of them after a day's march the rider is not allowed to mount him again until the sore is healed. A similar rule applies to the mules. The Queen's Own Corps of Guides consists of about 1,100 men, though owing to the absence of 80 many on furlough the present strength is only 800, including 500 foot and 300 horse. The men consist of Afridis, Pathans, Ghoorkhas, some Cabulees, and I believe a few Hindustanees—many of them magnificent fellows, well-knit, tall, and well set up. The mule-drivers are mostly from Central Asia; men whose features certainly show a Mongolian origin, who have been attached to the corps for years, and are considered faithful."—*Times of India*.

There is some doubt as to whether the Alexandra Bridge, over the Chenab will bear the strain of the heavier carriages employed in the broad gauge. Col. Bonus, chief engineer, was to leave Rawal Pindi on October 2 to subject the bridge to a severe test.—*Times of India*.

The Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, at the recent general meeting held in October, declared a dividend of Rs. 15 per share.—*Pioneer*.

**THE CABUL MISSION.**—All the horses, &c., that were to have been taken up by the Cabul Mission were sold by auction on the 1st October at Peshawur. A Rawal Pindi correspondent says that some very good cattle were offered for sale and fetched high prices.—*Times of India*.

**A DETECTIVE MICROPHONE.**—A gentleman living near Calcutta has discovered a new practical use for the microphone, which promises to render it more useful in the detection of crime than our police are ever likely to be. Having for some time missed oil from his godown, he fixed up a microphone near the oil can, carrying the wire upstairs to his bedroom, and, after the house had been closed for the night, sat up to await the result. He was not long waiting before he heard the clinking of bottles followed by the gurgling sound of liquid being poured from one receptacle to another. Hastening down, he caught his bearer in *flagrante delicto* filling small bottles with oil for easy conveyance from the premises.—*Times of India*.

**ARAKAN HILL TRACTS.**—News travels slowly in the Arakan Hill Tracts. On the 13th of July last the *Arakan News* published a report of a raid having been made on the 29th of June by some Khyen tribes upon a village in our territory. Full particulars of the raid have only just been received, from which it appears that "on the 20th of June last the villages of Bweliah and Hepsor, tributary to Upper Burma, raided the village of Manten, tributary to the British Government. The raided village is situated on a tributary of the Tayiedie Chyoung, four days' journey from Akyab. Eleven captives were carried off, one of whom was drowned on the way to the raided village. On the 12th July the superintendent of police, Mr. Porter, left for the scene of the raid, and after negotiations which extended over a period of nearly two months, recovered the whole of the captives early in September. Both the superintendent of police, the deputy commissioner, who joined him a month later, and the police force accompanying them,

underwent a great deal of exposure and hardship, being encamped the whole of the two months in bamboo huts in the dense and malarious jungles of the Hill Tracts. The police force suffered so severely from sickness that fully half their number had to return to Akyab. Six of the raiders have been arrested, and will, it is hoped, be proceeded against.—*Pioneer*.

## MADRAS.

### STATION TALK.—WHAT MADRAS WANTS.

THE general tendencies of young Englishmen, both in and out of the services, seems to grow day by day more effeminate, and thus it is that hunting, shooting, cricket, and boating are either abandoned altogether, or taken up by quite the minority of the young fellows you meet. In the army this falling off in the old form of "boy" is painfully apparent. The senior officers tell you that they never get a youngster now-a-days who can do anything. The lads that join the service under the existing pernicious regulations have nearly all been the victims of the cram system, and have in that way lost the zeal they may have acquired for sport during their school days. Having devoted their spare time during the two most important years of their pre-adult existence to tobacco, billiards, looting, and trashy novels, they are, when they join, absolutely incapable of taking a part in athletic pastime of any kind. Madras was formerly a great place, considering the climate, for cricket. The names of Sir Frederick Haines and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, with many a long score attached to them, are to be seen to this day in the club records, amongst those of a host of other cricketers of Indian and English renown. But the game has languished sadly during the last eight years or so. What Madras really wants is a gymkhana. We have only to follow the example of Bombay. Beauty in the Western capital condescends to encourage muscular Christianity. She watches cricket or football with an exquisite assumption of interest, and when the light fades, and the game is over, submits her little foot to her favourite athlete, who fondly binds the latches of her skates, and rinks the evening away with her on the boarded floor of the gymkhana pavilion. The now melancholy *chalet* which marks the spot where the Madras cricket club once flourished has still sufficient ground in front of it for two or three excellent lawn-tennis courts; there is plenty of room to the south of it for a new cricket ground, round which a running path for athletic sports might be carried, and the Spartan band of golf players might there find an ampler and more diversified field for their game than the island round which they now practise. If taken in hand at once the coming N.E. monsoon ought to be favourable to the undertaking, and by January next Madras would possess a charming rendezvous for at least two or three days in the week.—*Madras Correspondent of the Pioneer*.

**RAINFALL.**—Cuddapah has been during the recent monsoon a centre of excessive rainfall. It has received 38.97 inches since the 1st of July, the normal amount for the three months of July, August, and September being 13.6 inches. It is one of several examples of the tendency to the recurrence of similar meteorological conditions and actions for lengthened periods in India. This principle of repetition or recurrence, due to the persistence of abnormal variations of pressure and of air motion will, says Mr. Eliot, probably be found of peculiar value in forecasting the weather of India.—*Pioneer*.

**EMPERESS OF INDIA.**—The Madras Government having observed from judicial proceedings from time to time coming under their observation that portions of the record are frequently headed "Empress," or "Empress of India," or "Imperatrix," *versus* the accused persons on trials and inquiries before sessions judges and magistrates and investigations before the police, his Grace the Governor in Council has resolved to call the attention of all officials concerned to the Royal Proclamation published on page 3 of the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated January 1, 1877, from which it will be seen that no authority has been granted for the omission of the title of "Queen," or "Regina," and that the words "Empress of India," or "Indiæ Imperatrix," according as the English or Latin tongue may be used, are made an addition to the style and titles of the Crown.—*Pioneer*.

**THE LATE SERGEANT SELBY.**—The death of Sergeant Selby, 14th Hussars, is announced to have taken place off Malta. The deceased, who had lately become qualified for a commission, was on his way to England to receive his appointment, but succumbed to abscess of the liver when within a few days' steam of home. Sergeant Selby was a son of Major-General Selby, who commanded the Mysore division from 1865 to 1870, and formerly held an appointment in the Bengal Presidency as assistant superintendent of police.—*Madras Mail*.

**PONDICHERY.**—M. Trillard, the Governor of Pondicherry, more euphoniously the Governor General of the French settlements in India, has been recalled, and will leave for France by the steamer of the 27th Nov. The ordonnateur, M. Nesty, will act as governor *ad interim*.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**FAMINE ORPHANS.**—Collectors are directed by the Madras Government to impress on their tahsildar and other native officers the great importance of ascertaining the friends and relations of the orphans now on the Government in their respective districts. The

particular attention of the collector of Bellary, North Arcot, has been drawn to this subject.—*Times of India*.

**A MALDIVE TRADER.**—The B.I.S.N. s.s. *Mecca*, on her return voyage to Calcutta, and in latitude 18.1, long. 91.27, came across a Maldiv trader with thirty-two men on board. The crew had been out for some days and were without provisions when rescued by the *Mecca*.—*Times of India*.

**VACANCY IN MADRAS COUNCIL.**—Sir William Robinson will retire from the service early in December. It is said that no provisional member of the Council has yet been nominated by the Secretary of State, but the appointment, according to the *Madras Mail*, lies between Mr. G. A. Ballard, First Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. R. A. Dalzell, now a member of the Council to the Secretary of State, and Mr. D. F. Carmichael, Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, who is the junior of the three.—*Times of India*.

**MARKS IN MYSORE.**—Some curious customs as to signature exist in Mysore. A native who cannot write affixes the sign of the occupation. A cultivator makes a mark like a plough, with two dots for bullocks, a cartdriver signs with a wheel, a barber with a razor. Women make a round mark supposed to represent a bangle.—*Times of India*.

## BOMBAY.

### THE PUNA HORSE SHOW, 1878.

PUNA, Sept. 26.—The Puna horse show for the year 1878 was opened last evening at Wanowrie by his Excellency Sir Richard Temple. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also present, with a large number of European and native gentlemen. The entries of horses were not so numerous as in former years, but deficiency of numbers was, according to the best judges, more than counterbalanced by decided superiority in quality. After all the horses had been looked at by his Excellency the party assembled together, when Mr. Norman read his report. He said that, owing to the famine, the show was not held last year in Puna; that the number of horses exhibited this year was much smaller than in 1876, yet the breed and quality of the horses exhibited this year were superior and higher than in 1876. Mr. Norman, after a few other remarks, concluded his report. Afterwards his Excellency the Governor made an appropriate speech. He said that the horses in the army of Sivaji were very superior and high bred; that such horses could not have been seen a few years ago in the ranks of the British cavalry; that with the exertions of the collectors and other Europeans his Excellency thought that the horses now bred from Deccan horses and Arab stallions were as good as those in Sivaji's army or that of any other native prince; and his Excellency hoped that in future the horses would still further improve in breed and excel those of Sivaji's army. His Excellency further said that there would be no need for the Government of India to order horses from Arabia, Persia, and other countries beyond the sea if good horses could be bred in this country. That to promote the breed and give encouragement to the native dealers it is advisable and politic that European gentlemen should endeavour to purchase horses from among those bred in this country. They would then try and bring horses to the show in hopes of getting a ready sale for them. After the speech was over, his Excellency the Governor turned his steps towards the native owners who had brought horses for exhibition, and native owners were assembled together at the direction of the Governor. As his Excellency could not speak Marathi, he asked Mr. Venayek Wassodeo, oriental translator, to explain to the assembled native owners what he said to them in English. His Excellency warned them that they spoiled their horses by using them when they were only two and three years old. This, his Excellency said, was a great mistake; the horses should not be used before they were four years old. He advised them to fix the proper value on their horses and not to have a large price first and then sell at a low price. He said that the Government would be glad to take horses bred in this country for the army, instead of having those that come from Persia, Arabia, and other foreign countries.—*Correspondent of Bombay Gazette*.

**ST. GEORGE GOLF MEDAL.**—The annual contest for this medal, which was advertised to come off two months ago, but postponed on account of the heavy and continuous rain, was competed for by eight players on Sept. 30 and the two following days. The medal was won by Bentley with a score of 212, Moulton being second with 3 points more, thereby securing second prize, a set of clubs.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.**—The reply of the Secretary to Government to Mr. Cowasie Dorabjee's application for enrolment in a volunteer corps informs that gentleman that none but Europeans or Eurasians can be enrolled in the Bombay Volunteers, but that it was understood that the G.I.P.R. Volunteers might admit natives of India.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**COMPULSORY POISONING IN KARACHI.**—An inquest was held by Major A. T. Spens, the cantonment magistrate, in the hospital of the Royal Artillery, on September 21, on view of the body of driver Stratton, D-2 R.A., who had been found dead that morning near the 83rd lines, by a soldier of that regiment. The soldier reported the matter, and the surgeon of the regiment came

and examined the corpse, which was removed by his directions to the Royal Artillery Hospital, where a post-mortem examination was made, from which it clearly appeared that the unfortunate man had died from the effects of over-drinking, and the court of inquest unanimously recorded the opinion that "the deceased met his death from alcoholic poisoning." This melancholy case leads us to inquire how this poor fellow could have procured the "poison" at night? Now, there are certain places in the camp where soldiers are apt to go, and there are native liquor shops in very close proximity to these alleys, and of course there is nothing to prevent the creatures who inhabit these houses getting any quantity of liquid poison. As long as native dram shops are allowed in the Suddur limits it will be impossible to check this evil; and under the system by which native liquor (of the vilest character necessarily) is manufactured under the yearly contracts now given out by the collector, we must see that all the contractor cares for is to encourage drinking as much as possible by offering every facility for obtaining his poison. What filth the native liquor is made from—foul dates, babur bark, poisonous drugs, &c.—may be better conceived than described. We believe there was some little check upon it when the manufacture was confined to Government distilleries, but now there can be none.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURE.**—The desire of the Governor of Bombay to induce Parsees and other natives to study the science of agriculture seems likely to lead to more definite results than were anticipated at the time when his Excellency delivered his speech on this subject at Nowserree. Some time ago it will be remembered Sir Richard Temple applied to the Government of Madras for the loan of the services of Mr. W. R. Robertson, head of the Agricultural Department in that presidency. A favourable answer was given to the request, and we now learn that Mr. Robertson will proceed next week on a visit to Sir R. Temple at Mahabeshwur with the view of lending his valuable aid to the Governor in maturing a scheme of agricultural education for Bombay. Should his Excellency's plan be carried out Bombay will not only possess an experimental farm, but a chair for agriculture in the university, and a system of agricultural tuition in some of the schools. The Madras Agricultural College and Sydapet Experimental Farm were recently visited by Mr. Sheppard, C.S., and other officials of this presidency.—*Times of India.*

**THE NEW RETIREMENT WARRANT.**—Owing to the new warrant on the retirement of the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery several of the officers serving in this presidency will be compelled to forfeit the appointments recently conferred upon them. Amongst these officers are Colonel Hailes and Colonel MacLachlan, adjutant-general of the Artillery; and the case of the latter is particularly hard, as he has many years before him as regards age and activity, and his brevet promotion, which was for good service, must now tell bitterly against him.—*Times of India.*

**FOREST DEPARTMENT.**—Instead of selecting young natives from Government schools and colleges for the Forest Department, the Bombay Government have decided to hold a public competition, to which matriculated students alone of any recognised university are admissible, as it would be difficult for students with an insufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures of the college professors. The limits of age are fixed at 16 and 22, and certificates of physical and constitutional fitness must be produced.—*Times of India.*

**SUDDEN DEATH OF MAJOR G. M. LYONS.**—It is our painful duty to record the death of Major George Maughan Lyons, second in command of the Marine Battalion, which occurred on the 13th ult., at the Marine Lines. The deceased officer, who before the previous day had never suffered a day's illness in this country, was apparently in excellent health at one o'clock; at four he was dead, his death being ascribed to heart disease. Those who were present at the Apollo Bunder, just a week ago, when Sir Charles Staveley embarked, will recollect seeing there Major Lyons, who was in command of the party of troops lining the street from the Sailors' Home to the Bunder. The deceased entered the service on Jan. 20, 1853, obtaining his lieutenantancy in 1856, and his captaincy ten years afterwards. He gained his present rank in January, 1873, and had his career not been so suddenly cut short, would at the beginning of next year have become lieutenant-colonel. During the Mutiny he served under Sir Hugh Rose, in the Central Indian Campaign, being present at the siege and capture of Ratghur, the Battle of Betwa, and the siege and capture of Jhansi. He was forty-three years of age, and unmarried. His death will be greatly lamented by all who knew him, but particularly by a select circle of bachelor friends in Bombay. The funeral takes place this morning at Sewree.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**JOURNALISM.**—Mr. Malcolm M'Pherson, who has been connected with the *Bombay Gazette* for more than seven years, has been appointed to represent the *Standard* as special correspondent in the expected campaign.

**BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.**—The Bank of Bengal has tendered for the loan of twenty-seven lakhs of rupees (£2,700,000) advertised by the Bombay Municipality, and intended to be applied to carrying out an improved system of drainage for the city, at 98½. When the loan was first advertised it was expected that the money would be forthcoming in Bombay at 5 per cent. at par, but the City of Glasgow Bank failure had so much effect on local houses that the whole of the tenders sent in from Bombay did not amount to more than one lakh and half of rupees.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## THE PERSONNEL OF THE CABUL EXPEDITION.

THE following notification appears in the *Gazette of India* under the head of "Field Operations":—

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to direct the preparation and assembly of a force for field service, the corps hereinafter specified will move from their respective cantonments under instructions which will be issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

2. For the staff duties of this force the following appointments are made, and will have effect from the date on which the officers may take up their respective duties:—

I.—FOR A COLUMN TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE KOORUM VALLEY.—Major Gen. F. S. Roberts, R.A., C.B., V.C., commanding; Aide-de-Camp, Major W. Galbraith, 85th Foot, assistant adjutant-general; Major H. Collett, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. R. G. Kennedy, Capt. F. S. Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry, deputy assistants quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. A. Perkins, R.E., commanding engineer; Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Lieut. S. Grant, R.E., assistant field engineers; Capt. A. S' Wynne, 51st Foot, superintendent field telegraphs.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Deputy Surg. Gen. F. F. Allen, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—Capt. A. R. Badcock, deputy assistant commissary general.

**ARTILLERY.**—F-A, R.H.A.; 11-9th R.A., Lieut. Col. A. H. Lindsay, R.A., commanding; Lieut. E. G. Osborne, R.A., adjut.

**CAVALRY.**—1st Squadron, 10th Hussars; 12th Bengal Cavalry.

**1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.**—1st Bat. 17th Foot; 2nd Regt. Punjab Infantry; 29th (Punjab Regt. of N.I.), Col. A. H. Cobbe, 17th Foot, commanding; Capt. A. Scott, V.C., 4th Sikh Infantry, brigade major.

**2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.**—Infantry of (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides; 4th Goorkha Regt.; 5th Goorkha Regt., Col. J. H. Tytler, C.B., V.C., commanding; Capt. G. de C. Morton, 6th Foot, brigade major; 23rd (Punjab) Regt. of N.I. (Pioneers); 7th Company Sappers and Miners; Engineer and Ordnance Field Parks.

II.—FOR A DIVISION TO BE ASSEMBLED AT MOOLTAN.—Lieut. Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., commanding; Col. J. Hills, R.A., C.B., V.C., assistant adjutant general; Major E. F. Chapman, R.A., assistant quartermaster general; Major G. U. Prior, 100th Foot, and Capt. F. E. Lloyd, 25th Foot, deputy assistants quartermaster general; Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., commanding engineer; Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., and Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., assistant field engineers; Lieut. G. R. R. Savage, R.E., superintendent field telegraphs; Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, 8th Bengal Cavalry, deputy judge advocate.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Smith, Army Medical Department.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—Col. M. J. Brander, assistant commissary general.

**ARTILLERY.**—A-B. Royal Horse Artillery, G-4th Royal Artillery, 5-11th Royal Artillery, heavy battery; 6th Royal Artillery, heavy battery; 11-11th Royal Artillery, mountain battery; 13-8th Royal Artillery, 16-8th Royal Artillery, 8-11th Royal Artillery, with siege train. Col. W. J. Williams, R.A., C.B., commanding; Lieut. K. Stephenson, R.H.A., adjutant.

**CAVALRY.**—15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers, Col. W. Fane, C.B., 19th Bengal Lancers, commanding. Capt. H. H. Gifford, 13th Hussars, brigade major.

**1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.**—2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, 15th (the Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, Col. R. Barter, 15th N.I., commanding. Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2-9th Foot, brigade major.

**2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.**—59th Foot, 1st Goorkha Regiment, 3rd Goorkha Regiment, Colonel R. J. Hughes, 63rd Foot, commanding. Capt. A. G. Handcock, 6th N.I., brigade major; 3 companies, sappers and miners, with train; 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) Regiment of Native Infantry, Engineer and Ordnance Field Parks.

III.—The troops now at Quetta, and under orders for that place, comprising the corps hereinafter mentioned, will constitute a separate command with the following staff:—Major Gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, R.A., C.B., commanding aide-de-camp; Major G. B. Wolsley, 65th Foot, assistant adjutant general; Col. H. Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, Capt. R. M'G. Stewart, assistant quartermaster general; Capt. H. B. Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Lieut. Col. W. Hichens, R.E., commanding engineer; Capt. W. S. S. Bissett, R.E., Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., assistant field engineers.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Hendley, Army Medical Department.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—Lieut. Col. C. S. Lane, officiating assistant commissary general.

**ARTILLERY.**—E-4th R.A., No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery, No. 2 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.

**CAVALRY.**—1st Punjab Cavalry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sind Horse.

**INFANTRY.**—70th Foot, 1st Regiment Punjab Infantry, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers), 29th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (2nd Belooch regiment), 30th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry (Jacob's Rifles), 5th Company Sappers and Miners, Eng. and Ord. Field Parks.



It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. James P. Allen, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., of 13, Waterloo-place. This event, though somewhat sudden, cannot be said to have been unexpected, since the state of Mr. Allen's health has for upwards of two years been so precarious as to preclude his taking any active part in the business with which he had been for twelve years associated.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

### THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF INDIA.

#### NO. III.

For the northern frontier of Afghanistan, or that important half of it to which the name "*Cabul*" most especially applies, the ethnology is simpler than that of the Cashmirian frontier. The importance, however, of the districts that belong to it is greater.

The line of 72 east longitude, between 34 degrees and 41 degrees north latitude, is a good landmark for this area, which it nearly bisects. It also contains the Hindukhus, the Zarafshan, and the Alai Tagh ranges, as well as the three great rivers—the Indus, the Oxus, and the Jaxartes. Of these, the second has its source within the area; and it is along the valley of the Oxus that we find the most characteristic varieties of the class under notice. We can begin at its very source. At its source, and for some distance below, the banks are not fit for any permanent residence, and merely serve for a summer pasture to the migratory Kirghiz, who are Turks. The Tibetan yak is known here, and Wood saw a Kirghiz boy riding on one. The language is Persian, but decidedly provincial. After Wokan, where the population is counted by the hundred, come Shignan and Roshan with a common dialect; but one which is less provincial than the Wakhan. Then comes Durwaz, where the language approaches that of Badakshan; which is the ordinary Persian; while the Turk admixture is at a minimum. It is in Durwaz that the royal family—such as it is—claims a descent from the Macedonians of Alexander the Great; and this is probably the most outlying district in which

this special and characteristic belief presents itself. Then come, on the south west, Badakshan and Bamian, and here we have the contact of the Uzbek Turks, probably of recent origin. Here, too, we have remains of an ancient architecture, with legends to match. In these last the name of Noah is the most conspicuous one. They cannot be given in detail, but they are evidently of high antiquity. West of Bamian we get into the Turk districts, Uzbek or Turcomanian, as the case may be; and, besides these, that of the Hazarehs, who are probably Mongol in blood, though, with the exception of one Aymauk, the language is Persian. Beyond Durwaz lies Karatigin, which is Persian; and east and south east what seems to be the Kutluk of Baber, a steppe, or at least a dry and thinly-inhabited block of land, which runs up to the borders of Chinese Turkestan (Kashgaria). Such is the Persia of the Upper Oxus (Amur). In Bokhara and Samarcand the vernacular language is Persian (Sart), the late government Turk (Uzbek).

On the parallel drainage to the north, or that of the Jaxartes (Sir-Darya), the watershed is formed by the Zarafshan and Alai Tagh range, and the Turkish is the dominant language. Nevertheless, in the time of Baber, and according to his own royal statement, the two districts of Zarafshan and Marghinan were Persian in language. Upon the whole, however, the Sir-Darya is a Turkish river.

In Bamian, however, we get a notice of several characteristic superstitions, Persian, Indian, Hebrew, Egyptian, and what? There Æons and Cycles, and Dyads and Triads, and incarnations, and destructions, and reconstructions of the world, and giants, the exact duration of which, from the time of Moh, the husband, and Mabun, the wife, with whom began the race of giants, and the wilderness, to that Koorkush, or Cyrus, and Khoondroo (Iskander), or Alexander the Great, is thirty-six thousand years. And here this strange chronology ends, as in such and such like cases it always does and always will do. When statements become truly historical and rest upon records the play of imagination is checked, and we can no longer tell impossible stories about impossible beings or make what epochs we like by the simple addition of a few cyphers. However, the approximately thirty-six thousand years which we get by the addition of the first five epochs is anything but arbitrary. The present ruler of Durwaz, as has been stated, considers that he represents a Macedonian dynasty, and the Bottis, of Little Tibet, boast of the same descent. As for the Siaposh—(this is the representative tribe of Kaferistan)—there are learned men even in Europe who give them credit for Macedonian blood, and believe that, if they only knew it, the Siaposh are Franks in disguise.

This represents the *half* Mahometans. The members, however, of the next group are not Mahometans at all. They are more than this; they are anti-Mahometans. It is easier for a Mussulman of Peshawur or Jellalabad to visit the centre of Africa and return than it is for him to pass a single day on the wrong side of the frontier between Cabul and Kafirland. This is because a Kafir is not recognised as a man until he can give proof of his having killed a Mussulman. A Christian may enter the country; perhaps he may reside in it; perhaps be honoured and respected. Whether he could return from it is not so certain.

The most current piece of knowledge about this very

peculiar people is the extent to which the name and fame of the Great Alexander of Macedon, or Iskander, the Conqueror of India, has taken root. Twenty, ten, five, or even two years ago, the political relations of the district were nearly as simple as its ethnology. With the exception of the Kafirs, the population, so far as it was other than Turk or independent, was Afghan; and, so far as the Afghans went with England, Balk, Bamian, Badakshan, and other less important districts went with the Afghans. There were, doubtless, a few difficulties in this respect between ourselves and the Russians when any question as to the frontier presented itself; but the greater part of the area was recognised by Russia as Afghan, and, consequently, as such, to be put in the same category in respect to non-interference on the part of Russia with Afghanistan itself. But now, when Afghanistan is gravitating towards Russia, the extent to which its appendages will do, or will not do the same, is a matter which requires our closest observation, and, with the resolution on our part, that in no case whatever shall it go beyond a certain point. We cannot, perhaps, in the first instance, get this, but sooner or later the two frontiers should be made to meet; for nothing is less tolerable than a system of semi-independent States that live upon the mutual jealousies of the rival States and make capital out of their quarrels.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 5.)

- BARWELL**, Lieut. Gen. C. A., C.B., chief commander of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, from Dec. 13 next.
- CAMERON**, Lieut. O. E. H., R.E., assistant engineer 2nd grade (temporary 1st grade), is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Rawul Pindi Fort Division, during the absence of Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., executive engineer, on privilege leave.
- CUNNINGHAM**—The services of Capt. A., R.E., first assistant principal, Thomason College, Roorkee, on special duty under the consulting engineer to the Government of India for State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh, from Oct. 1.
- DAVIES—BURNS—FOWLER**—The following promotions and appointment, substantive *pro tem.*, are made in the Berar Commission, from Oct. 3:—Mr. C. A. W. Davies, extra assistant commissioner 1st class, to be assistant commissioner 3rd class; Mr. J. H. Burns, extra assistant commissioner 2nd class, to be extra assistant commissioner 1st class, vice Mr. Davies; Mr. H. B. Fowler is appointed to extra assistant commissioner 5th class, from the date of assuming charge.
- DAWSON**, Col. J., officiating superintendent engineer, Oudh command, military works, is transferred to the Meerut command, military works.
- DOWNES, BROWNLOW**—The following officers are confirmed in their respective appointments and grades, with effect from the date of appointment:—Mr. P. Downes, 3rd grade officer, I.G.S. *May Freere*, Jan. 14, 1878. Mr. R. D. C. Brownlow, 4th grade officer, I.G.S. *Tenasserim*, June 29, 1877.
- FINNIS**, Lieut. H., R.E., assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.
- JACKSON**—The Hon. L. S. Jackson, C.S., C.I.E., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, took his seat as officiating chief justice of the court on Aug. 19 last.
- JENKINSON**, Mr. C. H. G., assistant engineer 1st grade, Western Rajputana Railway, temporarily employed on famine relief works in Madras, passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani on Sept. 13, 1878.
- MACIVOR**, Lieut. J., officiating 1st squadron officer, 1st Regiment,

- Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as political assistant, 3rd class, and is posted to Rajputana as assistant to the agent to the Governor General, from the date of assuming charge.
- MAITLAND**, Capt. F. H., officiating political agent, 3rd class, is posted temporarily to Baghelcund, vice Lieut. Col. Bannerman, proceeding on furlough.
- MAXWELL**, Lieut. F. T., R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, Central System of State Railways, is permanently promoted to that rank, from April 1, 1878.
- PERKINS—SPRATT—CHILDERS**—The services of the following Royal Engineer officers employed in the Public Works Department, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, viz.:—Lieut. Col. E. Perkins, Lieut. F. N. N. Spratt, and Lieut. E. S. E. Childers.
- PROTHERO**, Major M., deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Gen. C. A. Barwell, C.B.
- RENNICK**—The services of Capt. R. H. F. Rennick, recently officiating 2nd in command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, are replaced at the disposal of the military department, from Sept. 19.
- SANKEY—BISSET—NICHOLSON—CALL—GRANT**—The following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the military department:—Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., and Lieut. S. Grant, R.E.
- SIVEWRIGHT**—Mr. R. Sivewright, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has been transferred from the Ghotki to the Indus division.
- TAIT**—Mr. J. Tait, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mooltan to the Kotri division.
- TUPPER**—The services of Mr. C. L. Tupper, C.S., under secretary to the Government of the Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, from the 10th ult.

## MEDICAL.

- BEAMISH**—Surgeon J. M., M.D., Army Medical Department, is transferred from the Madras to the Bengal Presidency, vice Surg.-Major H. J. O'Brien, M.B., and posted to Fort William, for duty with the 54th Foot.
- BELLEW**—The services of Surg.-Major H. W. Bellew, C.S.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab from Oct. 1.
- DUTT**, Surgeon R. L., officiating civil surgeon of Bankoora, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon R. Harvey.
- MURPHY**—25th N.I.—Surgeon W. R. Murphy, to be medical officer.
- SMITH**—Surg. M. Smith, 20th Madras N.I., is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelcund Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surg. Weir.
- CIVIL FURLOUGHS**—Mr. H. M. Reilly, district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, is allowed leave for three months. Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr. A. E. Rose, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, temporarily attached to the Bara Banki district, Lucknow Provincial division. Mr. C. J. Lyall, under secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, is granted furlough for 1 year, 4 months, and 13 days, from the 18th prox.

## MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 8.)

- ADYE**—Lieut. A., 5th Inf., Hyderabad Contingent, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. C. C. Whistler, transferred to the 2nd Inf.
- HAUGHTON**—Major J., Bengal Artillery, to be chief garrison instructor, vice Lieut. Col. J. C. Tayler, R.A., resigned.
- PATERSON**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from Oct. 1, 1878:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. H. A. Paterson, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £456 5s., capitalised value of annuity, £6,261, to be paid in England.
- RAMSAY, HERVEY**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the dates specified:—Lieut. J. G. Ramsay, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, officiating wing officer 24th (Punjab) N.I., Sept. 6, 1877; Lieut. C. G. B. Hervey, 83rd Foot, wing officer, 3rd N.I., Sept. 20, 1877.
- YOUNG**—Col. J. N. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, having vacated his appointment as judge advocate-general on succeeding to the colonel's allowance, is, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, reappointed to that office, for two years, from Aug. 21, 1878.

## OFFICERS PLACED AT DISPOSAL.

- The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—Col. R. H. Sankey, R.E., chief engineer, and secretary to the chief commander, Mysore, P.W.D. Lieut. Col. A. Perkins, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. Captain W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., manager Holkar and Neemuch State Railway. Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W.D. Lieut. F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D. Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, R.E., temporary assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D. Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, and assistant to chief engineer, and assistant secretary to chief commissioner, Central Provinces, P.W.D. Lieut. S. Grant, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, P.W.D.
- The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—Captain F. S. Carr, general list, infantry, squadron commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force. Captain A. Scott, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
- The services of Hon. Surgeon J. Slane are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

## BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 9.)

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, officiating magistrate and collector, Dacca, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. E. G. Glazier.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, magistrate and collector of Dinagepore, is appointed to act in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. W. Kemble.

Mr. G. H. French, officiating district superintendent of police, Sylhet, is appointed to act as district superintendent of police, Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. M. Reily.

Mr. J. M. Mendies, temporary sub-deputy collector, settlement duty, on leave, is appointed temporarily to be a sub-deputy collector of the 1st grade, vice Baboo Annuda Prosad Patuck, appointed a circle officer under the Bengal License Act.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock, officiating magistrate and collector, Maldah, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. F. W. J. Rees.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut. Col. and Bt. Col. G. A. Wilkinson (A Brigade), to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board. 13th Hussars—Lieut. A. M. Brookfield, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Royal Artillery—Major G. F. Blackwood (G Battery, 3rd Brigade), to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, per troopship, to appear before a medical board. 15th Foot—Lieut. H. R. Gail, to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Administrative Medical Staff British Service—Deputy Surgeon General T. E. White, M.D., C.B., Lahore Circle, from the 21st to the 27th August inclusive, in extension of the privilege leave granted him by the general officer commanding Lahore division. 33rd Foot—Major J. D. Johnstone, to England, for eight months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. 34th Foot—Capt. T. A. H. Lowe, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. 43rd Foot—Quartermaster C. Costelloe, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 5.)

**FANSHAWE**—Mr. A. U., is appointed to officiate as registrar, judicial commissioner's court, on return from medical leave.

**KINGSTON**—Mr. W. A., commissioner of customs, 4th grade, at Saugor, will revert to his former position as inspector of customs, from the 1st inst., but will continue to officiate as collector of customs, 4th grade, at Saugor, until relieved by Dr. Warth.

**WARTH**—Consequent on the abolition of the collectorate of customs, Multan, as a separate charge, and its amalgamation with the collectorate of customs of the Punjab mines, the chief commissioner, at the instance of the commissioner of inland customs, is pleased to appoint Dr. H. Warth to be collector of customs, Saugor.

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N.W.P. and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 5.)

From Aug. 1, 1878, the date on which Mr. W. H. Hudson received charge of the Etawah district; Mr. J. B. Thompson, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. L. Taylor, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 2, 1878, the date on which Mr. C. F. Hall received charge of the Meerut district; Mr. J. M. Pears, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Aug. 9, 1878, the date on which Mr. J. Macpherson proceeded on leave: Mr. C. Rustumjee, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 14, 1878, the date on which Mr. J. C. Williams received charge of the Saharanpur district; Mr. F. S. Bullock, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. L. A. S. Porter, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 15, 1878, the date on which Mr. W. T. Martin received charge of the Jaunpur district; Mr. R. G. Hardy, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and L. G. Evans, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 15, 1878, the date on which Mr. J. B. Fuller proceeded on leave; Mr. H. Punnet, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 16, 1878, the date on which Mr. A. C. Tupp proceeded on leave; Mr. W. Crooke, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Aug. 18, 1878, the date on which Mr. R. S. Aikman received charge of the Agra district; Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Aug. 21, 1878, the date on which Mr. F. N. Wright received charge of the Cawnpore district; Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Aug. 22, the date on which Mr. L. Taylor proceeded on leave; Mr. T. W. Holderness, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Aug. 29, the date on which Mr. T. F. Harknes proceeded on leave; Mr. E. Tack, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Aug. 5, the date on which Mr. R. H. Story returned from leave; Mr. J. Deas, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

From Aug. 12, the date on which Mr. P. J. White proceeded on

leave; Major J. Liston, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; Mr. J. Deas, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class; and Mr. W. R. Tucker, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

From Sept. 4, the date on which Col. J. Perkins proceeded on leave, Mr. J. Quinn, deputy commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 1st grade; Mr. H. W. Gibson, deputy commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 2nd grade; Mr. W. Blennerhassett, assistant commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; and Capt. T. R. Cowie, assistant commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 2nd grade.

From Sept. 6, the date on which Mr. J. G. Anderson proceeded on leave; Mr. H. B. Harington, deputy commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 1st grade; Lieut. Col. E. G. Clark, deputy commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner 2nd grade; Capt. C. S. Noble, assistant commissioner 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 1st grade; and Capt. F. Barrow, assistant commissioner 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner 2nd grade.

**CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.**—From Sept. 27, 1878, the date on which Mr. H. S. Boys returned from leave, Mr. C. Chapman, officiating assistant commissioner 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant commissioner 2nd grade, and Sufdar Husain Khan, officiating assistant commissioner 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant commissioner 3rd grade. Mr. F. Kilvert, officiating assistant commissioner, Kumaun, at Nani Tal, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent of Tarai from the date on which Major C. J. Garstin is placed on special duty. Mr. C. J. Daniell, officiating district and sessions judge, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. W. C. Plowden. Mr. A. Sells, officiating magistrate and collector, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. C. J. Daniell. Major C. J. Garstin, officiating senior assistant commissioner, Kumaun, is placed on special duty in the Forest Department from the date on which he is relieved by Mr. J. O. B. Becker. Mr. A. E. Rose, assistant engineer 3rd grade, is transferred from the Bara Banki district, Lucknow Provincial division, to the 2nd circle provincial works, N.W. Provinces and Oudh. Mr. C. H. A. Twidale, assistant engineer 2nd grade, is transferred from the Rae Bareilly provincial division to the Allahabad district, Allahabad provincial division. The two months' privilege leave granted to Mr. G. A. Campbell, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Lucknow Local Railway survey division, is hereby cancelled.

## MILITARY:

## BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 9.)

**ABBOTT**—Mean Meer Bd. order confirmed, dated Sept. 24, 1875, appointing Capt. G. M. Abbott, 19th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Bt. Major, from the 21st to the 25th Aug., 1878, consequent on the absence on general leave of Capt. W. W. H. Scott.

**APPERLEY**—Jhelum Station order confirmed, dated Sep. 25, appointing Capt. C. O. W. Apperley, station staff officer, to the charge of the depot 12th Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his other duties during the absence of that corps on field service.

**ADYE**—4th Goorkhas—Lieut. C. G. Abye, 1-14th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, dated Sept. 19.

**BRERETON**—3rd Regiment—Capt. W. P. B. Brereton, from the 89th Foot, to be Capt. vice Leslie, who exchanges, dated Sept. 26.

**BUNBURY**—Col. A. C. Bunbury, Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Jubbalpore to Cawnpore for general duty.

**CAVAVE**—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 7, 1878, appointing Lieut. H. K. Cavave to be assistant instructor of musketry, 40th Foot, vice Turnbull, from the above date.

**DENNISS**—Lieut. G. L. T. Denniss to be interpreter to 62nd Foot, vice Williams, promoted.

**DUN**—34th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed dated Aug. 22, 1878, appointing Lieut. E. W. Dun wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, from that date, vice Lieut. W. G. Dunford, proceeded on sick leave.

**FARRINGTON—HATCHELL**—The following postings of officers are ordered:—Lieut. Col. M. C. Farrington, assistant adjutant general, to the Oudh division; Major G. Hatchell, officiating assistant adjutant general, to the Rawal Pindi division.

**GOWER—NEWNHAM**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 19, 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on the arrival of Lieut. Col. M. H. Heathcote, 2nd in command:—Capt. B. H. S. Gower to officiate as squadron commander, vice Capt. E. G. Newnham, on furlough; Lieut. E. W. Chalmers, squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. B. H. S. Gower.

**HATCHELL**—Major G., 4th Battalion, 60th Rifles, to officiate as assistant adjutant general of division, vice Major Farrington, brought on the permanent establishment.

**HENNESSY—INGLIS—SMITH—ABBOTT**—15th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 14, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. R. Barter having assumed command of the Sikh brigade:—Major G. R. Hennessy, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt. D. W. Inglis, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. R. E. S. Smith, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. H. A. Abbott, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

**HODGSON**, Major C. N., General List Infantry, is transferred from Agra to Multan, for general duty.

**KNOX**—85th Regiment—Sub Lieut. F. C. N. Knox, to be lieutenant, dated June 24, 1877.

**LANE**, Lieut. Col. H. P., R.A., is nominated member of the lower circle committee in the room of Major Sidney Parry, R.A.

**LAWSON**—59th Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 18, ap-

pointing the following committee of paymastership, from the 16th idem, consequent on Capt. D. T. Chisholm being about to proceed to Calcutta:—Major (Local Lieut. Col.) J. Lawson, president; Capt. L. A. Powys, and Capt. H. H. Griffiths, members. Capt. Griffiths will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**LEAN**—12th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. W. W. Lean, wing officer, 18th N.I., to be officiating squadron officer.

**LESLIE**—89th Regiment.—Capt. A. T. Leslie, from the 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, to be captain, vice Brereton, who exchanges; dated Sept. 26.

**MARSHALL**—19th N.I.—Lieut. W. S. Marshall, 40th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation; dated Sept. 27, 1878.

**MARTIN**—Shahjahanpur station order confirmed, dated Sept. 20, 1878, appointing Lieut. E. W. F. Martin, 34th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, during the absence on general leave of Lieut. G. H. Owens.

**MEIKLEJOHN**—20th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 17, 1878, appointing Capt. W. H. Meiklejohn, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander from the 16th idem, during the absence on furlough of Major J. Bartleman.

**MILLER**, Col. J., 13th Hussars, having been ordered to be placed on half pay from Oct. 18, 1878, the date on which he will complete his five years' tenure of command, is directed to proceed to England.

**O'BRIEN**, 3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut. J. L., from the 31st N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

**POVAH**—21st Foot.—Battalion order confirmed, dated Sept. 5, 1878, appointing Lieut. J. R. Povah to be assistant instructor of musketry, vice Gardner, officiating as instructor from the above date.

**POLLOCK**—8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. F. G. Pollock, 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating squadron officer on probation, dated Sept. 28, 1878.

**REAY**—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 10, 1878, appointing Lieut. C. T. Reay, 63rd Foot, to officiate as adjutant, with effect from the 8th idem, during the absence on leave of Lieut. W. Palmer.

**ROBINSON**—1st Goorkhas.—Regimental order confirmed dated Sept. 15, 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure on furlough of Capt. G. F. Churchill, wing officer and adjutant:—Lieut. G. H. Robinson, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; Lieut. J. P. W. Spankie, officiating wing officer on probation, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

**ROTHNEY**—Lahore divisional orders are confirmed, dated Aug. 10, appointing Lieut. E. C. Rothney, 63rd Foot, to be aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the division.

**RYLAND**—26th N.I.—Lieut. H. G., from the 31st N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

**SCOTT**—Convalescent Depots, Landour—Surg. Major J. A. Scott, attached to the 15th Hussars, to have medical charge, vice Surg. Major Warren, resigned.

**SMITH**—Major G. W., 85th Foot, deputy assistant adjutant general, Rohilkund district, having attended a course of garrison instruction, his period of staff service is extended to Aug. 9, 1879.

**STEWART**—SCOTT—Lahore divisional orders are confirmed, dated Sept. 25, appointing Lieut. N. R. Stewart to be aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the division, from the 21st idem, vice Lieut. E. C. Rothney, 63rd Foot; dated Sept. 30, appointing Capt. W. W. H. Scott, brigade major, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, consequent on the departure of Col. J. Hill, C.B., V.C.

**TATE**—6th N.I.—Lieut. H. R. Tate, 1-3rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, date Sept. 17.

**TENISON**—63rd Foot.—Regimental order, dated June 11, appointing Lieut. J. G. C. Robotham to officiate as instructor of musketry, from the above date; dated Sept. 4, appointing Lieut. W. Tenison to officiate as instructor of musketry, vice Robotham, from Sept. 3.

**VERCHERE**, Surg. Major A. M., 13th N.I. (on furlough), to be medical officer; Surg. Major L. F. Dickson, from the 25th N.I., to be officiating medical officer during the absence on furlough of Surg. Major A. M. Verchere.

**WALLER**—FAITHFULL—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 18, 1878, making the following appointments, from June 1, 1878, vice Lieut. Col. C. H. Bergman on leave:—Capt. J. H. Waller, wing officer and quartermaster, 19th N.I., to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. H. T. Faithfull, wing officer, same regiment, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties.

**WHEELER**—Rohilkund district order, dated the 19th September, directing Lieut. Col. P. Wheeler, Bengal Infantry, to assume command of the station of Bareilly from that date, during the absence of the major general commanding on inspection duty; appointing Lieut. and Adj. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., 37th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer at Bareilly, in addition to his other duties, from that date, during the absence of the deputy assistant adjutant general of the district on inspection duty.

**WRIGHTON**—GRAVES—HAWKINS—HULL—The names of the following officers are to be expunged from the list of those detailed to proceed to England for the purpose of joining the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness:—Capt. E. Wighton, No. 16 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Capt. W. P. Graves, No. 13 Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieut. J. W. Hawkins, B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieut. E. L. Hull, No. 12 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

#### COURT MARTIAL—(ROYAL ARTILLERY).

At a general court martial, assembled at Meerut on Friday, Sept. 20, 1878, Driver H. Avis, of the D Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A., was arraigned on the following charges:—

**CHARGES**—1st, With having, at Meerut, on Sept. 8, 1878, without leave from his commanding officer, absented himself from his battery; 2nd, With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Meerut, on Sept. 8, 1878, offered violence against Corporal J. Swindley, of the R.A., by striking at him with a stick and kicking at

him, the said Corporal J. Swindley being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office.

**FINDING**—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges. **SENTENCE**—The Court sentence the prisoner to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for six hundred and seventy-two days.

J. E. SWINDLEY, Col., 15th Hussars, President.  
Meerut, Sept. 20, 1878.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED. P. HAINES, General Commander-in-Chief in India.  
Simla, Sept. 27, 1878.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 11.)

**BAMFIELD**—The services of Mr. E. L. Bamfield are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Punjab from the date of the expiration of his leave.

**BEAN**—CUNLIFFE—The services of the undermentioned officers deputised for famine duty to this presidency have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Punjab from the dates placed opposite their names:—Mr. W. F. Bean, Oct. 2; and Mr. D. A. Cunliffe, Oct. 4.

**KOUGH**, Mr. C., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Madura district, during the absence of Mr. G. A. Parker on furlough.

**SEWELL**, Mr. R., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Kistna district, during the employment of Mr. B. Horsburgh on other duty.

**THORBURN**, Mr. W. M., to act as head assistant to the collector and magistrate Kistna District, during the employment of Mr. T. Arundel on other duty.

**WALCH**, Mr. G. T., executive engineer, 2nd grade, to act as district engineer, Godavari, from June 26.

#### MEDICAL.

**ANDERSON**, Veterinary Surgeon M., is directed to proceed from Trichinopoly to Bangalore, without delay, for duty with the R.A. at that station, vice Batchelor, reported sick.

**HACKETT**, Surgeon A. L., to be civil surgeon and superintendent of the jail, Bellary.

#### MILITARY.

**CLARKE**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. W. C. Clarke, Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £456 5s.; capitalised value of annuity, £5,610, to be paid in England.

**DYNELEY**, Lieut. Col. H. E., is promoted to the rank of colonel with colonel's allowance, from Sept. 20, 1878, subject to her Majesty's approval.

The following appointments to have effect from Sept. 30, the date of Mr. J. R. Cockerell's retirement from H.M.'s Civil Service:—The services of Major H. W. Bird, cantonment magistrate, Trichinopoly, are replaced at disposal of the Military Department. Mr. A. Cruickshank to be collector and magistrate of the district of South Arcot. Mr. E. C. Johnson to be head assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Salem, but to continue to act as sub collector and joint magistrate Godavari district. Mr. J. F. Price to be collector and magistrate of the district of Chingleput. Mr. J. Wallace to be principal assistant to the collector and magistrate and agent to the Governor in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as district and sessions judge of Godavari.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 8.)

**ARCHER**—BLAND—WYNWARD—With reference to G.O.C.C. dated 6th and 26th Sept., 1878, pages 480 and 536 respectively, Lieuts. F. L. Archer, C B Royal Horse, F. M. Bland, H 1st Royal Artillery, and R. Wynyard, H 1st Royal Artillery, will proceed with the time-expired details, &c., from this presidency, who are under orders for embarkation at Bombay on the troop ship leaving 3rd Nov., 1878. Lieut. Archer will accompany the party from Bangalore—Lieuts. Bland and Wynyard to join it at Shahabad.

**EARDLEY**—WILMOT, Sub-Lieut. H., officiating wing officer, 40th N.I., officiating wing officer, 38th N.I., to join without delay, under the provisions of clause 6, paragraph 159, transport regulations.

**FITZGERALD**—So much of G.O.C.C. dated March 29, 1878, page 122, as grants leave to Sub-Lieut. J. W. H. Fitzgerald, officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment N.I., to study, is cancelled.

**HULL**—Under instructions from army headquarters in India the name of Lieut. E. L. Hull, No. 12 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, is removed from the list of officers directed to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness in G.O.C.C. Sept. 6, 1878, page 480.

**M'CLINTOCK**—HULL—WOODROW—The undermentioned officers are directed to proceed to Cannanore for duty with No. 13 Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery under orders for service:—Lieut. L. A. M'Clintock, O-1st Royal Artillery; Lieut. E. L. Hull, 12-8th Artillery; Lieut. T. H. J. Woodrow, 14-8th Artillery.

**RENDLE**, Lieut. A. W., from officiating wing officer and quartermaster 22nd Regiment N.I., to wing officer and adjutant, 16th N.I. To join forthwith.

**REGIMENTAL DEPOTS**.—Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and those now in India will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—12th Lancers, Capt. Hon. W. Stewart; 12th Lancers, Lieut. H. A. Case; 14th Hussars, Lieut. W. L. M'Call; 2-21st Foot, Lieut. C. G.



Knocker; 33rd Foot, Capt. E. G. Fenn; 43rd Foot, Capt. F. H. Bourne; 43rd Foot, Lieut. J. A. Strachan; 43rd Foot, Lieut. F. H. Plowden; 44th Foot, Capt. B. H. Foster; 48th Foot, Capt. B. Pennell; 67th Foot, Capt. P. Quirk; 67th Foot, Lieut. W. E. Briggs; 89th Foot, Capt. J. E. Collins; 2-13th Foot, Lieut. R. P. Hooper.

**CIVIL FURLOUGH**—Mr. J. C. Wyatt, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for forty-five days from June 11, 1878. Lieut. C. C. Rawson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the date of relief.

**MILITARY FURLOUGH**—Captain A. F. Wilkinson, from May 31, 1878, or date of departure. Madras, to appear before a medical board. Captain F. T. Powis, general list wing officer, 17th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL. CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 10.)

**COLE**—Mr. W. S. Cole, probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, joined his appointment on the 14th ultimo.

**MONTEATH**—Mr. J. Monteath is appointed to act as assistant judge and sessions judge at Tanna on his being relieved of his present acting appointment of under secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, and secretary to the Council of the Government of Bombay for making laws and regulations.

**SPRING**—**LECKIE**—**POGSON**—During Mr. T. M. Cotgrave's deputation to act as deputy collector of Salt Revenue, H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions of assistant collectors, Salt Revenue:—Mr. G. B. Spring to act in the second class, Mr. M. C. Leckie to act in the third class, Mr. C. Pogson to act in the fourth class.

**TALBOT**—Mr. W. A. Talbot, assistant conservator of forests, Dharwar, has passed an examination in Marathi.

**WALSHE**—The appointments of Capt. W. P. Walshe to be superintendent of the house of correction, Bombay, and superintendent of the common jail, Bombay (criminal side), heretofore made, are hereby declared to have been made under section 4, Act 5, of 1871, under which Act he was, and is, appointed to the above offices under the aforesaid titles.

**CHANNER**—**CLARKSON**—The services of the undermentioned medical officers are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department:—Surg. O. H. Channer, attached to 9th Regiment N.I. Surg. J. W. Clarkson, attached to 26th Regiment N.I.

**CLARKSON**, Surg. J. W., to act as civil surgeon at Dhulia during the absence of Surg. G. Bainbridge.

**DAY**, Surg. Major H. M.D., to be superintendent of Matheran, vice Surg. W. M'Conaghy, transferred.

**HEATH**—**CREAGH**—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captains from the date specified:—Staff Corps: Lieut. P. C. Heath and Lieut. O. M. Creagh, Oct. 2, 1878.

**MANSER**, Surg. R., I.M.D., is placed on general duty, presidency division, from Sept. 15, 1878.

**WILSON**, Surg. W. D., M.D., A.M.D., having returned on 16th ult. from duty with the expeditionary force, is posted to the presidency circle for general duty at the presidency.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 10.)

**CALDECOTT**—Capt. F. J. Caldecott, B.A., first class commissary of ordnance, is appointed to act as superintendent of the gunpowder factory, vice Colonel Bayly, proceeding on furlough.

### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 7.)

**ALDERSON**—**DRUMMOND**—1st Guards N.I.—Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, 2nd in command 22nd N.I., to be second in command, vice Lieut. Col. Drummond, who exchanges.

**BAKER**, Lieut. E. M., 1-9th R.A., gunnery inspector, Bombay, is transferred temporarily to 16-8th R.A. and will join at Deotali forthwith.

**BIRDWOOD**—Sholapur station order, dated Sept. 30, confirmed, appointing Lieut. W. S. Birdwood, 3rd N.I., S.S.O.

**DRUMMOND**—**MURRAY**—22nd N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Drummond, 2nd in command, 1st Goorkhas, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Anderson, who exchanges. Capt. P. Murray, unattached, is attached to the Colaba depot for duty.

**ELLIOT**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 30, directing Lieut. Elliot, squadron officer and officiating 3rd squadron commander 1st L.C., to officiate as 2nd squadron commander, and Lieut. Jackson, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, vice Capt. Heyland, proceeding on leave.

**FULTON**—**HUME**—**ASLETT**—11th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 25, directing Major Fulton, wing commander, and officiating 2nd in command 11th N.I., to officiate as commandant; Capt. Hume, adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his own duties; Capt. French, quarter master, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. Aslett, wing officer, to officiate as quarter-master, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Col. Boyd.

**HALL**—**HAIG**—**MURRAY**—The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—Lieut. Col. T. E. A. Hall, half pay, late 49th Foot, deputy adjutant general, Oct. 3; Lieut. Col. C. T. Haig, R.E., deputy superintendent G. T. survey, Oct. 3; Capt. P. Murray, unattached, Sept. 28.

**HORE**, Capt., officiating brigade major, is posted to Nussarabad.

**INGLIS**, Sub. Lieut. E., 25th N.L.I., is attached to the 2-7th Foot.

**MARSHALL**—Army Schoolmaster J., is transferred from the 2-17th Foot to the R.A., Mhow.

**PEAT**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 21, directing Capt. Peat, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; and Lieut. Elliot, squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander.

**WOODWARD**—68th Foot.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 24, appointing Capt. W. F. Woodward interpreter to the regiment temporarily, in the absence of a qualified subaltern, vice Lieut. Burn.

**YATES**—Tanna station order confirmed, dated 28th Sept., 1878, directing Capt. Yates, 26th N.L., to perform the duties of S. S. O., vice Lieut. Birdwood.

**YONGE**—3rd N.L.I., Major C. W., officiating 2nd in command 5th N.L.I., to officiate as wing commander, vice Lieut.-Col. Strutt, proceeding on furlough.

**CIVIL FURLOUNDS**—Mr. W. Wedderburn, C.E., has been granted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for three months, without pay. Capt. W. A. Salmon, acting second assistant political agent, Kattywar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in November as he may avail himself of it. The Hon. T. C. Hope, C.S.I., commissioner, northern division, has been allowed by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months.

**MILITARY FURLOUNDS**—The furlough to Europe for one year granted to Capt. W. A. Salmon, Staff Corps, 3rd assistant political agent, Kattywar, is cancelled at his own request. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 187 days from Dec. 1, 1878, or date of departure, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major G. Mackenzie, Bombay Staff Corps, assistant superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey. The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut. Col. C. C. Elkins, Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander and 2nd in command, 41st (The Gwalior) N.I., on private affairs, for two years. The undermentioned officers are allowed to proceed out of India on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which may be granted to them by the Government of their own presidency:—Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, Madras Staff Corps, commissioner, Arakan Division, British Burma. Capt. F. T. Powis, Madras General List, infantry wing officer, 17th Regiment of Madras N.I. Major G. Budd, 15th Battery 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from Sept. 22 to Oct. 21, 1878, in extension on medical certificate. Lieut. H. G. Way, 68th Foot, to remain at Hingolee, Central Provinces, from Oct. 7 to Dec. 7, 1878, on medical certificate in extension. Major J. Barras, 45th N.I., from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1878, in extension to Mahabeshwar. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, from date of departure in November next, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut. Col. P. W. Bannerman, Staff Corps, political agent, Baghelkhand. The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, from Sept. 1, 1878 (the date on which he proceeded on privilege leave from Cyprus):—Major C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 1st Light Cavalry:—Surg. Major John Law, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency.

## WAR OFFICE.

OCTOBER 29, 1878.

6th Dragoon Guards—Capt. Charles Frederick Marriott to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. S. de A. C. Clarke, retired on half-pay; Lieut. Thomas Cole Porter to be capt. vice C. F. Marriott.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. George Pearson, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. M. Mansel-Pleydell, promoted.

3d Foot—Sub-Lieut. Alfred James Whitacre Allen, to be lieutenant.

5th Foot—Lieut. Henry Hanbury Davies retires from the service, receiving the value of an ensigncy.

6th Foot—Lieut. Richard Meredith to be capt. vice J. R. Gibbs, seconded for service as an adjt. of the Auxiliary Forces.

8th Foot—Lieut. Arthur Henry Cope to be captain, vice T. G. Crawley, seconded for service as an adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces.

13th Foot—Capt. Andrew Charles Cunningham retires on a pension; Lieut. Anthony Lumb to be adjutant, vice Lieut. A. C. Borton, who has resigned that appointment.

14th Foot—Lieut. William Selwood Hewett has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

15th Foot—Lieut. William Henry Rushbrooke is seconded for service as a lieutenant instructor at the School of Musketry.

16th Foot—Lieutenant Edgar William Robertson resigns his commission.

25th Foot—Lieut. Adrian Henry Hope to be captain, vice S. R. B. Partridge, seconded for service as deputy governor of the prison, Portsmouth.

33rd Foot—Second Lieut. William Harry Derville Rich, from the 106th Foot, to be second lieutenant, vice H. M. Twyman, transferred to the 59th Foot; Lieutenant Frank Whitworth Eager, from the Royal Bucks Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice F. P. F. Wood, transferred to the 7th Foot.

59th Foot—Second Lieutenant Humphrey Martin Twyman, from the 33rd Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant W. P. Lawlor, promoted.

60th Foot—Captain William John Evered Poole retires on a pension.

83rd Foot—Lieutenant Granville Henry Jackson Alexander resigns his commission.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Frederick Compton Howard to be captain, vice J. L. Fulnell-Tyrell, retired.

Medical Department—Surg. John Alexander Campbell, from half-pay to be surgeon; Surg. William Sharpe, M.D., retires upon temporary half-pay. The undermentioned surgeons to be surgeons major:—William Alexander, M.D., William Morton Harmon, M.B., George John Gibson, M.D., James Williamson, M.B., William Henry Steele, M.D., Napoleon Bisdee Major, Alfred Henry Katigan, Henry Cornish. BREVET.

Lieut. Col. James Robert Sale Henderson, Madras Staff Corps, to be colonel.

Capt. William John Evered Poole, 60th Foot, to have the honorary rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. Andrew Charles Cunningham, 13th Foot, to have the honorary rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

Apothecary Henry Christopher Connolly to have the honorary and local rank of surgeon in the East Indies on retirement from the Bengal medical establishment.

The commissioners of the undermentioned lieutenant colonels to be antedated as specified against their respective names:—Frederick Pocklington, major, 5th Foot, Aug. 15, 1878; William Starke, major, 15th Foot, Aug. 20, 1878; William Stevens, captain, half-pay, late 2nd Foot, Aug. 23, 1878; St. John Willans, major, 36th Foot, Aug. 24, 1878. Capt. and Brevet Major John Smith Cannon, half-pay, Gold Coast Artillery Corps, staff officer of pensioners, to be lieutenant colonel.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. R. King Clavell, Royal Marines, deceased:—Major Thomas Prittie Cosby, 14th Foot, to be lieut. col.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Lieut. Gen. Sir William Sherbrooke Ramsay Norcott, col. of the 47th Foot, placed on the Retired List on the 1st of October, 1878, under the provisions of Article 138 of the Royal Warrant of the 1st of May, 1878:—Major Gen. F. Francis Maude, V.C., C.B., serving as a major gen. on the Staff in India, to be lieut. gen.

The following promotion to take place in succession to Major Gen. Henry Bingham, who died on the 1st of October, 1878:—Capt. William Bannatyne, 8th Foot, to be major.

## INDIA OFFICE.

OCT. 31, 1878.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. E. Walcott, s.c.; Lieut. C. Gaisford, s.c.; Vet. Surgeon M. J. Marshall.

*Madras Estab.*—Major H. S. Court.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. W. T. Chitty, s.c.; Surgeon Major T. G. Hewlett.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—C. H. Crowlance (Uncov.)

*Bombay Estab.*—S. N. Tagore, G. M. Macpherson (Cov.)

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—H. H. Davis (Uncov.), s.c., 6 months, A. G. Grote, (Uncov.), s.c., 6 months.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. Lyons Montgomery, s.c., 6 months; Lieut. G. W. Anson, s.c., 1 month.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. E. F. Braine, s.c., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major W. H. Yates, s.c., 6 months; Staff Vet. Surgeon J. H. B. Allen, 16 days; Surgeon J. Raby, 6 months; Lieut. Col. C. B. F. Penny, R.E., 6 months.

#### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—E. Marsden (Uncov.)

*Bengal Estab.*—W. R. S. Jones (Uncov.), E. A. Bradbury (Cov.), E. Marsden (Uncov.), W. de W. Peel (Uncov.), G. C. Caldecott (Uncov.), A. H. Barrow (Uncov.), J. M. C. Steinbelt (Cov.), W. N. de Lange (Uncov.)

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. H. C. Garden, Infantry; Capt. A. Murray, s.c.; Capt. R. A. Price, Infantry; Lieut. J. F. Carthew, s.c.; Apothecary J. Stephens; Lieut. Col. R. S. Simonds, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Staff Vet. Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen; Major C. C. Pemberton, s.c.

## HOME NEWS.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN VETERAN.—As will be seen by our obituary columns, Colonel Andrew S. Smith, of the Bengal Infantry, and late officiating commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, died at 3, Norwood-terrace, Southsea, on Sunday last. The deceased officer served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, and Aliwal. In 1853 he was second in command of the 3rd Punjaub Infantry with the force under General Hodgson, employed against hill tribes west of Derejat; also at the affair of Kehat Kohtul, under Major Coke; in the Meranzaie expedition, under General Chamberlain, in 1855. He served also in the Indian mutiny campaign in 1857-58; in Moozuffurnuggur district as commandant of Soolta Jan's Ressala from September, 1857, until April, 1858, being severely wounded at Thannah Bown, where he lost the use of his right hand. He was orderly officer to Brigadier Coke at the actions of Bhagwola and Nugeene; joined General Jones's column with his Ressala at Moradabad, and accompanied it to Bareilly; was in command of the pursuing party at the Dojorah Nullah May 5, 1858, captured

the enemy's guns and ammunition, and had his horse killed under him by a round shot.

EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The report of the directors of this company states that the gross earnings for the half-year ended June 30 last have amounted to £135,482. The working expenses, cost of repairs and maintenance of cables, new land lines and instruments for the establishment of duplex working on the Madras-Penang cable, payment of income tax, interest on debentures, &c., amounted to £61,222, leaving a balance of profit for the half-year of £74,260. Two interim dividends of 1¼ per cent. each, amounting to £49,937, have been distributed, leaving the sum of £24,323 to be carried forward to the next half-year. The Telegraphic Conference, referred to in the last report, was held at Melbourne in May last, when the question of duplicating the Australian cable was fully discussed, the result being that the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales were empowered to enter into an agreement with the company for a second cable between Singapore and Australia for an annual subsidy of £32,400, payable for twenty years. Negotiations have since been carried on with the representatives of the Governments, which the directors have the satisfaction of stating have resulted in an agreement on the above basis, the terms of which will be submitted for confirmation to the extraordinary general meeting to be held at the conclusion of the ordinary general meeting, together with resolutions empowering the directors to carry the same into effect. The importance of this duplication as a protection of the company's traffic will, it is believed, be apparent to the shareholders. The fresh capital required is £660,000, which the directors propose to raise by the issue of debentures redeemable within twenty years.

INTEMPERANCE IN THE INDIAN ARMY.—From a report on sanitary measures in India, just presented to Parliament, it appears that the statistics of intemperance among European soldiers were, on the whole, more favourable during the past year, as the number of cases reported in Bengal, which in 1874 was 10,988, fell in the two succeeding years to 8,926 and 7,136; but the number of total abstainers was 20 per cent. less in 1876 than in 1875. In Bombay, with an improvement, though slight, in regard to drunkenness, there was an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of total abstainers. In Madras, on the other hand, there was an increase of drunkenness, and also an increase of over 40 per cent. in the number of abstainers. The Army Sanitary Commission consider that 264 out of the total number of 886 deaths in the whole of the European army must be ascribed, directly or indirectly, to the effect of intemperate habits.

STORES FOR INDIA.—The Government of India have during the week embarked a large cargo of stores from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in the steamship *Duke of Buccleuch*, which is appointed to sail from the South West India Docks for India to-day (Saturday). The consignment includes several forge wagons and other transport vehicles, and a number of service field guns and howitzers, with ammunition, shells, and appliances of the latest and most approved manufacture. The Arsenal authorities are also forwarding, per *Penguin*, stores to various parts of India, including a number of large guns for mounting in position. These, however, are not proposed to be sent to the North Western Frontier, but are chiefly intended for Colombo, Trincomalee, and Point de Galle.

TEA FROM CEYLON.—Two small parcels of tea from Ceylon were sold at the public tea sales on Monday at a fairly satisfactory price. This is the first instance of tea grown in Ceylon being placed on the London market.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—The result of the tenders for the 40 lakhs of rupees in Council drafts on India, on Wednesday last, was the sale of 12 lacs, drawn in equal proportions on Calcutta and Bombay, at an average rate of 18.7½d. per rupee. Tenders were sent in for a large amount below this figure, which appears to have been made a minimum by the authorities. Only enough was apparently sold to meet current demands for the purchase of stores, and the forthcoming influx of the bank paper lately bought on the other side will assist the Government. In striking out a decided course and refusing to allot under 18.7½d. the Indian Council are right, as the loss to the country is sufficiently great even at that rate. Tenders for £200,000 in Government bills on India will be received at the Bank of England on Wednesday next, of which not more than £80,000 will be drawn on the Government of Bombay. The power reserved by Clause 3 of the advertisement of the 23rd August, 1876, in regard to sums recently advertised, for which tenders have not been accepted, will not be exercised on that occasion.

IMPORTS OF SPECIE.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Malwa* is due at Southampton on Monday, and brings £46,730, of which about £24,840 is in bar gold, from Bombay and Alexandria, £46,610 in gold and silver, and £120 in sovereigns from Aden.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—It is not thought probable that the services of the 17th Lancers will be required in India, though the regiment is to be available for service if required, and would be sent out at once should cavalry reinforcements be applied for. Captain Godfrey Clerk, Rifle Brigade, having proceeded to England to assume command of his battalion on promotion, Captain St. Vincent A. Hammick, 43rd Regiment, is acting as military secretary to Sir Neville Chamberlain in the present crisis, and is to be confirmed in the appointment.—Colonel R. Preston, 44th Regiment, accompanies

Sir Frederick Paul Haines to Afghanistan as military secretary, and Captain Hugh Grant, 78th Highlanders, as senior aide-de-camp.—The health of General Sir Edwin Johnson having greatly improved, he will return to India early next year, to relieve General Sir Samuel Browne as military member of the Governor-General's Council.

**DRAFTS FOR INDIA.**—The *Malabar*, Indian troopship, sailed from Portsmouth yesterday (Friday), with orders to call at Plymouth, with the following drafts for India:—Major Gare, Capt. Burt, Lieuts. Phillips, Jackson, and Allsopp, and 87 men belonging to the 1st Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A., from Shoeburyness; Capt. Spottiswood and 71 men belonging to the 10th Hussars, stationed at Canterbury; Capt. Beck, Lieut. Douglas, and 52 men of the 15th Hussars, stationed at Canterbury; Lieut. Caradini and 6 men of the 8th Hussars, from Shorncliffe; Capt. Brind and Michel, Lieuts. Allfrey and Clarke, and 161 men of the 17th Foot, from Shorncliffe; Lieut. Addison and 16 men of the 9th Brigade, R.A., from Dover; Lieut. Fleming and 23 men of the 4th Brigade, R.A., from Leith Fort; Capt. Carter and Denshire, and 184 men of the 51st Foot, from Pontefract and the Channel Islands; Capt. Chalmer, Lieut. Lovett, and 155 men of 2-60 Foot, from Fort Nelson; Major Collins, Capt. Brander, Lieut. Freeman, and 162 men of the 70th Regt., from Fleetwood; 2 men of the 2-6th Regt., at Warwick; and 5 men belonging to the Indian Staff Corps. The following will embark at Plymouth to-day (Saturday):—Major Lluellyn, Capt. Smyth, Lieuts. Champion, Hopkins, and Arbuthnot, and 87 men of the 5th Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A.; Major Goodenough, Capt. Freeman, Lieuts. De Dewar, Brereton, and Boothby, and 87 men of the 6th Battery, 8th Brigade, R.A.; and Lieut. Kuper and a draft of 13 men, R.A. Besides the above, the following individual officers take outward passage:—From Portsmouth:—Lieut.-Col. Peel Yates, R.A.; Lieut.-Col. Blundell, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. Templer, 13th Foot; Major Baker, 12th Foot; Surg.-Majors Scott, D'Altera, and Patterson, and Surgeons Frazer, McLaughlin, and Brown, A.M.D.; Quartermaster Bayley, 14th Foot; Major Frampton, 59th Foot; Major Wood, 4th Rifle Brigade; Capt. Fife, 6th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Jervoise, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. Fleming, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery; Lieut. Rivett-Carnac, 43rd Foot; Lieut. Grenfell, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Watson, 17th Foot; Lieuts. Agnew and Smythe, 21st Foot; Lieut. Heygate, 34th Foot; Lieuts. Milton, Thackwell, and Thurlow, 51st Foot; Lieut. Henderson, 65th Foot; Lieut. Davies, 70th Foot; Lieuts. Macdonald, Robertson, and Sunderland, 72nd Foot; Lieuts. Thomas and Young, 81st Foot; Lieuts. Dawkins and Wilbraham, 85th Foot; Lieut. Westropp, 83rd Foot; Lieut.-Col. Barnes and Lieut. Carthew-Yorstoun, 73rd Foot; Lieuts. Smith and McDonald, R.A.; Capt. McCausland, 25th Foot; Captain Marriott, 6th Dragoon Guards; and Lieut.-Col. Collins, 60th Rifles. From Plymouth:—Lieut.-Col. Brown, 13th Foot; and Lieut. Dobbie, 89th Foot. The *Malabar* also takes out thirty women and thirty children from Portsmouth, and thirty-one women and thirty-two children from Plymouth. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the general in command of the district, accompanied by his staff, was on board on Thursday inspecting the accommodation for the troops, and the arrangements for their comfort during the voyage. Under the short-service system the drafts are sent out to India younger than under the old regime. Ample accommodation is provided on board the five white-hulled troopers, the *Crocodile*, *Euphrates*, *Junna*, *Malabar*, and *Serapis*, which are of the same size, horse-power, build, and tonnage—viz., 700 horse, 360 feet in length, 49ft. 1in. in breadth; draught of water forward, 16ft. 6in.; ditto aft., 21ft. 7in.; tonnage, 4,137. The stowage of the cumbersome baggage was completed and some live-stock was taken in, including several pigs, designated by a blue-jacket "Hampshire nightingales," which did not take at all kindly to their new quarters. The troops came to the water's edge by the line of rail, and outside the dockyard their arrival did not cause the smallest excitement.

**KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED FOODS.**—Various attempts to reduce food to the smallest possible compass have been made. We have been led to expect that a meal could be pocketed in the form of a lozenge, and that on the march or on the journey the soldier or the traveller could defy any possible absence of country supplies by the carriage of desiccated compressed provender. But, although preserved provisions and hermetically sealed tins containing all manner of dishes have abounded, a really portable consolidated form of nutritious and palatable food, requiring nothing but fire and water to be served up as a meal to refresh and support nature, has been hitherto a desideratum. We have recently examined and practically tested Messrs. Kopf's consolidated foods, and do not hesitate to say that they supply the want. A little cylinder, looking like a night-light or a piece of cosmetique such as Mr. Ledbury was wickedly led to try as a bon-bon, weighing 2½ oz., and labelled "Erbswurst," or peasoup, in a very short time was converted into a pint of most excellent and nourishing soup. Dr. Hassall says it is "exceedingly" rich in nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents, as well as those of a phosphatic and bone-forming nature." A stout young Londoner gives as his verdict that he would not mind doing a day's work on a bowl of it. Two such tins per diem would render a man on march independent of the commissariat, and it is reckoned that a camel could carry four days' rations for 1,200 men. A few hard biscuits added would make the hot, rich, savoury soup at morn and even enough for men to march or fight on. We are glad to learn that the War Office authorities have pronounced most favourably on the excellence

of Messrs. Kopf's foods, which include mulligatawny and other soups. We can remember days by land and water when the little tins would indeed have been precious acquisitions, and we are sure that the commissariat arrangements of the next campaign, and the supplies of peaceable expeditions, will include them. An improvement which, instead of the present cylindrical, will substitute the square pattern, thus allowing them to be packed in less space, will be soon adopted, and render them all that can desired for convenience and utility.

General David Birrell, late of the Bengal Infantry, attached for upwards of thirty-five years to the Old Bengal European Regt., now Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, died on Monday last, in his seventy-ninth year. The deceased officer obtained his commission as ensign on Aug. 30, 1818, and became lieutenant on the 20th of the following Oct. In 1825-26 he served during the Burmese war, for which he received the medal with clasp. He became captain on April 26, 1827, and served with the army of the Indus in Afghanistan in 1839-40, and was present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee and operations in the Wuzere Valley, for which he received a medal of the third class of the Dhoorane Order. He obtained the rank of brevet major Nov. 23, 1841, and major Nov. 10, 1843. In 1845-46 he served in the Sutlej campaign, having a horse killed under him at the battle of Ferozeshah. He afterwards commanded a brigade at the battle of Sobraon, and was rewarded with the medal and clasp and the brevet of lieutenant-col. April 3, 1846. He became lieutenant-col. March 1, 1850; brevet-col., June 20, 1854; major-gen., April 25, 1858; lieutenant-gen., 1870, and gen. 1875.

**UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.**—The report of the Board of Oriental Studies, recommending that in the case of Indian candidates for the previous examination they should have the option of being examined in Sanskrit instead of Greek, was confirmed. The votes were—*Placets*, 55; *Non-placets*, 14. On the recommendation of the Board of Oriental Studies the Rev. John Sharp, M.A. (Oxon), headmaster of the Noble High School, Masulipatam, was appointed a lecturer in the Telugu language for the present academic year, at a stipend of £100, together with a fee of £3 from each student.—*Times*.

**MARITIME INQUIRY.**—A court of inquiry has been held at Penang into the cause of the stranding of the steamship *Circe*, at Quallah Impah, on July 21. From the evidence it appeared that the ship was not in the position stated by the captain in passing Ujong Rajah Point, and that the ship must have been much nearer to the shore than he imagined. The Court considered that he should have taken precautions to prove where he was in such a night as he described by using the lead as well as the patent log. They therefore thought it necessary to suspend his certificate for six months, with a recommendation that he might be allowed to act during that time as chief mate. The greatest blame, however, in their opinion, was due to the chief mate, to whose immediate fault the loss of the ship was due; he disobeyed the direct orders of the captain by altering the ship's course to halt a point further south, and also showed great carelessness. His certificate was therefore suspended for one year without any recommendation.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Nepaul*, Capt. J. S. Murray, sailed from Southampton yesterday with the heavy India and China mails, a general cargo, and 206 boxes of specie, jewellery, &c., value £40,028, consigned as follows:—For Malta—bronze coin, £100. For Madras—jewellery, £143. For Calcutta—precious stones, £100. For Penang—dollars, £12,000. For Singapore—dollars, £12,187 10s.; jewellery, £435. For Shanghai—dollars, £2,730. For Yokohama—jewellery, £145. For Hong Kong—dollars, £12,187 10s. The *Nepaul* takes out 140 passengers, and 82 proceeded by the corresponding steamer from Venice and Brindisi, making a total of 222. The following officers go out in the *Nepaul*:—Major Calleand, Lieut. A. S. Chapman, Assistant-Commissary F. Jeans, Lieut. W. H. O'Neil, and Surg.-Major J. Colshaw, for Gibraltar; Capt. H. W. Patten, Lieut. E. J. Grant, Lieut. G. Allen, Sub-Lieuts. F. W. Soane, H. L. Bethune, M. E. J. Thompson, J. Curling, and F. M. Martin, for Malta; Lieut. R. J. Simmonds, for Aden; Brigadier-General F. E. Kempster and Col. Beville, for Bombay; Assistant-Commissary F. Heath, for Galle; Col. J. F. Fisher, for Madras; Capt. Cairns and Sub-Lieut. J. F. Stuart, for Hong Kong. The Bishop of Bombay proceeds by the corresponding Brindisi steamer on his way to Bombay; Mr. E. J. Reed, C.B., M.P., and his son, for Yokohama; and also the following military officers:—Major Goodfellow, for Aden; Col. Pritchard, Col. Kettlewell, Major F. J. Smith, Col. Bartholomew, Gen. W. W. Barry, Capt. W. J. Heavyside, Lieut. Col. A. de C. Scott, and Lieut. W. H. C. Wylie, for Bombay. The *Nepaul* goes through the Suez Canal to Calcutta, passengers for Bombay changing steamers at Suez.

The flag of Admiral Farquhar, the new Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, was hoisted yesterday on board the *Cambridge* with the usual exchange of salutes.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Serapis* arrived at Port Said on Wednesday.

Battery E of the C Brigade, R.H.A., has been under orders at Woolwich for some time past to proceed to India, but the orders have now been countermanded.

A complete siege train, composed of 6-in. howitzers, 40-pounders, and the several guns, carriages, wagons, and stores which go to make up what is known as a light unit, has been issued from

the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the use of the army in North West India.

Major W. R. Barlow, R.A., at present in command of No. 10 Battery, 8th Brigade, at Rangoon, is about to return to England to assume the post of assistant superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in succession to Major J. F. Owen, R.A., whose period of staff service in that office will shortly expire. Major Barlow held the appointment of captain instructor in the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from 1871 to 1875.

Col. C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., R.A., officiating inspector-general of Ordnance and Magazines in Bengal, has been appointed inspector general of Artillery for India, with the rank of brigadier general, in succession to Brigadier Gen. D. Gaye, R.A., whose period of service has expired. Col. N. G. Campbell, R.A., deputy inspector general of Ordnance and Magazines, Madras Presidency, has been appointed to succeed Col. Arbuthnot as officiating inspector general, Bengal Presidency.

Major W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, at present occupying the post of secretary to the Special Committee on Ordnance at Simla, has been selected to fill the office of assistant adjutant general of the siege train on the Afghan frontier. Major Noble was formerly secretary of the Ordnance Select Committee at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and before leaving for India served as British Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

The annual issues of gunpowder to the different stations in India are now in course of shipment in the Thames, it being always necessary to supplement the productions of the native powder factories at Ishapore by supplies from home, especially of gunpowder of superior description. A considerable number of gun carriages, limbers, and wagons will shortly be prepared for transport from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to the Indian carriage factory, whither they will be sent, as usual, in an unfinished state, as is frequently the case, in order to furnish employment to the native workmen. The climate of India precludes heavy forgings at the arsenals in the different presidencies; consequently most of the iron work is sent out in proper shape from Woolwich. For artillery India is entirely dependent upon the Royal Gun Factory at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; but in the supply of small arm ammunition the laboratories at Dum Dum, Bengal, and Kirkee, Bombay, are nearly adequate to the supply of the entire Indian Empire.

GENERAL SIR F. P. HAINES, G.C.B.—General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., commander-in-chief of the Indian Army, was aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, commander-in-chief in India, from 1844 to 1845, and on the formation of the army of the Sutlej in the latter year he was appointed to officiate as military secretary to his Excellency, being in that capacity present at the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, for which he received the Sutlej medal and clasp; in the latter engagement he was severely wounded by grapeshot at the attack on the enemy's works, his horse being killed under him at the same moment. At the recommendation of Lord Gough he was promoted to a company in the 10th Foot, without purchase, and in 1846 was confirmed in the office of military secretary to his lordship, under whom he next served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-49. During this campaign he was present at the affair of outposts at Ramnuggur on Nov. 22, 1848, and subsequent operations, resulting in the passage of the Chenab, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, receiving a medal and two clasps for his services. In 1849 he ceased to be military secretary to Lord Gough on his lordship's resignation of the Indian command. He next served with the 21st Fusiliers (as major) in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, and took part in the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; receiving the Crimean medal with four clasps, the Fifth Class of the Medjidie, and the Turkish medal. From 1856 to 1860 he was military secretary to General Sir Patrick Grant while commander-in-chief of the Madras Presidency, and he was deputy adjutant-general in Ireland from July 1, 1862 till 1864, when he was appointed brigadier general commanding the Dublin district. After holding this position about a year, he was selected to command a division of the Madras Army, and assumed command of the Mysore Division on Jan. 17, 1865, retaining it till 1870. On his return to England in that year he was nominated quartermaster general at the Horse Guards, but in 1871, on the command of the Madras Army becoming vacant by the return to England of General W. A. M'Cleverty, he was selected to fill that position, and took charge of the office May 22, 1871. On the retirement of General Lord Napier of Magdala from the chief command of the Indian Army, Sir Paul Haines was selected to succeed him, and was installed in the office at Calcutta on April 10, 1876.

**SPECIAL BOUNTY.**—A special circular has been issued to the various regiments under orders to proceed to India offering a gratuity of £2 to all men under the six years' system who will enlist for nine years.

**EMIGRATION TO PORT NATAL.**—We learn that the British barque *Inveravon*, commanded by Captain C. Cornwell, which lately arrived in the roads from Port Natal, landed at that port 358 emigrants. The coolies, who went under the medical charge of Apothecary Watson, were all in good health and fit to be sent out at once to the plantations. The *Inveravon* is likely to be engaged shortly to convey another batch of emigrants to Port Natal.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BARWISE—Sept. 26, at Rangoon, the wife of Jackson Walter Barwise, chief inspector of post-offices in British Burma, a son.  
BAILEY—Sept. 30, at Madras, the wife of Thomas Bailey, Esq., a daughter.  
BARRETT—Sept. 26, at Ferozepore, the wife of R. Barrett, Esq., the Royal Irish, a daughter.  
DINNING—Sept. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of H. Dinning, a son.  
DUNCAN—Oct. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Duncan, a son.  
GALE—Oct. 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. Walter A. Gale, Royal Engineers, a son.  
GRIBBON—Oct. 6, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon-Major G. C. Gribbon, A.M.D., 25th Regiment, a son.  
GROVES—Oct. 8, at Madras, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., assistant accountant general, a son.  
GORDON—Sept. 15, at Simla, the wife of Brigadier-General Gordon, C.J.E., a daughter.  
GALE—Oct. 4, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. W. A. Gale, R.E., a son.  
HAILES—Sept. 30, at Assensole, the wife of Alfred Hales, a daughter.  
HANNYNGTON—Sept. 30, at Trevandrum, the wife of J. C. Hannyngton, M.C.S., a daughter.  
HENDERSON—Oct. 2, at Simla, the wife of Major P. D. Henderson, officiating general superintendent, Thuggee and Dacoitee Department, a son.  
NESFIELD—Oct. 8, at Benares, the wife of Mr. John C. Nesfield, principal of the Benares College, a son.  
PRESTON—Sept. 26, at Pachmarhi, Central Provinces, the wife of Arthur John Preston, Esq., 33rd Regiment, a daughter.  
PITCHER—Sept. 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt. Duncan G. Pitcher, Oudh Commission, a daughter.  
PROBY—Sept. 26, at Damod, Central Provinces, the wife of Mr. D. Granville Proby, district superintendent of police, twin daughters, one of whom survived only a few minutes.  
RUNDALL—Oct. 23, at Khairwarra, Rajpootana, the wife of Lieut. F. M. Rundall, Meywar Bheel Corps, a son.  
ROMILLY—Oct. 1, at Negapatam, Madras Presidency, the wife of Lieut. Francis J. Romilly, R.E., a son.  
SCOTT—Oct. 6, at Meeran Meer, the wife of Captain Scott, brigade major, a daughter.  
SOUTHON—Sept. 30, at Sitapur, the wife of J. Southon, sub-engineer, P.W.D., a son.  
TYLER—Oct. 1, at Agra, the wife of Dr. J. W. Tyler, superintendent central prison, a son.  
WARD—Sept. 26, at Shillong, the wife of W. E. Ward, Esq., C.S., a son.  
YATES—Oct. 7, at Tanna, the wife of Frank Yates, acting district superintendent of police, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BEST—ASPINALL—Oct. 7, at Coonoor, A. V. Dunlop Best, to Alice Gertrude, daughter of John Hutchinson Aspinwall, Esq.  
BINNING—COOKE—Sept. 30, at Calcutta, Joseph Binning, of Calcutta, to Octavia Adelaide, daughter of the late R. W. Cooke.  
COTTON—SANDEMAN—Oct. 5, at Naini Tal, Henry French Cotton, captain 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Sophie, daughter of the late Major General R. T. Sandeman.  
GORDON—WILLES—Oct. 3, at Simla, J. L. J. Gordon, captain 59th Regiment (late 58th Regiment), to Marion, daughter of Colonel J. Willes, commissary general, Bengal.  
HEDGER—ELDRIDGE—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, Philip Francis Frushard Hedger, solicitor, to Georgina Harriett, eldest daughter of John Smith Eldridge, solicitor.  
M'GOWEN—KENWICK—Oct. 1, at Calcutta, William M'Gowen, to Florence Eliza Kenwick.  
RAWLINS—CRASTER—Oct. 2, at Agra, Arthur John Chambre Rawlings, captain Royal Artillery, to Amy Margaret, daughter of Lieut. Col. G. A. Craster, Royal Engineers, Bengal.  
WADDINGTON—MATHIAS—Oct. 4, at the Cathedral, Bombay, George Waddington, Esq., Bombay C.S., to Eleanor Marian, daughter of Colonel H. V. Mathias. (The bride was given away by her father.)  
WHITFIELD—DAYER—Oct. 3, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, George Digby Whitfield, Nowgong, Bundelcund, Central India, to Mary Grace, only daughter of the late Richard Dayer, Weston, Ross.

### DEATHS.

BENT—Sept. 21, at the Dak Bungalow, Mainpuri, N.W.P., John Bent, lieut. R.A., aged 25.  
BICKLE—Oct. 3, at Madras, Frederick George, child of George Bickle, aged 7 years.  
CARLISLE—Oct. 6, at Dinapore, Mrs. Mary Amelia Carlisle, wife of J. F. Carlisle, Esq., aged 28 years.  
DANIEL—Sept. 20, at Deah Ismail Khan, Major L. C. de L. Daniell, B.S.C., 4th Sikh Infantry.  
FITZGERALD—Oct. 1, at Hingolee, Deccan, Awdrey Cecil Edith, child of Major C. J. Oswald Fitzgerald, 3rd Cavalry H.C., aged 10½ months.  
FRYER—Sept. 30, at Choti, in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Herbert Neville, son of F. W. Fryer, B.C.S., aged 9½ months.  
GOLDING—Oct. 10, at Boree Bunder, of fever, Elizabeth, the dearly beloved and eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Golding, G.I.P. Railway.  
HICKIE—Oct. 7, at Agra, Ada May, daughter of Mr. J. C. Hickie, aged 10 years.  
HUTCHINSON—Oct. 1, at Polachy, Henry Ramsey, aged 5 months and 10 days, only child of Henry A. Hutchinson, missionary, Coimbatore.  
MARTIN—Oct. 5, at the European General Hospital, David Wiese Martin, chief engineer, Port Trust Dredger, aged 29 years.  
MORRIS—Sept. 25, at Darjeeling, William George, son of Brigade Sergeant-Major William Morris, Royal Artillery, aged 8 years.



MARSTON—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, Charles John, master of the ship Middlesex, second surviving son of Thomas Marston, lately of Sierra Leone, aged 33.  
 MONRO—At Calcutta, Francis J. F. Monro, capt. 11th Regiment H. M. Madras Army.  
 NOAD—Oct. 4, at Naini Tal, Florence Katherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. G. F. Noad, rector of Cole Norton, Essex.  
 OLLIVANT—Oct. 4, at Surat, Bombay, Nigel Christopher, infant son of E. C. K. Ollivant and Lucy C. Ollivant, aged 18 days.  
 KING—Sept. 30, at Akyab, British Burma, Captain Charles King, late Royal Indian Navy.  
 PULSFORD—Sept. 26, at Bareilly, Bengal, Ada, wife of Quartermaster C. H. Pulsford, 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment, aged 31.  
 SARGEANT—Oct. 5, at Madras, Fanny Mildred, daughter of Major C. C. Sargeant.  
 WATSON—Oct. 5, at Byculia School, of typhoid fever, George Bennett Proctor, the beloved and only surviving son of Christopher Watson, inspector Salt Department, aged 13 years.

### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

FRANCIS—Oct. 26, at 39, Woolwich-common, the wife of Thomas Marston Francis, of Mosufferpore, Tirhoot, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

CARY—ROWLEY—Oct. 26, at Upper Norwood, Lucius Falkland Cary, Esq., captain Rifle Brigade, to Louisa Isabella Sophia, daughter of the late Major George Rowley, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.  
 HOUGHTON—RAVENSCROFT—Oct. 28, at Hove, Brighton, Henry Houghton, Esq., to Leila Benedicta Cochrane Ravenscroft, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Edward Walpole Ravenscroft, late Postmaster-General, Bombay.  
 SPRING—PAYNTER—Oct. 24, at St. Michael's Church, Pembroke, the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to Constance, youngest daughter of Joshua Paynter, Esq., inspector-general of army hospitals, J. P. for county of Pembroke.

#### DEATHS.

ALLEN.—On the morning of the 2nd inst., at his residence, Grove Lodge, Clapham-common, James Pearce Allen, Esq., aged 60 years.  
 BIRRELL—Oct. 28, General David Birrell, attached for upwards of thirty-three years to the old Bengal European Regiment, now H. M.'s 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.  
 CARTER—Oct. 21, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, Emily, second daughter of the late Thomas Emerson Carter, of Calcutta, aged 22.  
 CADENHEAD—Oct. 25, at Southsea, John Duncan, only son of the late John Cadenhead, Esq., H. E. I. C. S. Commission at Bumbulpore, Bengal.  
 KENNEDY—Oct. 22, at Ailsa House, Reading, Hugh Alexander Kennedy, lieutenant Retired List Indian Army, aged 69.  
 REID—Oct. 27, at 122, Westbourne-terrace, W. Lestock Robert Reid, Esq., late of the Bombay Civil Service, aged 79 years.  
 SMITH—Oct. 27, at Southsea, Andrew Simpson Smith, colonel, Bengal Infantry.  
 YOUNG—Oct. 23, at 2, Southwell-gardens, South Kensington, Archibald Roberts Young, late Bengal Civil Service.

### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

#### ARRIVALS.

MADRAS.—Oct. 4. York, Negapatam.—5. Deccan, Calcutta.—6. Chanda, Calcutta; Rajpootana, Bombay.—7. Thibet, Southampton.—8. Estepona, Negapatam.—9. Puttialla, Negapatam.  
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3. Comilla, Akyab; Asia, Calcutta; Carlsburn, Bombay.—4. Brazilian, Tuticorin.—5. Pomona, Cardiff; Persian, Liverpool; Kenyon, Mauritius; Yarkand, Bombay; Calcutta, Bourbon; Montrose, Liverpool.—6. St. Osyth, Bombay; Meinam, Galle; Philomene, Liverpool; Star of Italy, London; Mahanada, Liverpool.—7. Madura, Bombay; Madras, Kyauk Phoo; Dundee, Dundee; Fatal Carim and Humayoon Shak, Muscat.—8. Stratton Audley, North Shields; City of Corinth, Mauritius.  
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 7. Mahratta (s.), Bussorah.—9. Chinsura (s.), Calcutta; Lalle, Cardiff; Hydaspes (s.), Suez; Prince Lucien, Liverpool.—10. Amizade, Mozambique; Merion, Sunderland; Akola (s.) Kurrachee; Nenuphar, Mauritius.—11. Edwin Reed, Cardiff; Polluce (s.), Trieste.—12. Avondale (s.), Newport.—13. Trentham Hall (s.), Liverpool; Matilda, Zanzibar.  
 HOME.—Oct. 25. Surrey, Rangoon; Lima, ditto.—27. Supreme, Shanghai; Est, Bassein.—28. B. Webster, Bassein; Nebo, Calcutta; Star of Greece, ditto; West Stanley, Singapore; Kashgar (s.), Bombay; Alcborough, Bassein.—29. West Stanley (s.), Penang; Mesopotamia (s.), Bushire. 30. Duke of Lancaster (s.), Calcutta; Mikado (s.), Yokohama.—31. City of Khies (s.), Calcutta; Italia (s.), Bombay.

#### DEPARTURES.

MADRAS.—Oct. 4. Ava, London. 5. Deccan, Southampton.—8. Chanda, Bombay; Rajpootana, Calcutta.—9. Thibet, Calcutta; Himalaya, Rangoon.  
 CALCUTTA.—Oct. 3. Satera, Strathairly, Lord Eslington, and Star of Africa.—4. Maira Bhan, Winona, Ironside, Cumeria, James Livesay, County of Caithness, Niobe, Otterburn, Arthursstone, and Henrietta.—5. Africa, Mary Stenhouse, City of Venice, Royal Edward, American Eagle and Antrim.—6. Crusader.—7. Mecca and Comilla.—8. Knight Commander, Beecroft, and Casco.  
 BOMBAY.—Oct. 7. Vingorla, K. Coast and Kurrachee; Hermione, Penang; Malwa (s.), Southampton.—Oct. 8. Oorun (s.), Coast and

Kutch; Hope, Chittagong; Columbian, Jeddah and Hoodeida. Oct. 9. George H. Oulton, Callao; C of Sutherland (s.), Calcutta; Suez (s.), Calcutta; Adria (s.), Mauritius—Oct. 10. Seaforth, Dunkirk; Seafeld, Colombo; Mahratta (s.), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Borrowdale (s.), Calcutta.—Oct. 11. Afghan (s.), Calcutta; Pearl (s.), Coast and Kutch; Siam, (s.), Australia; Rydal Hall (s.), Liverpool via the Canal. Oct. 12. Khandalla (s.), Coast and Calcutta; Shadwan (s.), Bushire; Papa de Kossi, Persian Gulf.

HOME.—Oct. 24. European (s.), Bombay.—25. Revival, Port Alfred; William Ritson, Colombo.—26. Birker, Shanghai; City of London (s.), Calcutta; Merioneth, Rangoon; Cheviot, Manila; Bessie Morris, Cape Town; Martaban (s.), Rangoon; Glenlyon (s.), Singapore; City of Lahore, Calcutta; Mamora (s.), Madras.—27. Clan Alpine (s.), Bombay; Bengloe (s.), Bombay; Majestic, Calcutta; British Crown, Batavia.—28. Parkfield, Aden; Semiramis, Galle; Cochira, Rangoon; Wm. Ritson, Colombo; Bridgetown, Mauritius; Peile, East London; Overysel (s.), Batavia.—29. Mercia, Manila; Glengyle (s.), Singapore; Illovo, Natal; Claro Babuyam, Anger. 30. Esperanza, Mauritius.—31. Fornax, Mauritius; Thirlmere, Calcutta; Mars, Cuddalore; Nepal (s.), Calcutta; Leon (s.), Singapore.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The ship St. Enoch, 1,854 tons net, Capt. Browse, belonging to Dundee, the property of Mr. Croudace, which sailed from Dundee on March 22 last for Bombay, with 2,500 tons of coal, has not been heard of since. She passed Dover on March 22. She was an iron vessel, built in Dobie's yard, Glasgow, in 1874, and had the highest class in Lloyd's book for hull and stores. She had a crew of thirty-three hands. The s.s. Manora, from London to Calcutta, went ashore off Shanklin at 3.30 a.m. on Oct. 28, but floated off seven hours later, and proceeded on her voyage.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Malleny, for Singapore, Sept. 18, 9 N., 26 W. Hellen Pembroke, for Calcutta, Sept. 18, 6 N., 25 W. Coringa, Boston to Bombay, Oct. 3, 29 N., 34 W. Abercarne, for Bombay, Sept. 7, 1 N., 22 W. Malleny, for Singapore, Sept. 19, 7 N., 25 W. Colonel Adams, for Singapore, Sept. 3, 19 S., 25 W. Prussian, from Calcutta, Sept. 17, 8 N., 26 W. Active, for Cape of Good Hope, Sept. 18, 12 N., 27 W. Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta to New York, Sept. 12, 28 S., 50 E. Sacramento, Yloilo to Boston, Sept. 24, 32 S., 15 E.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sumatra at Brindisi, Oct. 23.—From Bombay: Col. Chitty, Major Furze, Mr. Holman. At Venice: Capt. Fox, Col. Ardagh, Mr. Grant, Mr. Cresswell, Rev. — Natz.  
 Per P. and O. s.s. Kashgar at Southampton, Oct. 28.—From Bombay: Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Yates, Mr. Dunlop. At Gibraltar: Major Jones.

AT BOMBAY.—Per P. and O. Company's steamer Geelong, Oct. 3, 1878.—From Southampton: Major Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Livemore, Mr. P. Hawthornate, Mr. C. F. Wright, Mr. G. Tomkins, Mr. W. Hobbs, Mr. Eardley Wilmot, Mrs. Peterson's two children, Mr. E. Ward, Mrs. Steadley, Col. E. Hall, Second Lieut. J. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker. From Venice: Col. and Mrs. Burne, Miss Mathias, Mr. Pollen, Mr. J. Burgers, Rev. W. H. Tribe, Mr. D. Burne, Surgeon Rogers, Mr. A. Dhunjeeboy. From Brindisi: Col. C. B. Acton, Mr. A. F. Annman, Mr. J. Sulford, Lieut. Col. Haig, Mr. R. Murray, Mr. F. J. Hutchinson, Major G. P. Steel, Mrs. Dosibae. From Aden: Conductor Bathar and child.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Mr. James Tatnall, and a lady and gentleman. For Venice: M. C. E. Benn and Lieut. G. D. M. Nisbett. For Suez: Mr. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, and Mr. Foulger. For Aden: Major Budd, Mrs. Budd, Mr. Sumshodeen and mother, Mr. J. Dhunjibhoy, and Mr. Jairagangjee and friend. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Oct. 7: For Southampton: Brigadier-General Burrows' child. For Venice: Mr. H. T. Cresswell, Rev. Cecilia Netz, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwards. For Aden: Mr. Mahomed Cassum, and Mr. J. Peer Mahomed.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Surat from Southampton, Oct. 24.—For Bombay: Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Deeds, Mrs. E. Bosanquet, Miss Dixon, Mrs. R. C. Egerton, Miss and Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Galpine, Colonel Gulliver, Miss Mallaby, Rev. — Sampson, Mr. Aldis, Mrs. and Mrs. A. Stuart, Mr. F. M. Smith, Mrs. Stockley, Col. C. Minchin, Mr. Fedden, Mrs. Medley, Lieut. Farquhar, Mr. Fulton, Miss Fulton Mr. L. Taylor, Mr. Monteith, Mrs. Moir, Mr. Butler, Capt. King, Miss Bignold, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Duff, Mr. D. Hudson, Mr. W. A. Hudson, Miss Townsend. From Suez: Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Nash.

Per P. and O. s.s. Travancore from Venice, Nov. 1.—For Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Garden, Col. Plowden, Messrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Misses Lewis, Barlow, Brodhurst, Mrs. R. A. Walters, Mr. J. L. Johnstone, Messrs. Currie, Major M'Mullin, Mr. Eales, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Carthew, Miss Graham, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Lungworthy, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Macauliffe. From Brindisi: Mr. Dear, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Gaspar, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, Mr. Leyborn, Capt. Wyllie, Messrs. Carlisle, Davies, Lickie, Brind, Davison, Groves, Dr. and Mrs. Whishaw, Mr. Gregory, Col. Fraser, Mrs. W. Osborne and children, Col. Watson, Mr. Morrison, Capt. Saunders, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Walker, Rev. — and Mrs. Salhanadham, Mr. Nicola, Viscount Guillemore, Mrs. Clarke, General Douglas, Lieut. Wilson, Mr. Bickel, Mr. Crew, Messrs. Charriol, two Misses Charriol, Mr. Bell, Capt. Maitland, Mr. Viccajie.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per P. and O. Company's steamer, Malwa, Oct. 7.—For Southampton: Sir Charles and Lady Staveley, Mrs. Jenkin Jones and infant, Mrs. Trevor, Mr. Stevens and two infants, Mr. Syed Hassan, Col. and Mrs. J. Smart, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. James Cox, Mr. E. de C. Williams, three children and one infant, Mrs.

Waudby and two infants, Mr. F. E. Blunt, Mr. Giraud, Mrs. Ramsay, one child and two infants, Mr. J. Hadwin, Dr. J. Law, Mrs. Boyce and infant, and Mr. T. G. Pitt. For Brindisi: Major Furse, Col. Chitty, Col. Bayly, R.A., Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Mr. Holman, and Mr. W. Grant. For Venice: Mr. H. B. Harrington, Capt. H. C. Fox, Col. Sladen, Col. Ardagh, and Capt. Greenfield. For Malta: Miss Foster, and Mr. Geo. Barden. For Aden: Deputy Surgeon General E. Franklyn, and Mr. Gunputrow.

FOR BOMBAY.—From Southampton: Mrs. Pearse and infant, Mrs. Dunbar, General and Mrs. Warre, Mr. A. Carey, Mrs. Strachan, Miss Strachan, Mr. H. Cousins, Mr. Kinloch, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Sheppard, Capt. Spencer, Mr. J. Staple, Mr. A. Ashton, Rev. J. Henderson, Second Lieut. F. M. Wilson, Second Lieut. L. H. Reid, Mr. T. Cook, Mr. C. Geoghegan, Mr. C. Beard, Mrs. Thompson and three children, Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. W. M. McDonald, Mrs. H. Northorpe, Lieut. Lambe, Mr. M. B. Mootabhooy, Mr. H. J. Furlong, Second Lieut. H. R. Browne, Mr. Leah, Mr. W. J. Anderson, Mr. Taylor, Major Mackenzie, Mr. A. Leslie, Mrs. M. G. Moorhouse, Mr. J. Stevens, Mrs. Braham and child, and Mr. H. Adamson. From Brindisi: Hon. G. G. Morris, Mr. A. A. Borrowdail, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn and child, Mr. A. R. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Finshawe, Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, Mr. A. Carrit, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Lieut. C. T. Barrow, Mr. A. Haggard, and Mr. R. Livesay. From Venice: Mr. Pearse, Mr. C. W. Whist, Mr. F. N. Gutesloh, Mr. H. B. Finley, Mr. R. Ewin, Capt. C. H. Marshall, Mr. G. Blaitwait, Mr. R. Deighton, Mr. W. Newham, and Mr. W. Herz. From Malta: Mr. Solomon. From Suez: Rev. Young J. Allen. From Aden: Abdol Shugoe, Sowar Zurder Khan Bustumjee and friend, Dewchima and friend, Abdool Hussein, and Eduljee.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 7.

SOUTHAMPTON TO BOMBAY.—Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Major Ommamey, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Young, Mr. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, Miss H. Newington, Miss Innocent, Miss Fitzgibbon, Mr. D. Hughes, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mrs. Knox Hill, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mrs. French and two daughters, Rev. — Shepherd, Rev. — Lewis, Miss Whitcombe, Col. Baugh, Miss Thornton, Miss Glover, Mrs. Galloway and child, Dr. and Mrs. O'Leary and child, Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Mrs. Robert Tyndall and children, Col. Carnell, Mrs. Galloway, Messrs. Wagentruber, Mr. F. Walker.

VENICE TO BOMBAY.—Col. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Giffen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bann, Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, Mrs. Farran, Dr. Barry, Mrs. and Miss Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Raikes, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell.

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Rev. — and Mrs. Squires, Surg.-Major Turnbull, Mr. Hapell.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. T. Musgrave, Messrs. James.

FROM ADEN.—The Bishop of Bombay.

SOUTHAMPTON TO GIBRALTAR.—Hon. P. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. and Miss Moseley.

BRINDISI TO ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Boucherett, Miss Blissard, Mrs. Corbett, and Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Loftie.

FOR MALTA.—Lady Borton, Mr. and Mrs. Borton, Mrs. Welch and children, Miss Drummond, Mr. Leatham.

FOR ZANZIBAR.—Lieut. Oules.

NOVEMBER 14.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Maclean and child, Mr. H. Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mrs. B. Smith, Lady Hill, Mr. S. Apcar, Miss Scott, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Gaye, Dr. W. Holman, Mr. G. A. Mather.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. Marchetti, Hon. — and Mrs. Birch.

FOR MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mr. L. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Vernide, Col. G. W. Cox, Mr. Laramie, Mr. Cockerell.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. F. S. Otter.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hilson, Miss A. Keene, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Forsyth, From Venice: Mr. Goodall and child, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mrs. C. A. Moore, Mr. Cheetham, Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. R. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. A. Ross.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Dr. and Mrs. S. Andrews and child, Mr. Eays, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Kirby, Mrs. Hill, two Misses Hill, Rev. — and Mrs. Yale and children, Mr. Penn, Mr. R. D. Walker, Mr. P. O'Brien. From Venice: Alderman and Mrs. Moulray, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. Ronald, Mr. R. Walker.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Silliant.

FOR MALTA.—Mr. Chatfield and family.

FOR PORT SAID.—Mr. E. Milner, Mr. S. Roberts.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. F. C. Moore, Miss Moore.

FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. Martin.

NOVEMBER 21.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. O'Connell and children, Rev. — and Mrs. Dale, Major and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Morland and child, Mrs. S. B. Miles, Mrs. G. Hunter, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. A. Porteous, Miss Lyster, Misses Venning, Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor and family, Miss Deverall, Miss Lyall, Mr. Simond, Mrs. Mills, Major Keays, Mrs. Rusland and family, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. Beville and Master Crook, Mr. Cape, Miss Plowden, Miss Pratt.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. A. Wilson, Sir J. and Lady Strachey and child, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. R. H. Perkins.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mrs. Cleveland.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. J. Tachin, Mr. Ziffo.

FOR MALTA.—Lieut. Col. Blackett.

#### THE LATE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE following general order by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been issued from the Adjutant General's Office, Headquarters, Puna:—

"On relinquishing the command of the Bombay Army, I desire to express my sense of the assistance and support I have at all times received from general officers commanding divisions and brigades, and commanding officers of corps. My acknowledgements are also due to—Brigadier-General Atchison, C.B., late adjutant-general; Brigadier-General Brooke, adjutant-general; Brigadier-General Burrows, quartermaster-general; Colonel Maude, judge advocate-general; to the whole of the headquarters staff, and to the heads of the commissariat and medical departments. I desire further to express my sense of the uniform good conduct and

discipline of the troops, and of their gradual improvement in tactics and musketry. The new system of infantry attack has been introduced since I assumed command, and is now being practised intelligently. A commendable commencement has been made in the instruction of the native officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry regiments in field sketching. This important part of a cavalry officer's duty will, I hope, be carried out to its fullest extent, and thus greatly add to the usefulness of the native officer when on active service. The instruction of the native army in the use of the rifle is a matter now of first importance, and I have, therefore, noticed with satisfaction the improvement that is taking place in this respect. This improvement can only be sustained and increased by the British officers qualifying themselves to instruct their native officers and men, and therefore, in the absence of a school of musketry in this presidency, I advise them to avail themselves always when on leave in England of the opportunity of going through the course of instruction at Hythe. I have greatly regretted that for financial reasons the troops have not had the advantage of an annual camp of exercise. To make up in some degree for this want, I cannot too strongly urge the manœuvring of one portion of the force at each military station against the other, however small the number of troops may be. The course of garrison instruction which all the younger officers of the army have now passed will render these exercises all the more interesting. I make these recommendations from a heartfelt desire for the welfare of the army in which I have served in command of a regiment, a brigade, a division in the field, and in the chief command, and with which therefore I naturally feel myself as much identified as if I belonged to it. The period of my command has been rendered memorable by the despatch of a portion of the Bombay Army for service in Europe, where the three arms elicited the high encomiums of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. I bid farewell to all ranks, and in doing so desire to assure them that I shall always take the warmest interest in all that concerns the Bombay Army. C. STAVELEY, General, Commander-in-Chief.

"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

"H. F. BROOKE, Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General."

#### SIR CHARLES STAVELEY'S SUGGESTIONS FOR THE REORGANISATION OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

*A Regimental three Battalion system to be adopted.*

1. That each regiment shall consist of three battalions, and as in some corps of the British Service, that the officers of the three battalions be on one list for promotion, and transferable from one battalion to another.

*Recruiting to be Regimental.*

2. That all recruiting be for the regiment, and the Sepoys transferable from one battalion to another, so that when a battalion is on service its strength might be at once increased, and subsequent casualties filled up from the other battalions.

*Battalion Establishment.*

3. The establishment of each battalion to consist of 1 lieutenant-col., 1 major, 4 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 medical officer, 1 subadar major, 8 subadars, 9 jemadars (including native adjutant), 33 havildars (including drill havildar), 41 naiques (including drill naique), 1 drum major, 16 drummers, 600 Sepoys (in time of war 800).

*Double Company Establishment.*

4. Each battalion to consist of eight companies, which for administrative and tactical purposes will be formed into four double companies. The establishment of the double company to be as follows:—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 8 havildars, 10 naiques, 4 drummers, 150 Sepoys in peace, 200 Sepoys in war time.

*Company Formation.*

5. On parade the captain to be mounted (except under fire), the subaltern to command one company, and the senior subadar the other.

6. It is proposed to improve the status of the captain, giving him additional powers and making him responsible for the payment and interior economy, as well as the drill and musketry instruction of his double company.

7. Besides other recommendations which might be advanced having reference to the manner of fighting of the present day, the double company system has, it is considered, this tactical advantage, that when a company is skirmishing and is reinforced by the other company of the same double company there will be no confusion although the companies are mixed up, and for the reason that men and officers know one another.

8. The double company system, if carried out as intended, will give more responsibility and independence to the captain than he has under the present system in British regiments. He will, therefore, have more interest in his work, and have more opportunity for qualifying for higher command. The subaltern, too, being in actual command of a company on parade, will necessarily be a better preparation for him for higher command than riding behind his wing as at present, doing nothing. On service he will be at hand, required to take his captain's place.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—October 11, 1878.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa.	...	...	Sa. Rs. 100	Rs 100 96 to 12
4½ per Cent. 1878	...	...	Sa. Rs. 100	100 12
4 per Cent.	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	95 12 to 98
4½ per Cent. 1872	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	95 14 to 95 8
5½ per Cent. 1859-6	...	...	Gov. Rs. 100	nominal.

EXCHANGE.		On London.	Per Rupee.
Local Banks Bills	...	at 6 months' sight	Rs. 8 4-8d.
Bills with Docts.	...	at 6 months' sight	Rs. 7-10d.

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.		Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
6 per Cent. 1864	...	...	Rs. 100	0 to 109 8
6 per Cent. 1865	...	...	...	110 0
6 per Cent. 1866	...	...	...	110 8 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1867	...	...	...	111 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1870	...	...	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1872	...	...	...	113 8 to 114 8
5 per Cent. 1878	...	...	...	103 0 to 104 0

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.		Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted.
Agra Bank (Limited)	...	...	10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company	...	...	2-0	700 to 710
Bank of Bengal	...	...	500	730 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited)	...	...	130	123 to 125
Bengal Coal Company	...	...	10-0	1375 to 1400
Coal Company	...	...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company	...	...	2-0	767 to —
Ditto (Contributory)	...	...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company	...	...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company	...	...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company	...	...	200	137 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	...	...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares	...	...	250	160 to 162
E. B. Indigo Company	...	...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	300 to 305
East India Tea Company	...	...	100	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company	...	...	£20 or	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company	...	...	250	218 to 220
Great Eastern Hotel Company	...	...	250	190
Holta Tea Company	...	...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howra Docking Company	...	...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company	...	...	1000	1430
Lower Assam Tea Company	...	...	£2½	36 to 38
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company	...	...	500	470 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited)	...	...	£12½	118 to —
Simla Bank	...	...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company	...	...	250	128 to 129
Upper Assam Tea Company	...	...	£10	55 to 66

FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.		To London.	To Liverpool.
Salt-petre, per ton	...	£0 5 0 to 0 7 6	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice	...	1 0 0 to 1 2 6	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linseed	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 7 6 to 0 0 0
Jute	...	1 7 6 to 1 8 9	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Cotton	...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—October 11, 1878.

EXCHANGES.		Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
Credit to 6 months	...	...	...	Rs. 8 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight	...	...	...	Rs. 8 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months	...	...	...	Rs. 8d. 3d.
" " at 3 months	...	...	...	Rs. 8d.
" " at sight	...	...	...	Rs. 7 11-16
BANK OF MADRAS.		...	...	36½ prem.
PRICE OF BULLION.		...	...	each Rs. 12
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		...	...	...
5½ per Cent. Loan	...	...	1850	3 prem
4½ per Cent.	...	...	1870	par
4½ per Cent. New Loan	...	...	1878	1 to 1½ prem.
4 per Cent.	...	...	1832-33	...
Ditto	...	...	1835-36	4 to 4½ dis
Ditto	...	...	1842-43	...
Ditto	...	...	1854-55	...
Ditto	...	...	1872	9½ dis.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—October 14, 1878.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.		Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
6 per Cent. Municipal Loan	...	...	House Rate	118 Nominal
Ditto	...	...	Market Rate	118 Nominal
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		...	...	...
Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan	...	...	Rs. —	...
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33	...	...	...	...
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36	...	...	...	...
" " " 1842-43	...	...	...	95
" " " 1854-55	...	...	...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	95
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878	...	...	...	101½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent.	...	...	...	103
Gold Leaf	...	...	...	per Rupee 19
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch	...	...	...	19
Ditto Pekin	...	...	...	18-12
EXCHANGES.		...	...	...
On London Banks Bills—	...	...	...	...
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	Rs. 8d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	3-32
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...
BANK AND OTHER SHARES.		...	...	...
Agra Bank (Rs. 100)	...	...	...	142
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid)	...	...	...	Rs. 99
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,300)	...	...	...	575
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000 paid up)	...	...	...	1,400
Bank of Bengal	...	...	...	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all)	...	...	...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	...	...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000)	...	...	...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	...	...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	...	...	Rs. 975
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445)	...	...	...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all)	...	240
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all)	...	315
Colaba Press Company	...	Rs. 525
Coola Spinning Company	...	Rs. 960
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000)	...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up)	...	Rs. 1,125
Frere Press Company (Rs. 150)	...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all)	...	112
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all)	...	R. 1,120
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...	...
(£20 paid up)	...	292
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000)	...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020)	...	800
New Bank of Bombay (all)	...	717½ x d
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 700)	...	490
Oriental Bank Corporation (all)	...	470
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all)	...	715
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500)	...	R. 1,075
United Victoria and Colaba Land Company	...	1,203
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000)	...	Rs. 775
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4)	...	Rs. 3 dis

## LONDON.—October 31, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.	Sa. R.	90 91
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca)	...	Actual sales. 77 78
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29	...	77 78
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33	...	77 78
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36	...	In sterling taking 72 73
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43	...	ing taking 72 73
6th 4 per Cent. 1843-44	...	Co.'s Rs. 72 73
7th 4 per Cent. 1844-45	...	1,000 as 72 73
8th 4 per Cent. 1870	...	equiva- 72 73
9th 4 per Cent. 1872	...	lent to 72 73
10th 4 per Cent. 1859-60	...	£100. 78 79

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std.	...	...	54½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz.	...	...	54½d.
Five Franc Pieces	...	...	59d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1850	...	— to 102½
	India 4 per Cent.	...	— to 97½
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884	...	89½ to 100
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent.	...	30s. to 10s. dis
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent.	...	30s. to 10s. dis
RAILWAYS.		...	...
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	111½ to 112
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 130
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures	100	— to —
Stock	East Indian	100	122½ to 123
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	115 to 114
20	Ditto (new)	14	— to —
20	Ditto	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	105 to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	109 to 111
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	110 to 112
20	Ditto ditto, 1871	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent.	all	112 to 113
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a)	...	99 to 101
Stock	Schinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	108 to 109
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto	£2 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent.	100	107 to 109
Stock	Nizam's State Railway	...	97 to 99
BANKS.		...	...
10	Agra (Limited)	all	10 to 11
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China	all	18 to 20
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China	all	21 to 23
25	Delhi and London	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years	all	89 to —
26	Oriental Bank Corporation	all	31 to 33
TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		...	...
10	Eastern (Limited)	all	7 to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China	all	67 to 71
25	Indo-European (Limited)	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited)	all	24 to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference	all	9 to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph	...	16½ to 16½
MISCELLANEOUS.		...	...
20	Jorehaut Tea Company	all	48 to 54
10	Tiphook Tea Company	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam	£6 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam	10	33 to 41
30	Assam Tea Company	90	61 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited)	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong	all	104 to 114
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	Suez Canal	all	21½ to —
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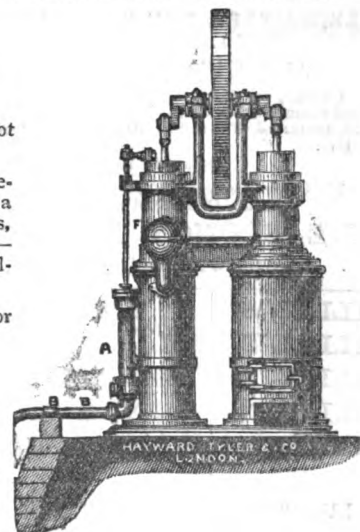
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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *Times*, 13th July, 1864.

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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

[PRICE 6D.]

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### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the East Indian Railway Company will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of November, 1878, at One o'clock precisely, to receive a Statement from the Board of Directors with reference to a communication made to them by the Secretary of St. for India in Council regarding the exercise of his powers under the Contracts with the Company, and the settlement of its future relations with the Government of India; and to consider such Resolutions as may be necessary with reference thereto.

It is purposed to adjourn the Meeting for not less than a week, to enable the Shareholders to consider the propositions submitted to them.

By Order of the Board,  
A. P. DUNSTAN, Secretary.  
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Name.	Tons.	Commander.	To leave Port.
Pleades...	2,284	W. P. Lapage	Saturday, Nov. 16
City of Cambridge...	2,239	W. Jack	Saturday, Dec. 14
Orion...	2,296	C. Smerdon	Saturday, Jan. 11
Mira...	2,606	W. Lee	Saturday, Feb. 8
Vega...	2,600	(Building)	To follow.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to October 21; Allahabad and Madras, October 19; Calcutta, October 18. Owing to the storm of Saturday morning the mails did not arrive in London till Saturday afternoon.

THE official reports on the season and prospects for the week ending October 8 was as follows:—General prospects in Madras remain unchanged; injury to standing dry crops in part of Kurnool continues from excessive rain, and in South Canara and Malabar the rain interferes with harvesting operations; in parts of Tinnevely and Coimbatore rain is still needed. The number—77,784—on relief works and that—48,412—in receipt of gratuitous relief both show a further diminution, the decrease being 6,180 and 4,836 respectively. In Mysore the crops are excellent, and prices continue to fall. The numbers on relief works and gratuitously relieved exhibit a further decrease of 106 and 1,967 severally. In the Bombay Presidency prospects on the whole remain good; the river in Sind continues to fall, and in that part of the Presidency there has been some damage to crops from locusts. Prospects in the Central Provinces have again much improved; harvesting of the minor *kharif* crops is in progress; *rabi* sowings have commenced in some districts, and in others ploughing is being vigorously pushed on; cholera is now slight, and prices are generally steady. In Berar prospects continue good. Sowing for the *rabi* has commenced in Central India. In Rajputana the want of rain is felt in Jeypore and Ulwar. Prospects in Bengal are generally favourable as heretofore; there has been rain in nearly all the districts, but more is wanted in Lohardugga, Manbhoom, Sarun, and in Pergunnah Chausa of Shahabad; the autumn harvest is now nearly over, the yield being satisfactory; preparations for the *rabi* have commenced. There has been no change in Assam. In British Burmah rain has fallen in abundance; and there is a further great improvement in the circumstances of the province. Prospects continue favourable in the North Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.

THE public health reports for the week ending October 8 state that in Sind fever is prevalent in Shikarpur and in Upper Sind Frontier, also in Guzerat and Khandesh. Cholera is abating in Nasik. In Ahmednagar 27 deaths from cholera, but disease is light in Puna and Satara, and abating in Kanara. In Kattiawar and Baroda fever is prevalent. Bengal: fever prevalent in Hill Tipperah, Rajshaye, Hooghly, Bankoora, Purneah, Sarun, and Palamow. North West Provinces and Oudh: health good. Punjab: fever prevalent in Delhi, Hissar, Jalandhar, where mortality is great. Fever is abating in Amritsar, but prevalent in Lahore, Rawal Pindi, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan. Central Provinces: Cholera slight, fever prevalent in some districts. British Burma: Cholera in Arakan; 18 cases in Rangoon, of which 13 were fatal; 29 deaths in Promé, where sickness was prevalent; public health good in Tenasserim. Health fair and improving throughout Central India. In Rajputana: fever very prevalent in Meywar, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwar.

As yet we have no news from Afghanistan save the accounts of warlike preparations on either side. The Ameer's letter is understood to have embodied the most haughty message ever received by the British Government since the days of Lord Clive, and to have been divested of the most ordinary forms of official courtesy. The British ultimatum was, from fear of injury to a British messenger, hurriedly placed in the hands of the commandant at Ali Musjid, and a copy put in the Ameer's private post-office at Peshawur. Until the 20th time is given for him to

appear to answer to this last summons with which he has been, it may be said, duly served, though the manner of serving seems to pertain more to a timorous attorney than to the Viceroy of India. The Prime Minister on Saturday explained that "we have made arrangements by which, when completed, in all probability at no distant day all anxiety respecting the north western frontier of India will be removed. We shall live, I hope, on good terms with our immediate neighbours, and not on bad terms, perhaps, with some neighbours who are more remote." At present our Russian neighbours are stated to be drilling Afghan troops at Jellalabad, and war preparations are being pushed forward by the Ameer. The sound of 15 heavy guns, recently heard in position at Ali Musjid, is heard at our advanced post, and Candahar is reported to be strongly reinforced. It is said that 60 per cent. of the Afghan troops are down with fever, and the fidelity of the tribes becomes more doubtful daily. Our forces are being rapidly massed at the positions indicated. The orders for the Quetta Field Force will be published in our next issue; they show great foresight and skill. We subjoin the chief movements of troops telegraphed since our last:—

The following additional regiments had arrived at Mooltan:—The 50th Queen's, the 15th Hussars, the 10th Bengal Lancers, the 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, the 4th and 10th companies of the Bengal Sappers and Miners, the 15th Sikhs, the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzais, the 25th Punjab Infantry, together with a heavy siege train and a mule battery. Every precaution has been taken that this column shall start perfectly equipped. The Ferozepore Arsenal is rapidly sending up supplies of tents, ammunition, accoutrements, and entrenching tools. Maps have been issued to the various corps. The troops are in excellent condition. Orders have been issued that all available sepoy's tents are to be given to British regiments. Bell tents are to be dealt out to camp followers. The troops are most eager to advance. It is rumoured that another division will be formed here, the present one moving forward to some place between Mithankote and Quetta. The troops at present assembled in and around Peshawur are the 17th and 81st, the Rifle Brigade, the 11th and 14th Bengal Lancers, the 17th Bengal Cavalry, the 14th Sikhs, the 20th and 22nd Punjab Infantry, the 7th Native Infantry. In the Fort of Jumrood are one company of Sappers and Miners, two companies of the 22nd Punjab Infantry. Outside the fort are the 1st Sikhs, the Guide Corps Cavalry and Infantry, and No. 1 Mountain Battery. At Hari Singh ka Burj, half-way between Peshawur and Jumrood, are one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, one battery of Royal Artillery, a 40-pounder battery, the 2nd Battalion 9th and the 81st Queen's, one squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, and two companies of the Sappers and Miners. In addition to these forces, which are under the command of the brigadier, there are various regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force under the direct command of Major Cavagnari (detachments of local levies?). There was considerable sickness among the troops.

The following Madras regiments have been selected for service.—The 67th (Queen's), the 14th Hussars, the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, and the 30th and 36th Native Infantry. It is reported that the Bombay Brigade will probably consist of the 83rd (Queen's), the 4th and 15th Native Infantry, and the Punjab Horse. The following regiments have been warned for service with the force under the command of Sir S. J. Browne:—Artillery, two 40-pounders and two mountain batteries; Guides Cavalry; two companies of Sappers, the 17th, 81st (Queen's), and 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. Native Infantry: 14th Sikhs, 20th, 27th, 45th, and 4th Goorkhas, 1st Sikhs, and the Guides Infantry. Colonels Chichester and Doran act as brigadiers. The Uthman Kheyls have threatened Fort Abazai; accordingly, one squadron of the 11th Bengal Lancers, three companies of the 27th Punjab Infantry, and a battery of Horse Artillery have received orders to be prepared to march from Nowshera on a moment's notice. Sir Samuel Browne has left for Peshawur. Two batteries of the Royal Artillery and the 2nd Battalion of the 9th (Queen's) have arrived at Peshawur from Harri Singh ka Burj. The Henri-Martini rifles of the Rifle Brigade have all been sighted for 2,000 yards in volley firing against a number of targets arranged to represent an approaching enemy. They were found perfectly effective at 2,100 yards. The brigadier has issued directions to all commanding officers to frequently exercise their men in route marching, in order to get them into good training for a mountain campaign.

The European officers of native regiments have been commanded to wear turbans in order to diminish the distinction between officers and men.

News from Mooltan states that the 12th and 25th Native Infantry, the 3rd Goorkhas, a brigade of cavalry, and a battery of artillery are leaving by rail for Khanpur, thence to Rajanpur, and by the Dera Bugti route to Dadur and Quetta. The remainder of the First Division proceed to Sukkur, thence *via* Shikarpur, Jacobabad, and Dadur to the Bolan. The march from Rojhan to Burzen



will be most severe, no water, forage, or firewood being procurable on the way.

The whole of General Roberts's Division is rapidly concentrating. General Gordon commands the troops already assembled at Thall, consisting of the 5th and 29th Punjab Infantry, the 5th Ghoorkhas, the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, one battery of Royal Horse Artillery, one field artillery, one company of sappers, one battery of mountain artillery, the 8th (Queen's), the 23rd Pioneers, and the 4th Ghoorkhas. The commissariat and telegraphic officers are hard at work. Supplies are rapidly being collected. Small arms, with ammunition (50 rounds per man), have arrived. Grain is being collected in the Banu district. Two convoys have already arrived. The Waziris are giving every assistance in passing the convoys safely through their country. The Kuram valley is said to be deserted, the Afghan sirdars having collected the whole of the grain and revenue in advance. Kapiyan, a small mud fort across the Kuram, two miles from Thall, is held by some 150, and Kuram Fort, forty-six miles higher up, by 500 Afghan troops; while the Peiwar Pass, one march further up, at the head of the valley, is reported to be occupied by 2,000 men and eleven guns. Twenty-two miles beyond the Peiwar is a second pass called the Shutar Gardan, which once crossed Cabul and Ghazni are within seventy miles reach. It will only be possible to occupy the Peiwar this year. It is about 7,000ft. high, well covered with forest, and an advance thence in spring will be quite an easy matter. Supplies form the chief difficulty, but camels and mules are abundant.

The health of the troops is on the whole satisfactory. There is, indeed, a good deal of fever, but of a mild type, which appears to attack the English more than the native troops. The following troops are *en route* for Hassan Abdal:—One battery of Royal Horse Artillery, the 9th Lancers, the 10th Bengal Cavalry, the 1st Battalion of the 5th and the 51st (Queen's), the 24th Native Infantry, the 2nd Ghoorkhas, Mhalwara Battalion, and two companies of Sappers. A field battery from Hyderabad and one from Kurrachee proceed at once to Sukkur to join General Stewart's force. It is stated that the Sibi are threatening our line of march near Dadur, which will consequently be immediately occupied by our troops. The whole of this route is described as very difficult. General Biddulph reached Sebi on the 1st inst. The route from Mithankot, *via* Machru, is now open. This is eighteen miles shorter than that by Rajanpur and Asui. The telegraph line to Gadakhel—first march from Kohat to Thall—has been finished.

The thermometer at Quetta is already below 20, which, it is hoped, will rapidly ameliorate the fever seriously prevalent among the troops. Two regiments have together 300 sick. General Biddulph was to arrive on Saturday.

THE following table gives the approximate mean monthly temperature at Quetta, the elevation of which above the sea level is about 5,500ft. The table is founded on nearly two years' observations, taken by the medical officers attached to Major Sandeman's mission in 1876, and to the garrison which has since been stationed there:—January, 39 deg.; February, 43 deg.; March, 54 deg.; April, 59 deg.; November, 48 deg.; December, 41 deg. The temperature of the winter months is considerably lower than that of Himalayan stations a thousand feet higher above the sea, the mean January temperature of Ranikhet being 46 deg., that of Naini Tal 43 deg., and of Simla and Darjeeling 41 deg., and the daily range of temperature is so great as to render warm clothing at night very desirable even in the hottest months of the year. The lowest temperature recorded at Quetta in January, 1877, was 12 deg. in the shade, and the highest in August was 103 deg. At Kandahar, about 3,500 feet above the sea, the maximum temperature in the hot months sometimes exceeds 110 deg., and in the cold weather the shade temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point. The daily range of temperature is fully as great as at Quetta, the average being probably about 40 deg. The prevailing direction of the wind on the Beloochistan plateau seems to be S.W. in the winter, which is the rainy season, and W. or N.W. in the hot weather. The winter rains and snows commence in November and cease in April, and that their quantity is generally inconsiderable is proved by the circumstance that mud walls built by our expedition in 1839 were found still standing in 1876 with less than a foot washed away from the top. The heavy rains and snows of last year were altogether exceptional, and there is no reason to suppose that they will recur this year. They were, doubtless, due to the same cause as the unusually heavy cold weather rains we have had in Northern India during the last two years.

THE *Pioneer* points out that the Cabul expedition has

been got ready with a promptitude that contrasts in an amusing manner—considering the dissatisfaction of the English papers—with the deliberation shown in organising the last Cabul campaign. A brief review of the facts connected with those earlier operations will throw light on the contrast to which we refer. Lord Auckland issued his Simla manifesto on October 1, 1838. This document declared his intention to co-operate with Shah Sujah for the restoration of that interesting monarch to the throne of his ancestors. Were troops on their way to Quetta in the course of a month? They were only collected on the Indus by the following January. The leading brigade passed the river on February 14. Towards the end of March the force reached Quetta, and in April took Kandahar. Ghuznee was stormed and captured on July 22, and Cabul was entered in August. After the campaign was once in full swing it will thus be seen that events moved with very fair rapidity. But the interval of delay between the determination of the Government of India to make war and the arrival of British troops at Quetta was more than five months. As some of the force under General Biddulph's command will certainly be at Quetta early this month the corresponding step has been taken this time in about five weeks. That certainly shows an activity on the part of the present military authorities which argues them not altogether unresponsive of the lessons of modern warfare.

THE *Turkestan Gazette* has received news, dated July 1, from the native force which the Russians have posted in the valley of the At-Bash, to observe the course of affairs in Kashgaria. The letters sent refer chiefly to the suppression of the insurrection in Khotan, a pacification procured by the Chinese at no small cost; for a division of 3,000 men, which marched under the command of the Turfan Commander-in-Chief from Aksu to Khotan, suffered a great defeat, and were annihilated by Sarts, who rose in insurrection under the leadership of the former Khotan ruler, Niaz Beg, of whom we have often heard. Fresh Chinese troops to the number of two, or two and a-half thousand, were despatched from Yangishahr to Khotan to suppress the insurrection; and thus Tsun Tsan was left in Yangishahr with only about 600 Chinese troops, while in the villages surrounding Kashgar there were no Chinese at all. The flight to our territory of the well-known Mulla Turan Khoja, which led to the reinforcement of the former Chinese posts along the Chakmak road, and to the establishment of new ones in the Turugard, Terekti, Korumduk, and Kogart Passes, left the Aksakal Khosanjanbai to bear the chief burden of responsibility. The latter was security for Turan Khoja, and was accordingly put to torture by order of the Chinese Governor of Kashgar. He only escaped after five or six days' suffering, and by paying a heavy ransom. After this the Chinese publicly executed the youngest son of Yakoo Beg, together with the Sarikol Beg, and the Kirghiz chief Alif Beg, who had risen with his dependent Kirghiz against Tsun Tsan. At the same time the Chinese ordered the caravan which had set out for Khokand to return to Kashgar.

THE following is the Aden news report for the week ending the 9th day of October:—"H.M.S. *Euryalus* arrived here on Saturday, the 28th ult., and H.E. Rear-Admiral Corbett, C.B., Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, hoisted his flag on board of her on the 2nd inst. H.M.S. *Undaunted* left for England on the 4th inst., and H.E. Rear-Admiral Corbett, C.B., sailed from here in the *Euryalus* on the 5th inst. for a cruise in the Bay of Bengal. A large sailing vessel, the *Bannockburn*, port of registry, Greenock, official No. 72,385, stranded off Ras Sulan, about twenty-six to thirty miles eastward of Aden on the 2nd of this month. So soon as information was received, the Indian Government steamer *Kwantung*, Captain Elton commanding, was sent to render all assistance, and succeeded in getting her off and towing her into Aden Harbour by 6.3 p.m. on the 5th inst. The vessel is little damaged. She was laden with coal, and had to jettison about fifty tons of her cargo before she got off. Unfortunately the second mate and two of the seamen were drowned whilst putting out a stream anchor.

The Foudhlee tribe, who own this part of the coast, behaved well, and never attempted to board the vessel, and the young chief Ahmed bin Hussain volunteered to render any assistance in his power. Two of the bodies of the drowned men were washed ashore on the coast some miles to the eastward of Aden, not far from the village of Abian, and were buried near where they were discovered.

The murderer of Captain Pemberton has been tried and sentenced to death. It is an interesting fact that after the bishop had concluded his address at the funeral, which was attended by many respectable Mussulmans, Zain ul Abadin Khan, the head of the local Mahomedan community in Nimar, stepped forward, and, on behalf of his co-religionists, disavowed all sympathy with the murderer, who had brought such disgrace on his class. The murderer endeavoured to excite sympathy by declaring that he intended only to murder the native assistant commissioner in revenge for his attempting to disturb the remains of ancient mosques. At Ajmeer one of the most loyal and respected Mahomedans, Mir Nizam Ally, Jaghirdar, and an honorary magistrate, was murdered by an assassin, supposed to be a Rajpoot, who attacked him while sitting in his courtyard surrounded by his attendants, who suffered the murderer to escape.

The importance of the Punjab Northern State Railway, as an aid in any movement against Cabul, can scarcely be over-estimated, and the completion of the line to Rawul Pindie is therefore very much to be desired. The Government of India has recently been endeavouring to hasten on this work regardless of expense, but the want of rolling-stock is a cruel obstacle in the way. We understand that no less than ninety first and second class carriages that were coming out from England for this line were lately lost at sea, and some time must necessarily elapse before another supply can be obtained. For the present, the Punjab Northern State Railway, having changed its narrow gauge for a broad one, is eking out its own resources with carriages and wagons lent by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway.

The accounts of piracies in the Persian Gulf, calling for increased force as well as activity on the part of our cruisers, gives occasion to the *Englishman* to point out that the real danger to the peace of the Gulf is the forcible establishment on its shores of the Wahabis of Nejd. At all events the latest news goes to show that the Nejdeans are ready for another attempt to secure an outlet on the coast. Should they carry their purpose into effect the British Government can have no reason for opposing their suppression of such chiefs as him of Zobara. The danger consists in a probable collision between the Nedjeans and the Turks. Should a quarrel break out on the shores of the Persian Gulf it would soon be transferred to the western side of the peninsula, and would involve the Turks in long, fruitless, and exhausting operations. It seems more reasonable for England to step in and prevent an outbreak by negotiations having for their object the settlement of the growing Wahabi power on the shores of the Gulf. Should a Euphrates Valley Railway become an actual undertaking the attitude of the Government in these waters would be simply ridiculous. It is already undignified. There is no need for England to occupy Bahrein. If an establishment be formed in the Gulf, it would be better to place it on one of the islands at the entrance, Linga for instance. But there is a decided need for some better policy than that which fails to give peace or strength to Oman, which cannot overawe such chiefs as Zobara, cannot secure tranquillity in Bahrein, which does not satisfy the Turks, and which makes the English name to be hated by the Wahabis.

The Spaniards are attempting to carry matters with a high hand in Borneo. News has reached Singapore that a Spanish gunboat, the *Eldorado*, visited Sandakan Bay, Malluddu Bay, and Tampassak, the three stations in Baron Overbeck's newly ceded territory of Sabah, and ordered the Spanish flag to be hoisted, as the country was now Spanish territory, under the recent treaty with the Sultan of Sulu. However, those in charge of the stations refused

to accede, and the *Eldorado* left with a threat to return in force and take possession.

DURING the early part of last week telegrams received from Lloyd's agents from the ports on the Indian coast, between the Ganges and Krishna rivers, report that a hurricane had swept over that locality, causing great destruction to life and property. At Vizagapatam the French barque *Cambodge*, belonging to Nantes, and the English iron ship *Fifeshire*, 700 tons, belonging to Glasgow, the property of T. Law and Co., had been totally wrecked; part of the crews only saved. The British barque *Olive Branch*, Captain Park, belonging to Scarborough, owned by J. E. Ilicks and Co., was wrecked off Bimlipatam; part of the crew only saved, including the captain. The wreck was to be sold. The hurricane was felt at Coconada, but no damage was done there to shipping. The *Fifeshire* carried a crew of twenty-seven hands all told, and a telegram to the owners states that all have been lost except five. The *Fifeshire* left Liverpool, where the crew were shipped, on the 9th May, and arrived at Madras on the 22nd August.

At the Viceregal legislative meeting, in putting the motion for the consideration of the Vernacular Press Act, as amended, the Viceroy remarked that the existence of the law had been eminently beneficial in its effects and productive of marked improvement in the general tone and character of the vernacular journalism. The law, whilst effectually restraining seditious and profligate publications, allowed the greatest and fullest expression of opinion on the policy and conduct of the Executive personally. The Viceroy's object had been, not to check or injure, but to promote the growth and improve the position of the vernacular Press, which had received from Government not merely toleration, but sympathy; not mercy and good wishes, but good offices. Our duty, he said, was to protect the community from an abuse of freedom while encouraging the cultivation of that freedom which the law denied to no honest journalist. The Press circulated facts as well as opinions thereon, and if the facts were untrue the opinions were unsound. In India the Government was the only source of authentic political information. In the arrangements organised for supplying the Press with information no distinction was admitted between one journal and another, and no attempt had been made to bias their opinions. A similar arrangement had been already commenced for placing the vernacular Press on the same footing.

A MEMORIAL has been presented to H.E. the Governor by the insurance offices against the municipal license tax, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per annum, imposed on the agents as a contribution towards the expenses of the fire brigade. There are twenty-six offices represented, and the total tax amounts to about Rs. 19,000, while the total cost of the fire brigade does not exceed Rs. 25,000. The *Bombay Gazette*, by an amusing misprint, makes the memorial conclude with the words "and your petitioners will ever pay" (*sic*).

REVIEWING the results of the yearly course of musketry in the Bengal Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief in India declares himself, on the whole, satisfied with the progress made in both British and Native regiments, but notices the very indifferent shooting of the native troops at the long and more difficult ranges, owing possibly to its not having previously been included in the figure of merit, and therefore not having received that attention given the standing and kneeling distances. There are still a great many non-exercised men in the Native Army, and his Excellency trusts that, under the full operation of the recent rules on this subject, the number next season will be reduced to a minimum. The Commander-in-Chief invites more attention to the instruction of recruits in British regiments, in many of which the principal attention of the musketry staff would appear to have been given to the training of the drilled soldiers, for which company officers are responsible, instead of to the early and careful instruction of recruits, which is their special

duty. In the Native Army the results of the training of recruits is, on the whole, very satisfactory.

A PORT LOUIS correspondent says:—"The sugar planters in Mauritius have been a good deal excited of late by the putting into force of what is termed in the colony 'the labour law,' which is an ordinance that has been framed, pursuant to a report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Indian Immigration into the colony. This law gives great power to the Governor, who is able in certain cases of ill treatment to Indians to remove the manager from a plantation without reference to the law courts of the colony. The ordinance in question has been petitioned against by the most influential men connected with the colony in England, as well as by the colonists, as interfering with private rights, but the Secretary of State has approved of it in the main notwithstanding."

WE are told that, with a view to decrease the expenditure incurred on account of the Indian Medical Establishment, her Majesty's Secretary of State has suggested to the Government of India the expediency of effecting reductions in that establishment by reducing its present strength. In consequence, the Government of India have suggested to the local Government to report whether it would be practicable to give effect to the proposal of the Secretary of State by placing, at stations where there are more than one regiment, one medical officer in charge of all the regiments located at that station, instead of, as at present, having a medical officer for each regiment. They have also inquired as to whether it would be possible to place regiments garrisoned in a civil station in charge of the civil surgeon of that place.

THE annual report on the Calcutta medical institutions shows an increase in the number of patients treated in the town and suburbs, except at the Alipore and Aratoon Apcar dispensaries, at each of which there was a slight falling off. As compared with 1876 there was an increase of 9,793 in the patients of the Calcutta hospitals, and of 15,546 in suburban hospitals and dispensaries. The total number of patients treated was 24,822, and of deaths 3,308. Cholera patients numbered 574, of whom 294 died. The year was considered to be an unhealthy one, and the death-rate per thousand was 31.9, showing a higher average than any year since 1868, excepting 1875, when it attained 35. The results of treatment with the chinchona alkaloids manufactured at the Government plantation at Rungbee were highly satisfactory. In connection with the fact that out of 73 cholera cases in the European wards 65 came direct from the shipping, attention is called to the fact that the sewage of a native population numbering 2,500, living in the port, is still discharged into the river. The question of the proper method of putting a stop to this poisonous practice is under consideration by the Government of India.

It is stated that much sickness prevails among the troops quartered at Agra. The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles have 100 men in hospital, principally suffering from fever. The 13th N.I., recently returned from Cyprus, have 200 men sick with the same complaint.

FROM the accounts of the trade and navigation of British India for the first five months of the current financial year we see that, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, the value of merchandise imported was Rs. 15,29,02,498, as against Rs. 15,94,46,389, and that of merchandise exported Rs. 25,63,67,827, as against Rs. 27,18,73,882. The value of treasure imported was Rs. 2,42,24,096, as against Rs. 5,59,94,494, and that of treasure exported Rs. 91,77,984, as against Rs. 90,69,223. The gross amount of import duty collected, including the salt duty, was Rs. 1,71,48,377, as against Rs. 1,91,48,221, and that of export duty collected Rs. 20,82,267, as against Rs. 16,13,586.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India from the 1st of April to the end of September has been Rs. 1,54,69,960, which is Rs. 7,29,365 above the estimated loss.

WE understand that Mr. G. P. Sanderson has been appointed superintendent of the Government elephant khed-dahs at Dacca. The interesting work recently published containing his Mysor experiences in elephant hunting conclusively proves Mr. Sanderson's fitness for the post.

LARGE contracts for green tea have lately been made in Kumaon and Garhwal, and it is estimated that the total out-turn from these tea districts this year will be from 150 to 200,000lb. The Calcutta reports estimate that the whole season's exports will not exceed 35,000,000lb., and may very likely fall short of that amount. The estimate of the season crop of indigo amounts to 1,10,000 maunds, against 1,55,149, the actual result of last year.

THE Indian salt revenue for the first five months of the current financial year was Rs. 2,57,10,218, as compared with Rs. 2,66,23,344 in the corresponding period of last year.

A TELEGRAM from Larnaca, dated 8th inst., states that Mr. Kellner, the Accountant-General, has been invalided, and was to leave Cyprus that day.

It is stated that the brigadier general commanding the Bombay forces has been holding a private inquiry into the medical treatment of a distinguished officer of the Bombay Army who died a short time since. Incidentally, it is believed, the inquiry will extend to the whole system of the treatment of patients in the different services by their official medical advisers, and the temptation that undoubtedly exists among the official medical men to devote too much time to private practice, and perhaps to give a preference to private patients.

IN a letter to the *Times*, the sworn foe of pretended centenarians, Mr. W. T. Thoms, earnestly appeals to all editors not to admit into their columns "reports of exaggerated age without testing the facts and without being satisfied that they are not being hoaxed. Of the need of the latter requirement, he gives two proofs, in fabrications imposed on the public during twelve months. We make the *Friend of India* responsible for the truth of the following:—"Old John Lawrence, the centenarian, and the oldest inhabitant of Aurungabad, breathed his last on Oct. 26. He lived to the respectable old age of 108 years, and was *chef de cuisine* of the Nizam's service, now the Hyderabad contingent; to within a few days of his death he was seen to take his 'morning constitutional' by the help of his walking stick." We certainly do not think our contemporary has been hoaxed, but we hope the proofs of so great an age having been attained by a European in India are complete enough to satisfy Mr. Thoms.

IN the resolution on the General Administration report of the Orissa division for 1877-78 we find this paragraph:—"Considerable excitement was caused in Orissa by the barbarous murder of a priest of the temple of Juggernath by the Rajah of Pooree. It is satisfactory to find that there was universal indignation felt against the murderer, and that the sentence passed upon the Rajah was accepted by the people as the righteous judgment of the Deity upon the misdeeds of his servant. This contrasts most favourably with the tone adopted by the native press in Bengal, which, in many instances, so far from condemning the peculiar atrocity of the crime, seemed to find in the Rajah's position a sort of justification for his act, and was disposed to urge that his personal sanctity was a ground for mitigation of the sentence."

THE uses and abuses of advertising in the Government gazettes have been exercising the mind of the Governor-General in Council. The advertisement columns of the newspapers seem to him to be better vehicles for intimating the desire of the Government to secure a tenant for the Great Coco Island than those of the *Gazette of India*; while on the other hand it has not been thought unworthy of the *Punjab Gazette* to advertise a Pushto text-book and Chinchona febrifuge. It seems that so long ago as February attention was called to the practice of publishing private advertisements in official gazettes and withholding

important public notices from the ordinary journals. The selection of advertisements and advertising media was "left to the discretion of the officials," which quality seems to have been somewhat dormant, as the *Assam Gazette* advertises "Apartments to let," "Kerosine Oil," and a manual of "Kitchen Gardening," while the Madras papers know nothing of advertisements for tenders for public supplies and vacancies in Government offices; all of which are duly set forth in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and in it alone. The resolution goes on to say that his Excellency believes it to be very probable that some of these advertisements appeared in public journals as well as in the gazettes; in such cases, there can be no objection to the publication of such notices in the Government gazettes also. It is understood, also, that in remote provinces, like Assam or Nagpore, notices are published in the official gazette because there is no local newspaper at all. But, even in such cases, the departure from the principles laid down in the resolution of February last either affects the newspapers which may happen to circulate in such a province, or else prevents the successful establishment of a local journal. Such local newspapers, though they may have their shortcomings, must, in the end, do much good to the provinces where they may be started. The Governor General in Council recognises that it can rarely be expedient for a Government department to publish its advertisements in every journal in the country, though, in the case of some postal notices, such publication might be decidedly beneficial. Each Government or department would naturally select one or more journals, such as circulate most largely among the communities for whose information a notice was intended. Some notices would be published in vernacular journals, and some in English newspapers. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is confident that, after this second expression of the views of the Government of India, public servants of all provinces and all departments will do the best to give effect to those views. In some departments there may at first be some small additional expense, but, in the end, the objects of the public and of the Government will be better served. In order that there may be no doubt about the intentions of the Government of India, the publisher of the *Gazette of India* will be directed not to publish, without special orders of the Government of India, any notice or advertisement, save those which he is compelled to publish by law, unless the officer sending the notice or advertisement certifies that it has been either published, or sent for publication, in at least one public journal.

THE Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act has now been in force for more than two and a-half years, and the only districts in which the Act appears to be at all popular are Chittagong and Rungpore. In these districts, with fourteen and fifteen offices respectively, there were registered during the past year 2,973, and 2,206 ceremonies, or more than half the total for the fourteen districts in which the Act was in force. In Backergunge, only 211 ceremonies were registered among a Mahomedan population of 1,255,427, and in Furreedpore and Jessore only 105 and forty-six ceremonies among populations of 863,053 and 312,974 respectively. From the reports received on the working of the Act in the districts to which it has been extended it appears to be the general opinion of the district registrars that, unless registration of marriages and divorces is made compulsory, the provisions of the Act will only be made use of to a very limited extent. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to accept the recommendation of the district registrars. The success attained in two districts, which are in no way specially circumstanced, seems to him to show that the provisions of the Act are not ill adapted to meet the requirements of the Mahomedan population of Bengal. Prejudice and ignorance prevail widely amongst the lower classes of the Mahomedan population of the Eastern districts, and, together with the opposition of local *mollahs* interested in the maintenance of the present state of things, militate, no doubt, against the rapid extension of registration, and it may possibly be some years before the provisions of the Act are generally made

use of; but Sir Ashley Eden prefers waiting until such time as the people voluntarily avail themselves of them to exciting the widespread opposition which he believes would be the result at present of making the Act compulsory. There can be very little doubt amongst sensible people, we should think, as to the wisdom of not trying to push time on too fast in this matter.

## CYPRUS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NICOSIA, OCT. 25.

ON Thursday last, 17th inst., we received the first message by the new submarine cable which connects Cyprus with Alexandria, and thus brings us within three hours' wire of London. Mr. Douglas Gibbs, the superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph Company in Alexandria, has been commissioned to lay down the new lines which will establish intercommunication throughout the island. The Government have promised him whatever assistance he may require in the conduct of this work. A new branch is about to be opened at Nicosia of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. Mr. Siouffi, the agent of the bank at Damascus, will provisionally undertake the direction of it. The Commissioner for the Larnaca district, Colonel White, has received a further extension of three months' leave from the 3rd ultimo, for special service in Cyprus.

The accident to Mr. Hepworth Dixon has proved more serious than was at first anticipated. This, however, has not prevented him from coming forward, with more valour than discretion, as the champion of his injured host. I referred in my last letter to the fact that Colonel White, in accordance with the strict orders issued by the Government as regards excavations for antiquities, had been obliged to arrest Major di Cesnola, the American Consul at Larnaca. This simple execution of duty has been magnified into an outrage on the man and an insult to his country. The American Consul at Beyrout has taken up the affair, and the American Minister at Constantinople has been communicated with. In spite of a broken collar-bone, Mr. Hepworth Dixon has braved the rough journey to Nicosia in order that he may personally bring under the notice of the Lord High Commissioner the grievances of his illustrious host. The case comes off in a few days, but it is to be hoped that the friends of Major di Cesnola will prevail on him to desist from his present ill-advised course, as he must know that ample reparation will be made him if he can prove the charge to have been unfounded. I will briefly recapitulate the rights and wrongs of the affair. Previous to the English occupation the gallant major received permission from the Grand Vizier to make excavations, which permission, being informal, was necessarily illegal. Since the occupation he asked Sir Garnet Wolseley to grant him fresh permission to carry on his excavations, but was refused, and ordered to discontinue such. This order he disregarded, and the Government, acting on sworn information, arrested him. It may be said that sufficient consideration has not been shown to Major di Cesnola, especially as the offence was a civil and not a criminal one. On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that he disregarded not only the order to discontinue excavations, but one to deliver up such antiquities as he had already recovered. Besides this, when Captain Spencer, on behalf of the Civil Commissioner for Larnaca, called on him at his villa, he received anything but a courteous reception; indeed, it pretty well amounted to defiance. So that Colonel White is absolved from having acted in too summary a manner. The Jews in Cyprus have set a commendable example in calling together the few members of their persuasion at present in the island. Since the massacre of the Jews at Salamis, in the time of the Romans, this is, perhaps, the first meeting that has been held. The object was to discuss the proposal to build a synagogue, for which, it is understood, funds are forthcoming.

Commander Cameron, R.N., has arrived in the island on a tour, which will extend ultimately to Syria.

INDIAN FOUR-AND-A-HALF PER CENT. TRANSFER LOANS.—The India Office notify that they will be prepared to receive applications for the balance of the Four-and-a-half per cent. "Transfer Loan" which remains unallotted.



## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## THE ECONOMISTS AND THE AMEER.

WE wonder how far the Ameer Shere Ali was encouraged in his insolent attitude by the apparent military weakness of India. If ever the truth comes to be known, we dare say it will be found that he took greater courage from the military economies of our own Government than from all the assurances of our unfriends, the Russians. Let us figure to ourselves the opinions any one in the Ameer's position must naturally form from all that has been written and spoken about the army, European and native, within the past few years. Of course, Shere Ali is much better informed of what passes in India than our Government is informed of what happens in Afghanistan. British India, from Peshawur to Mysore, is overrun with vagabond Cabulees selling fruits and horses, and we may be sure that these people and their friends and relatives keep the Afghan bazaars well posted in all the news, political and military, of this empire. And what have they to tell? That the British army in Europe is so weak that we had to send sepoy from India to strengthen it. That the native army is badly officered and badly organised, and the theme of everlasting depreciation in the newspapers. Well, no one will deny that this is gossip well calculated to make the Ameer think little of our power, especially when supplemented by a fact officially well known to Shere Ali himself—that for years past the Government of India have thought it necessary to purchase his neutrality, not to demand it. The Afghan, we must recollect, cannot possibly regard all these matters in the modifying light our own English public opinion throws upon them. He is a semi-barbarian, he knows nothing of Englishmen's habits of self-depreciation in these things, or of the influences which may be at work to say this is so, and this is not so. All a man like Shere Ali can gather from Indian politics as they are represented in the press and in conversation is this, that the Indian Government is hard up for money and deeply in debt; that the British Government is very badly off for troops, and that the native army is inefficient! What more is wanted to puff up the conceit and the confidence of the Ameer. It signifies nothing that Englishmen know better, that Shere Ali himself will know better whenever it comes to blows; the truth remains that, to all intents and purposes, the Ameer is misled by what must appear to him to be the military weakness of England and India together. It is more than probable, of course, that Russia has been instigating Shere Ali to defy the Indian Government, but of this we may be sure, that, even at Russia's instigation, the Ameer would not have dared to take up his present insolent position had he not been convinced that British power in India was no longer so strong as it used to be. The constant economies and reductions going on in our Indian military establishments as well as the economy of subsidy practised on the Ameer himself cannot have been lost on a man like Shere Ali. He, no doubt, like all unsentimental politicians, English or Oriental, believes the British Empire of India to rest on English bayonets, and, not giving us any credit for paternal government, which he cannot comprehend, or for the affection of the ruled, a virtue unknown to him, he can only suppose that the English are mad in not attaching the first importance to their army in India, and he must hope for his own profit in their madness.

It is not here inferred that the Government of India are to blame for the sweeping retrenchments, reorganisations, and reductions which have made Indian military establishments a sport for the economist's shears any time these twenty years past. It would be hard to say who is to blame for economies which are now leading us into war, and which will be no economies by the time the war is over. Men like Professor Fawcett, with the best intentions in the world, are quite as much responsible for these errors as the Secretary of State or the Viceroy. More, for, to do the Indian Government justice, we believe they have often and often protested against the unwisdom of reducing the Indian garrison to the lowest mark, that is to say to a point unequal to the control of abnormal circumstances. One Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, is said to have threatened to resign if there were any more reductions of the Indian army—a story which was not lost, we dare say, upon Shere Ali, if it ever reached his attentive ears. However, economy of things military was and is a fashion of the day, and the world will not know how really costly the fashion is until India and England have perhaps several wars on their hands at one and the same time, when the so-called economists will awake to a sense of the fool's paradise in which they have been dreaming so long.

We are very far from advocating a large and expensive army maintained only for show or for a menace and admonishment to our neighbours, but we do say that the army has been starved to pay for such whims as model barracks. The millions wasted over fantasies of that kind would have given India twenty thousand additional British bayonets and sabres and raised the European garrison of India to 80,000, none too many. We could in that case have reduced the native army by two or even three hundred men per regiment—a real saving, and not a perilous one. Three hundred men per regiment is enough for the number of European officers now with native corps, and the regiments so reduced could be made much more useful than they are at present by stationing them *invariably* with British regiments, and causing them to perform such garrison and other duties as are hurtful to the British troops in this

climate. With 80,000 British soldiers in India, and with a smaller, but a better, native army, neighbours like Shere Ali, and troublesome persons like some of our Indian chiefs, would think twice before being insolent; however, we look upon reforms tending towards this end as the inevitable result of the first war this country is engaged in, consequently it is needless to discuss them any further at present.—*Madras Times*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &amp;c.

**JUBBULPORE SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.**—The objects of interest to the traveller in Jubbulpore are not many; perhaps the object of most intense interest, from its tragical association, is the reformatory and prison house for murderers, happily called the School of Industry. The workshop is a modest, square-shaped, one-storied building. The grounds are clean and well kept, but the floors of the workshops are uneven and in bad order. The fabrics turned out are inferior to those produced in such jails as Tanna and Surat. At the time of my visit the prisoners were away for their dinner; a few, however, were still in the yard, and I was conducted round by one of them. He was an old greybeard, and, except that he had a low, villanous forehead, and was beetle-browed when he looked straight at you, he appeared a resolute, simple, and aged Hindustani. His beard was well snowed by time. Humble as he looked, when addressed, there were times, when he did not expect you to be looking at him, when you found his humble mien transformed into an attitude of fierce prying, and his face expressive of the most malignant cunning. He told me much of Thugs, and you could see his face beam with pride and excitement, feelings that soon gave way to an expression of deep melancholy and sorrow, as, rapidly and excitedly winding my handkerchief into a cord, he showed me how easy it was to throttle a human being. I asked him if it was possible to strangle a person with one twist of the wrist, and explained to him that I was somewhat incredulous about it being possible to wrench the neck of a human being with a single handkerchief in such a way as to cause immediate death. Looking at me with an expression and look of the most supreme pity, he said with excitement, "The man who cannot do it is unworthy of the profession." Then recollecting himself he added, "I have not done much myself, but I have often seen it done." This old man came of a great family of Thugs. His uncle was the famous Jemadar Miam Saheb. One ferocious ruffian, a "dacoit," with face black as soot, and gleaming, restless eyes, attracted my attention. He was heavily ironed, and had been some six years here, but now they had found for him a wife, and Government were in hopes he would repent and settle down and get reconciled to his retirement after marriage. Marriage is one of the means by which it is sought to reclaim these savage monsters, and so we see here, as in a more advanced state of society, men saved by their wives. The Thugs have a school, and a range of decent huts to live in. Government has also provided them with houses of prayer. A sentry is on duty on the lines always. This sentry was an old Hindustani Mussulman, and I asked him if the Thugs were much given to long prayers. "God pardon the villains," he said, "they pray longer than honest men." The system on which they are paid has been altered; instead of receiving monthly rations they receive, at the end of each month, a certain sum in money—a system calculated to breed some feelings of self-respect—and their families are paid by piece-work.—*Correspondent of Times of India*.

Major C. E. Bates, private secretary to the Governor of the Punjab, has resigned his appointment, and proceeds to join his regiment, 32nd Pioneers, at Quetta. Capt. C. H. T. Marshall is appointed in his place.—*Englishman*.

Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy, standing counsel for Bengal, is about to resign the service.—*Pioneer*.

Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Registrar of the High Court of Allahabad, has accepted the Judicial Commissionership of British Burma.—*Pioneer*.

**THE KRISHNA SHORE.**—The Rangoon papers state that it is contemplated to erect two pillars as beacons on the shore opposite the Krishna shoal, one at each end. After the monsoon a survey will be made to fix on a site for a new lighthouse.—*Pioneer*.

**THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA.**—At a meeting of the Alliance Bank on the 1st of October, the report was adopted. The outgoing directors and auditor were re-elected, and the declaration of a dividend of 8 per cent. confirmed. The accounts of the bank for the half-year ending June 30, 1878, showed satisfactory progress. The working capital, which on December 31, 1877, stood at nearly 12 lakhs, on June 30, 1878, amounted to nearly 17 lakhs. This increase is partly due to issue of new shares, but mainly to new deposits of about 3 lakhs. The balance-sheet embraces all capital and accounts at head office and branches; but the directors note for the information of shareholders that the liquidation fees realised at Lahore are not included in profits. The commission accruing from that source is kept distinct for disposal when the work of liquidation terminates. The net profits were Rs. 20,647-7-11, and the directors declared a dividend of 8 per cent., or Rs. 14,037-13-0, leaving the sum of Rs. 6,609-10-11 for disposal, according to the wishes of shareholders at the present meeting; but the directors recommend that this sum be carried to

reserve fund, Rs. 2,000; bad debt fund, Rs. 4,609-10-11. In regard to the Rawal Pindi, Murree, and Lahore branches, the directors are glad to be able to say that business progresses well, and they are all found to answer satisfactorily the purposes for which they were established.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**LICENSE-TAX FRAUDS.**—Two circle officers, holding the position of sub-deputy collector at Dinagore, charged with misappropriation of the license-tax collections, have, we learn, been suspended, and are being criminally tried. In addition to this offence, it appears they have been collecting the tax from people who are not at all amenable to it. In fact, they have been levying black mail right and left.—*Mirror*.

**TEA IN CHUMPARUN.**—An interesting account is given in the annual report on the Patna division of the beginning of tea cultivation in Chumparun, where Mr. J. M. Gibbon has started a garden on some small hills near Tribani, and put out some forty acres of tea. The climate is, however, said to be there unhealthy for Europeans, and there is a difficulty from want of water.—*Friend of India*.

**FEMALE EDUCATION IN CHITTAGONG.**—A girl's school has recently been opened in Chittagong, supported by local subscriptions and a small grant from the municipality; but it has not yet obtained any pupils, in consequence, the commissioner states, of the prejudices entertained by a Mahomedan population in favour of the exclusion of females.—*Friend of India*.

**LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM.**—October 2 was Founder's Day at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Dalhousie, and Sir James and Lady Brind inspected the schools and distributed the prizes to the scholars. There are now in the asylum 250 boys and 175 girls, while on Founder's Day last year there were 224 boys and 182 girls. There are 114 candidates for admission, and the popularity of the institution, one of the best managed and most useful in India, is unbounded among the soldiers.—*Friend of India*.

**SUICIDE IN 13TH HUSSARS.**—A trooper of the 13th Hussars, named Freeman, committed suicide at Lucknow on 8th ult., by shooting himself through the head. No cause was discoverable, but the unfortunate man had been observed for some time to be in a gloomy and depressed state. This makes the fourth suicide in the regiment during twenty-one years.—*Englishman*.

**CROPS IN OUDH.**—A letter in the Lucknow paper says:—"As for the crops, they will be, without using any overdrawn figure of speech, really bumper ones. The ears are unusually full and rich, and on all sides are heard calculations going on as to the great return our peasant proprietors are expecting to make when their grain is harvested. If the irrepressible buniah does not in his usual enterprising manner step in and mar the prospect, the food of the common people should be cheap and plentiful all through the approaching cold season."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**TEA PLANTATIONS.**—The last number of the *Calcutta Gazette* contains the revised rules for the grant of leases of land for tea cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjiling. Grants are, we see, limited to eight hundred acres, except in special cases.—*Englishman*.

**THE QUEEN ANNE.**—The master pilot, Mr. G. J. C. Smart, who was in charge of this vessel when she was lost, has been found guilty of negligence and incompetence by the Marine Court, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. The sentence requires the confirmation of the Government. The jury added to their verdict a censure on the captain for having left port on September 25 without a third bower anchor.—*Indian Daily News*.

**NORTH WEST PROVINCES.—INQUIRY INTO FAMINE ADMINISTRATION IN BUDAON.**—The Government of India has directed the Government, N.W.P., to make a local inquiry into certain allegations concerning the administration of the late famine in Budaon, contained in a series of replies to the questions of the Famine Commission by Mr. T. R. Wyer, assistant collector of Budaon. Mr. Edwards, commissioner of the Rohilkund division, has been directed to proceed at once to Budaon to inquire into the charges on the spot.—*Pioneer*.

**LIEUT. JUDGE.**—A letter from Lucknow states "that the preliminary inquiries ordered to be instituted on Lieut. Judge have come to a termination, and that the charges have been proved not only baseless and spiteful, but that he will, pending sanction from army headquarters, at once revert to his appointment as governor of military prison. After minute inquiries no defalcations in the accounts have been preferred against him."—*Times of India*.

**PANIC AMONG THE PALKI BEARERS.**—A panic has been caused among the palki bearers of Calcutta by the fact that the registrar of hackney carriages has been recording the names of all whom he could find. This was interpreted to mean a purpose to impress them as ambulance attendants to be sent to Cabul with the expeditionary force. There has been a general exodus in consequence.—*Indian Daily News*.

**COLONEL MARSHALL.**—Colonel Marshall, of Tonghoo, has been tried by Colonel Duff, Commissioner of Temnasser, and found guilty of adultery. The sentence was a fine of Rs. 4,000 or four months' imprisonment.—*Pioneer*.

The H and I batteries of the C Brigade R.H. Artillery being required in the Punjab, they will not proceed to England in her Majesty's troopships *Serapis* and *Jumna* as previously ordered.

## MADRAS.

**MUNICIPALITY.**—Mr. Burrows has been confirmed in the appointment of President of the Madras Municipality.

**MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary of State has affirmed the appointment of a Eurasian as civil surgeon in the Hassan district of Mysore, at Rs. 450 per mensem, rising to Rs. 700 after fifteen years. The medical charge of the district has hitherto been held by an apothecary.—*Times of India*.

**DEATH OF REV. D. FENN.**—The *Madras Times* announces the death, on October 15, after a short illness, of Rev. David Fenn, M.A., Church Missionary Society, son of the well-known secretary of that body.

**EMPLOYEES OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.**—A meeting of upwards of 200 uncovenanted employes of the Madras Railway was held on Oct. 17 for the purpose of adopting measures to address the agent on the subject of privileges, and especially of pensions.—*Madras Times*.

**GOOD RAGI HARVEST IN MYSOR.**—We hear of most encouraging prospects of the ragi harvest in Mysor, which will, it is asserted by the ryots of several districts, exceed any they have reaped for the past twenty years. This year a bumper crop may be expected, as the rains, though late in commencing, have been abundant and seasonable, while the land has been benefited by three-years' cultivation that has aided Nature in setting free the elements needed for plant fertility. Further, there have been for the same period no crops to exhaust either Nature's bounty or the ryot's feeble manuring.—*Madras Times*.

**EDUCATION IN CALICUT.**—Not long ago Government was pleased to express the utmost satisfaction with the enlightened and liberal action of Manavikrama, the Zamorin of Calicut, in establishing the Kerala Vidya Sala, a high class school educating at present up to the matriculation standard. The school was originally meant for educating the young Princes of the Zamorin family, but it is now open to Brahmans and Nairs also. As a mark of their approval, Government has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 1,815 for the school to fit it up with a library and physical apparatus.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.**—A conference of all the Protestant Missionary Societies in South India is announced to take place next year at Bangalor, similar to the late Allahabad Conference and the great Neigherri Conference held in 1857. Subjects in connection with missionary societies will be discussed during the session.—*Pioneer*.

**SCARCITY OF SURGEONS.**—Owing to the paucity of medical officers the surgeon-general has been unable to appoint an assistant-surgeon to the Madras General Hospital as recommended by a committee, and sanctioned by Government as far back as 1874. But as the number of patients to be treated have in no way decreased, on the contrary, considerably increased, and the tax on the physical exertion of the surgeon is found too great, orders have recently been issued to diminish the number of patients by 25 per cent. In Calcutta the Medical College Hospital of the same proportions, and treating annually about the same number of patients, has nine medical officers and Madras cannot obtain a much needed fourth.—*Pioneer*.

**RUMOURED CESSION OF MYSORE TERRITORY.**—A report has been going the round of India to the effect that a part of the province of Mysore is shortly to be given over to the Madras Government as payment for the money that this Government borrowed during the famine. We do not know how the report originated, but we are able to say that there is not the least truth in it. In the first place, the Indian Government cannot take an acre of land from this province without being guilty of a breach of trust. The province is held in trust for the Maharajah, and it must be delivered up to him entire when he comes to the throne. If the districts mentioned were to be taken in the way described the Government would be open to a charge of annexation. There is no one in Mysore to make terms with, and of course the Viceroy would have it all his own way, and the consequence would be that confidence in the Government would be completely shaken and an immense amount of injury would be done. Mysore will be able in time to pay off its debt, and if the Government of India wanted the money all at once the people in the province would soon lend it. When the country has been given over there may probably be some exchange of territory between the two Governments, but till that takes place nothing can be done. The report which has gone forth is calculated to do a great deal of injury in the province if left uncontradicted, and we are happy to be able to give a complete denial to it.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

**ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.**—Captain H. Bailey, district engineer of Calicut, while lately on a tour of inspection in Wynaad, happened to come upon a ferocious bear at a place called Sultan's Battery. The captain fired at the bear but unfortunately missed it; the brute instantly charged him, threw him down, and bit his right arm, almost disabling it. Captain Bailey then thrust his left arm into the bear's mouth in order to free his right, so that he could pull out his shikari knife from his side, but this he was not able to do readily. Some Panniars who had accompanied him then shot the bear dead. Captain Bailey was removed to Calicut, and is under the treatment of Dr. Roberts. His left arm has sustained a com-

pound fracture, both the bones, the ulna and the radius, being smashed an inch above the wrist; the forearm and the hand are severely wounded in three or four places; the right hand has a deep flesh wound.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**NEW NATIVE JOURNAL.**—A native correspondent informs the *Madras Times* that it has been determined to start a Telugu weekly newspaper from Friday, November 1, to be called *Varthamana Theringini*, or *Flood of News*, and will be more a law journal than a mere newspaper, as it will contain the following, viz.:—1, local and foreign news; 2, abstract of court decisions; 3, abstract of local record; 4, abstract of Acts, &c., useful to officials; 5, abstract of public orders of the Government and the Board of Revenue; 6, discount, premium of company bonds, &c., of mercantile matters; 7, educational and poetical matters; 8, wonderful tales; 9, appointments and all other informations that may be got at the time of publication of each issue.

**REORGANISATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.**—The several suggestions made by Mr. Bliss, involving expenditure, have, for the most part, met with the approval of the Government of India. One of Mr. Bliss's principal suggestions was to nominate respectable, trustworthy, and educated persons to the appointments of salt superintendents, now held by uneducated natives on very small salaries, the consequence of which was that a good deal of corruption crept into the department. We learn that the reorganisation in the several salt producing districts is to take place at the beginning of the next official year.—*Madras Times*.

**LOCUSTS.**—A tahsildar in the Madras Presidency has hit upon the following plan of getting rid of locusts. He paid one anna to every individual who made a meal of them in his presence. After this the people took to the diet with such avidity that there were soon no locusts left in the taluk.—*Pioneer*.

**FAMINE FUND PROSECUTION.**—The Tahsildar of Hadgelly, who was being prosecuted at Bellary, at the instance of the Madras Government, for bribery in connection with famine funds, has been acquitted after a long trial. The judge and the assessors were unanimous, and the judge said the accused left the court without a stain upon his character.—*Indian Daily News*.

**TYPHOID FEVER.**—The correspondent of the *Times of India* writes that typhoid fever prevails to a very great extent in Madras, many deaths being reported. The native portion of the city is described as fearfully dirty, and sanitary regulations are much wanted.

## BOMBAY.

### STATION TALK.

**OOMRAWUTEE, OCT. 9.**—The news of the failure of the well-known house of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. has been received here with feelings of considerable surprise and regret. Great sympathy is felt for Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. Your special telegram from London, announcing the cause of the collapse of the City of Glasgow Bank should convey a salutary lesson to banking institutions in this country not to make advances to mercantile houses except on tangible security. It has always been a matter of surprise to me how one bank grants large "cash credits" to the European trading class in Berar, who make a living ostensibly on the "cash credit system," as the capital they are known to possess, in proportion to the advances they are allowed on no security whatever, is sufficiently represented by zero. Take, for instance, some of the mercantile firms who are engaged in the cotton trade in Berar. The branch banks afford them large cash credits annually, and by way of security they deposit fire insurance policies on cotton representing one-half or three-fourths of the capital advanced. They further sign an agreement with the bank to make over for discount all drafts drawn against consignments sent to Bombay, and as the houses so drawn upon have not a high commercial reputation the business is not altogether satisfactory. The local firms who obtain cash advances soon exhaust them, and they further draw bills at thirteen and sixteen days' sight on houses in Bombay, who act as their agents to the extent of a lakh or so, and what security does the bank possess as a set-off against its liabilities? Why, simply nothing! The bills it discounts goes to the head office in Bombay, by whom it is presented to the house on which it is drawn, when it is duly accepted; and the first bill for, say, Rs. 10,000 drawn is paid, when liabilities to the extent of a lakh and a-half, probably, have been incurred by moribund firms, whose assets, prior to this, were not worth ten thousand rupees purchase. A serious fall in the price of cotton, when stocks to the extent of 1,500 to 2,000 bales are held, would at once cause the collapse of some of the houses in Berar, who speculate freely on a system of financing, vulgarly known as *lite-flying*, and any failure of this kind must inevitably affect the position of firms in Bombay, with whom they have a *quasi* sort of connection, to facilitate financing of this nature; and as a logical sequence, the pockets of the bank shareholders. Can anything be more unsatisfactory? No one can refute my assertions, for the simple reason that I speak from facts that have come under my notice. As the consequence of Nicol and Co.'s failure, the native bankers in Oomrawuttee have been instructed not to encash any bills of European houses in Berar, whose paper at the present time is considered of no value whatever.—*Correspondent of the Times of India*.

**THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY FRAUDS.**—The

London board of directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway have ordered by telegram that Mr. Dewey and Mr. Bedford are to be reinstated in their employment.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PANDHARPOOR.**—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited this town on October 9 and laid the foundation-stone of a new orphanage to be erected at the cost of Mr. Chutoorhoop Mooraji, of Bombay. The municipality subsequently presented an address of welcome to the town, which is well known throughout India for its sacred shrine of Vittoba, the annual resort of 300,000 pilgrims.—*Times of India*.

**DEATH OF MR. ARDESHIR MERWANJEE SETT.**—On October 16 Mr. Ardeshir Merwanjee Sett, head of one of the wealthiest Parsee families in Bombay, was thrown from his horse and died soon after being removed to his own house. The deceased was thirty-six years of age. He was a member of the Municipal Corporation, and one of the largest landowners in Bombay, if not the very largest. The extensive property known as the Nowrojee Hill belonged to him. He leaves behind him two infant daughters. As heir to the Maneckjee Sett's family, he was trustee to all Maneckjee Sett's charitable institutions, and by right of his ancestors was head of the Bhagarsath Mobeds, or priests, of Bombay. Deceased had commenced to rebuild the large place known as the Maneckjee Sett Wadai in the Fort for the free use of the Parsee community, and had set apart a large sum for the purpose.—*Times of India*.

**THE PRINCE'S DOCK.**—This great undertaking, which is intended to improve the port of Bombay by affording safe and convenient means of shipping and discharging goods in lieu of the present clumsy process, by which merchandise has to be transferred from ships to boats, and from boats to bunders, and *vice versa*, with much delay and at considerable risk, is rapidly advancing towards completion. The exceptionally heavy and continuous rains of the recent monsoon of course retarded operations a good deal; but the work was pushed on vigorously whenever opportunity presented itself, and with good results. Altogether, there seems no reason to doubt that the dock will be ready to be opened by May next year. Several of the leading shipowners trading regularly with Bombay have already, we understand, entered into negotiations with a view to having a portion of the quay space of the dock set apart for their vessels. When it is completed there will be little danger of the facilities it will offer being neglected and its splendid machinery being allowed to rust, as some people predict it will, for want of use.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE FAILURE OF MESSRS. W. NICOL AND CO.**—The excitement in the native bazaar caused by the failure of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. seems to be subsiding, and there can be no reason why it should be kept up, as we believe the maximum amount any native creditor can lose on the estate is Rs. 50,000. Mr. W. Macaulay, who has been employed for many years in Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s office, has started in business on his own account, and we are glad to hear that he will probably be able to keep together most of the agencies held by the old firm. The British India Company, however, have sent over an agent from Calcutta to take temporary charge of their business. It should be mentioned in justice to Mr. Fleming, and we make the statement on the best authority, that he was anxious to stop payment in the year 1870, but that the directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, of whom his brother, James Fleming, was one, insisted that he should go on, and, as they were even then his largest creditors, he yielded to their advice.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**DYED COTTON.**—We have been shown some samples of dyed cotton by a new process said to have been invented by Mr. Dadabhai Jeejeebhoy Soonawalla, of Surat. The samples before us are of yarn dyed yellow, orange red, pink, and various shades of green. The dyed samples were submitted for the opinion of Dr. Lyon, professor of chemistry, Grant Medical College, and chemical analyser to Government, who found on examination that the colouring matter of the first two samples consisted entirely of compounds of lead. The colouring matter of the three green samples was found to consist of a mixture of indigo and a compound of lead. Under the microscope each fibre of the yarn seemed to be thoroughly stained, and no detached particles of colouring matter could be seen. Dr. Lyon is therefore of opinion that all the samples are dyed in such a manner as to make it highly probable that the colouring matter will remain fast under any ordinary circumstances. We need hardly say that this is a step in the right direction and deserves encouragement. At present all the quantity of dyed yarn required in India comes from Europe. We are aware of several attempts having been made in this presidency to give fast tints to yarn, but the efforts hitherto have been unsuccessful. Mr. Soonawalla's dyed samples have been also tested by Messrs. Rogers and Co., of Bombay, who certify that the colours are quite as fast as the samples of English dyed yarn they have tried. We have no doubt the enterprising millowners of Bombay will follow up this new opening, and, with the help of the Parsee inventor, be able to supply the Bombay market with Turkey red and blue cloths equal to the European manufacture.—*Times of India*.

**KIRKEE SMALL ARMS AMMUNITION FACTORY.**—In view of possible war with Afghanistan, a question of the very greatest importance is the efficiency of the manufactories whose work it is to supply ammunition for the Henri-Martini and Snider rifles, with which our troops are armed. When the news arrived that the Ameer of Cabul had refused to permit the Embassy sent by the

Government of India to pass through his territory, Sir Richard Temple paid a visit to the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee to satisfy himself by personal observation that everything is in a satisfactory state. His Excellency was well pleased with what he saw, as indeed he had every reason to be. The factory is capable of turning out 60,000 rounds of ammunition—35,000 Snider and 25,000 Martini—per diem.—*Bombay Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIPS.—H.M.'s troopship *Euphrates* arrived in Bombay harbour from Portsmouth on October 20, bringing drafts for several regiments in India. The s.s. *Queen Margaret*, 2,044 tons, Captain B. K. Butler, arrived in harbour on October 19 from London (which port she left on the 20th Sept.), calling at Malta and Suez, with the following officers and troops:—Captain J. L. Willis, Capt. S. D. Barrow, Lieut. Bennet, Surgeon-Major Brierley, 430 rank and file of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, and 230 horses.—*Bombay Gazette*.

CROPS.—We regret to hear that crop prospects in some of the Bombay districts are by no means favourable. The late rains have damaged them considerably, and the price of grain is rising. We hear from Allahabad that the excessive heat which has recently prevailed in Upper India has affected the crops greatly, and not more than a three-quarter one is expected.—*Times of India*.

BOMBAY COOKS.—It is pleasing to observe that the head-quarter staff of the Quetta force cannot be perfectly organised without some assistance from Bombay. The following advertisement appears in the columns of a local contemporary:—"Wanted, for Headquarter Staff at Quetta, a first-class Cook. Bombay men preferred.—Apply to, &c." Our cooks, then, if not our military men, are recognised at last.—*Times of India*.

TULSI WATERWORKS.—At a recent meeting of the Town Council an assurance was given by the municipal commissioner that the Tulsi water would be ready for delivery by the 1st of next January.—*Times of India*.

THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE.—The high level temporary bridge at the Nerbudda has been restored, and through train service resumed.—*Times of India*.

## CEYLON.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—At length the long, weary season of rain has broken into sunny weather, which may be expected to bring forward crops with rapidity. Everywhere, save in one or two favoured districts, the ripening of the cherry hangs back. The first blossoms did not mature: hence the paucity of early samples of coffee. In the Ouhah districts it was feared the spring blossom would be a failure; but, though late, it is putting in an appearance, and some look to have a five hundredweight crop in the spring. From Rakwane the accounts of crop are very favourable indeed. The result of the season's operations, as regards coffee exports, shows the extreme difficulty of accurately predicting the extent of our coffee crops. Opinions were all but unanimous in estimating the shipments for the season just closed at 500,000 cwt., or, at most, 550,000 cwt., whereas there have been exported fully 70,000 more than the highest of these estimates. This quantity does not include any of the new crop of Kandy coffee. In ordinary years there is a good deal, say about 30,000 cwt., of low-grown coffee, from Kaduganawa, Dolosbage, Matale, &c., cured and shipped during August and September. This year, we believe, only one parcel of 6 cwt. of new crop has been as yet exported. Had the usual quantity gone forward the season's exports would have amounted to 650,000. It will be well, therefore, that this fact be borne in mind in estimating the extent of the growing crop.—*Ceylon Times*.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint C. S. Hay, Esq., to be deputy to the Queen's Advocate for the Northern Circuit and visitor of the prison at Jaffa, under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1877. It is also notified that the Right Hon. the Secretary of State has been pleased to appoint H. Thwaites, Esq., to be registrar of the Supreme Court of the island of Ceylon, with effect from January 1 last. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise M. Saint-Etienne Fajou (pending reference to her Majesty's Government) as Vice-Consul at Galle for France during the absence of M. Ruinat from the colony, and to appoint him a justice of the peace for the island.—*Gazette*.

THE *Ceylon Times* understands that it is the intention of Mr. Justice Clarence to proceed to Europe in February next on three months' leave, Mr. Justice Dias taking up the acting appointment which he now holds for Mr. Stewart. Mr. Cayley goes home on eighteen months' leave of absence.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—It is now generally understood that the Secretary of State has offered the appointment of Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon to Mr. Charles Bruce, rector of the Royal College, Mauritius, which office he has filled since 1868. Mr. Bruce was formerly assistant librarian British Museum, and professor of Sanscrit at King's College, author of various pamphlets on classical subjects, and has published works on the Indian Veda.—*Ceylon Times*.

POSTAL REVENUE.—The report of the Postmaster-General

for 1877 states, instead of a steady increase in the value of stamps sold and in postal collections, the receipts under these two items show a falling off on the previous year's revenue of 2,699 rupees and 75½ cents. The payments to the treasurer on account of money orders, parcel post, moneys, &c., bring up the total receipts of the year to 259,376 rupees and 69 cents., which amount exceeds the previous year's revenue by the small sum of 167 rupees and 24½ cents.—*Ceylon Times*.

THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.—The administration report for the North Western Province for 1877 is certainly more encouraging than very many that have gone before, and we learn from it that good work is being done in regard to irrigation. The revenue for the year was 1,066,159 rupees and 39 cents, which was the largest on record, being an increase over that for 1876 of 33,548 rupees due to Puttalam district, the revenue of which was 761,339 rupees and 23½ cents, with an increase of 86,073 rupees and 79½ cents, there being in Seven Korales a decrease of 52,525 rupees and 79 cents. The chief decrease was under "Land Sales," which realised only 18,668 rupees and 68 cents, against, in 1876, 106,075 rupees and 81 cents, which had been exceptionally swollen by unusual competition for some large blocks of land brought forward for sale in that year.—*Ceylon Times*.

FREEMASONRY.—Freemasonry is making rapid strides in Ceylon, and the island can now boast of a Provincial Grand Lodge, of which Captain Gorman is the Right Worshipful Provincial Grand Master, and Mr. John Maitland his deputy. The other Provincial Grand officers are exclusively past masters of lodges in the island. On the 10th ult. the Sailors' Home was formally dedicated to the purposes of Freemasonry, with the usual impressive ceremony, the Provincial Grand Lodge officers being present. The home will in future be used as a masonic hall.—*Ceylon Times*.

NEW ICE COMPANY.—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Colombo Ice Company (Limited), held on October 6, the following resolution brought forward by the directors was referred to a committee:—"That the following arrangements made by the directors to sell the property, business, and goodwill of this company to a new company to be formed for the purpose of buying up the property, business, and goodwill of the Colombo Ice Company (Limited) and the Ceylon General Ice Company (Limited) is approved and confirmed, viz., that the Colombo Ice Company (Limited) is to receive 7 per cent. per annum on an assumed capital of Rs. 75,000, and that the balance of profits exceeding 7 per cent. per annum, viz., all profits over Rs. 5,250, be equally divided between the two companies."

## MAILS TO INDIA, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

Via Southampton, on Thursday, November 14.

Via Brindisi, on Friday, November 15.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

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## TO CEYLON.

### LETTERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.

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### NEWSPAPERS.

Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.

Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.

### BOOK PATTERNS, &c.

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The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but, in all cases where the postage is not fully prepaid, the letter will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency in postage.

In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lb. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length and twelve inches in width or depth.

Captain W. Loch has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Mayo College, Ajmere, during the absence of Major St. John, R.E.

Colonel Colley, the Private Secretary of the Viceroy, is suffering seriously from bad eyes, the result of overwork.

Colonel W. T. Chitty, Controller of Military Accounts, purposes proceeding to England. His successor, Colonel Touch, is coming from Calcutta.

We understand that the Bombay Medical Stores Department has received instructions from Government to prepare stores despatch to Karachi for the troops proceeding to Quetta.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

*Allen's Indian Mail* is published on the arrival of each Overland Mail. To ensure punctuality in the delivery of the Paper, Subscriptions, as below (which are payable in advance), should be sent to Messrs. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., London.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

## CHINA AND RUSSIA.

THE attention directed to the Afghan crisis has hitherto caused but little heed to be paid to the political possibilities in other portions of Central Asia. The British public up to the last week or two has not looked beyond our own North Western Frontier, save so far as concerns the secret advice and possible aid from Russian Turkestan, on which the Ameer confessedly relies. It is hardly worth while to discuss the amount of "aiding and abetting" to be laid to the charge of Russia. The most recent telegram, which informs us that some thousands of Russian officers and soldiers have volunteered for Cabul, may be true to a certain extent. What is of much more concern to us, if we are wise enough to take advantage of it, is the altered relations between the Chinese in Eastern Turkestan and their Russian neighbours. It has gradually become evident that there is a very bitter quarrel on foot, which may break out into actual war. We are told that China demands—not sues for, but with strong insistence demands—the retrocession of certain territory occupied by the Russians as a sort of temporary police, under promise of restoration. Just as the retrocession of Bessarabia was insisted on, so is that of Kuldja or Ili, the former seat of Government, whence the Viceroy sent from Peking ruled Chinese Turkestan. The resolute determination evinced by the Chinese to regain their territory seems at first sight incredible. The prevalent idea in the minds of most has been that the existing friendship between the Chinese and the Russians was a continual source of danger to British interests. As a rule, this was only taken into consideration as affecting the commercial relations of China and England. As for the possible importance of Chinese friendship or enmity, as from a political point of view, it has been as much overlooked as the geographical fact that she is a great Asiatic Power whose borders nearly approach our own. The successful rebellion which for a time swept away Chinese authority in Kashgaria may be held partly responsible for this

erroneous notion. The restoration of that authority, and the consequent demand for the retrocession of Kuldja, has forcibly reminded us of the true position that China holds in Central Asia. Simultaneously with the successful revolt of Yakoob Beg in Eastern Turkestan the authority of the Chinese in Ili or Kuldja, beyond the Thian Shan, was overthrown. A hundred years after the conquest of the province the Viceroy of Ili, sooner than surrender to the rebels, destroyed himself and many others, both friends and foes, by firing a mine of gunpowder prepared beneath his yamen. Abul Oghlan, who became nominal ruler in 1866, showed himself hostile to Russia, refusing to ratify the treaty of commerce executed at Kuldja between China and Russia in 1851. As he further permitted marauders to enter the Russian territories, the authorities of Naryn and Vernoe proceeded in 1871 to annex his dominions. Dzungaria was "annexed in perpetuity" and converted into the sub-governorship of Priilinsk, with admittedly good results in the way of material improvement; so good that the Russians are said to have demanded two millions as compensation for what an Irish tenant would call "unexhausted improvements." Although the terms of the proclamation, as quoted above, declared Ili to be annexed in perpetuity, yet the Russian Minister at Peking formally acknowledged it to be Chinese territory, and solemnly promised, in the name of the Czar, to restore it to his Imperial brother so soon as the latter should be able to maintain tranquillity therein. The fulfilment of this promise is now demanded by China, and her commander-in-chief has mustered some 50,000 men, equipped with Berdan rifles, and backed by Armstrong guns, by way of actual demonstration of his power to maintain the tranquillity of the country. The retrocession so urgently demanded by China is declared by the Russian Press to be impossible. There must be no retrograde movement in Central Asia. We hear of embassies projected or despatched; of various excuses and evasions on the part of the Russian authorities. Tso Tsung Tang reiterates his demand, and hurries up his reinforcements. Day by day the breach widens; the antagonism of Chinese and Russian interests develops itself; China, once awakened from its dream of Russian truth and friendship, will open its eyes to see other points of contact and conflict. The Mantchu pride and valour will risk a war sooner than recede. Thus, instead of massing troops for the conquest of Balkh, or the reinforcement of the Ameer, the Governor of Turkestan may find himself menaced at Tashkant; and this surely affords us an opportunity of demonstrating that we also can avail ourselves of the frontier difficulties of our rival, and create a diversion which will seriously embarrass him by co-operating with the Chinese, or at least endeavouring to enter into closer bonds of alliance with the third great Power of Central Asia.

There can be little doubt in the mind of any one who takes a calm retrospect of our policy during the last ten years that it has by no means conduced to co-operation on the part of the Peking Government. It would seem as if we had forgotten that the Emperor of China, with whom we had concluded treaties of amity, albeit obtained at the cost of a series of wars, held sway over countries conterminous with India. One clause of our treaty prohibited English travellers or traders from

exercising their rights of travel or traffic in rebellious provinces. In apparent unconsciousness of this, we sent a mission to Yunnan, then in the possession of the rebel Panthay Emperor of Tali-fu, and we bullied the King of Burma, a tributary of the Chinese Empire, for not heartily abetting us in the scheme of opening up Chinese trade routes by the help of Chinese rebels. It is notorious that on the one hand the unlucky Mahomedans of Yunnan were buoyed up by the vain hope of British aid, while on the other the slow but sure vengeance of Pekin was quickened in its movements by the apprehension of such a possibility. But this was of little consequence compared with the masterpiece of diplomatic blundering, called the treaty between England and Kashgar, entered into in 1874.

It will be almost incredible to future readers of our Asiatic history that England, as it were, held out the right hand of friendship to the Emperor of China, and with the left ratified a treaty acknowledging "His Highness the Ameer of Kasghar and Yarkand, his heirs and successors," as the rightful owners of the Chinese province which Yakoob Beg had won by rebellion and massacre. The heirs and successors have fled or surrendered, and the Chinese authority is reinstated over Eastern Turkestan, supported by well-armed and well-disciplined forces of victorious veterans. It may well be that the task of convincing the Court of Pekin of our readiness to support it against the common enemy in Central Asia will be a hard one. It is, however, plain that we can need no extension of territory which can diminish the Chinese Empire by one square mile, while the ever-advancing tide of Russian dominion is not likely to be stayed by the Thian Shan range or any other physical barrier. There is a strong party in China which inclines to our side, although the lingering strength of the old obstructive or exclusive Mandarins is by no means broken. Had it not been for the paralysing influence of the famine we should ere now have witnessed an increased development of Chinese resources under the auspices of English engineers. The very famine itself has given an opportunity for the cultivation of feelings of gratitude to the foreigners who helped the starving thousands. We have still to overcome the jealous suspicion of our desire for conquest which hermetically closes the frontier of Thibet. An opportunity is offered for repairing the blunders of the past; for showing a readiness to establish a solid and sincere pact of mutual benefit. It must be the true object of English statesmen to define the barriers of the three Great Powers in Central Asia, and thus secure peace and prosperity within our borders. Are we to leave China to be forced or cajoled into an injurious alliance or an uncertain conflict with Russia, or are we to seize the opportunity of consolidating an alliance with her? Such an alliance must give the two allied Powers that preponderance in the politics of Central Asia which may prevent the appearance even of the indistinct "shadow on the hill-sides" of Afghanistan. The Russian journals, with scarce an exception, have taken care to undeceive us as to the real meaning of the intermeddling of the agents of the Court of St. Petersburg in the councils of the Ameer. The jubilant denunciation of our interference with the progress of Holy Russia in Central Asia at least deserves to be converted into "truth" for the future. We are not advocating offence or attack, but

if, for purposes of her own, Russia instigates hostilities on our side of the Hindu Koh, it will serve as a counterpoise if she is brought to find herself vulnerable beyond the passes of the Thian Shan. The very possibility of diplomatic reprisals may make her hesitate; the certainty, once assured, must make her pause.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 12.)

**BROMLEY-M'KENZIE**—The following transfers are made in the interests of the public service, from the 28th November, 1878:—Mr. W. B. Bromley, executive engineer, Chakrata division, Military Works, to the Bareilly Division Military Works. Mr. P. M'Kenzie, assistant engineer, Bareilly Division, Military Works, to the Chakrata Division, Military Works.

**DAWSON**—The leave granted to Col. J. Dawson, officiating superintendent engineer, Oudh Command, is hereby cancelled at Col. Dawson's request.

**DE BRATH, S.**, assistant engineer 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, having reported his return from the three months' language leave granted him, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Kotree Division.

**DOBBS, Mr. E.**, sub-assistant conservator of forests and officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade with effect from Sept. 24, 1878.

**DRUMMOND**—Mr. J. S. Drummond is permitted to resign her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

**FREEMAN, Mr. W. H.**, is appointed assistant traffic superintendent in Class IV. of the Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and posted to the West-rn system of State Railways.

**HUTCHINS**—The appointment of Mr. D. E. Hutchins to officiate in the 1st grade of assistant conservators, with effect from June 6, 1878, published in Notification No. 673 F, dated the 9th July last, will have effect from Feb. 18, 1878.

**HEWSON, Mr. F. T., C.S.**, assistant commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as political assistant 3rd class, and is posted Rajputana as assistant to the agent to the Governor-General from the date of assuming charge.

**JARRETT-SMYTHIES**—Major H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade, in Mysore, and Mr. A. Smythies, officiating assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, are transferred to the N.W. Provinces for employment in the forest school circle.

**JENNER, Capt. S. W., R.E.**, executive engineer 4th grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred temporarily to the Central Provinces.

**KEYS**—Pending the arrival of Major Burlton, Lieut.-Col. C. F. Keys, assistant cantonment magistrate, Mhow, is appointed to the charge of the office of cantonment magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, from Sept. 23, 1878.

**MACIVOR, Lieut. I.**, officiating political assistant 3rd class, is posted to Indore as assistant to the agent to the Governor General for Central India from the date of assuming charge.

**MASTERS**—Order issued by the commandant, Central India Horse, dated Sept. 6, consequent on the departure of Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain to join the Cabul mission: 2nd Regiment—Lieut. A. Masters, adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, from Aug. 25.

**MORRIS, Lieut. J. G.**, attached to the Bengal Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as squadron officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, from the date of assuming charge.

**MUIR**—The services of Lieut. A. M. Muir, officiating political assistant 3rd class, and assistant agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, are replaced at the disposal of the military department from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

**NICHOLETTES-HARE**—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major F. W. Grant, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, the following changes are made in the Berar commission from Aug. 22, 1878:—Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class; Mr. R. D. Hare, assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

**PRICE, Captain R. L.**, assistant superintendent in the Mysore revenue survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade, from Aug. 25 last.

**RIBBENTROP, Mr. B.**, officiating additional conservator of forests of the 4th class in British Burma, is confirmed in his appointment from July 4, 1878.

**SEATON-RIBBENTROP**—The designations of the two conservators in British Burma will be as follows:—Major W. J. Seaton, conservator of forests, Tenasserim Circle; Mr. B. Ribbentrop, conservator of forests, Pegu Circle.

**SHAW**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P.

D. Shaw, barrister-at-law, to be a justice of the peace within the State of Travancore.

STIVEN—Subject to the confirmation of H.M.'s Government, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Stiven as acting consul for the German Empire at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Maude.

TUPPER, Mr. C. L., C.S., under secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as under secretary to the Government of India in the department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce, during the employment of Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.S., on special duty from the 10th ult.

YOUNG, Mr. H. G., assistant revenue surveyor of the 3rd grade, is appointed to the forest department, and will officiate as a sub-assistant conservator of forests from the 1st inst. Mr. Young is posted to the forest survey branch.

#### MEDICAL.

BRANDER—CHATTERJEE.—The service of Surgeons E. S. Brander, M.B., and F.C. Chatterjee are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 12.)

SPARLING.—Punjab Frontier Force—5th Punjab Infantry—Lieut. J. P. Sparling, 67th Foot, officiating wing officer, on probation, 8th N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

THUILLIER.—Lieut. D'A. W. Thuillier, Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as adjutant of H.E. the Governor's Body Guard during the absence of Lieut. C. W. Muir.

#### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 16.)

Mr. J. C. Price, officiating magistrate and collector of Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of magistrates and collectors, from the date on which he made over charge of his settlement duties at Midnapore.

Mr. L. B. B. King, district and sessions judge, is posted to Dinagore.

Mr. L. C. Abbott is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in Patna from the date on which he is relieved of his acting appointment as magistrate and collector of that district, Patna. Mr. L. C. Abbott, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, is transferred to Darjiling.

Mr. R. C. McKennie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the Dacca division on the 23rd Sept., 1878.

Mr. T. Beatty, executive engineer (temporary rank), 4th grade, attached to the Nuddea Rivers division, is permanently appointed to that grade from the 25th Nov., 1877.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. T. Mitchell, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is granted privilege leave for two months, from Oct. 5. Mr. F. H. Landon, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), is granted privilege leave for two months in extension of the privilege leave for one month granted to him. Mr. H. B. Molesworth, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is granted three months' privilege leave from Aug. 6. Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Patna, is allowed leave for one and a-half months from Oct. 15. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, C.S., has been allowed ten months' extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. Mr. F. A. Millate, officiating settlement officer, Fyzabad, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year from Nov. 1.

#### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Mr. F. E. Coles, assistant district superintendent of police, on Madras famine duty, whose services have been replaced by the Madras Government at the disposal of the chief commissioner, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Mandla.

Mr. J. Hurst, inspector of police and officiating district superintendent, Mandla, on being relieved by Mr. Coles, will revert to his substantive appointment of inspector.

Major T. W. Hogg, officiating judge, small cause court, Jabulpore, is appointed to officiate temporarily as cantonment magistrate of Jabulpore, in addition to his other duties.

The following transfers of district superintendents of police have been ordered:—Mr. R. H. Hamilton, from the Betul to the Hoshangabad district; Mr. F. A. Naylor from the Hoshangabad to the Betul district; and Mr. W. A. Netham, assistant commissioner, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sambalpur district.

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Mr. A. G. Mayne to officiate as an assistant district superintendent of police and to be posted to the Agra district from Aug. 12, 1878.

Surg.-Major E. R. Gardner, officiating civil surgeon Shahjehanpur, to be a civil surgeon, 2nd class (grade station Bijoor), vice Surgeon A. Wood, deceased, but to remain at Shahjehanpur till further orders.

Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. A. Sells.

Mr. T. J. Quin, officiating cantonment magistrate, 1st class, Allahabad, to be confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. J. Deas, a sistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class, but to continue to officiate as deputy commissioner of Jhansi.

Mr. R. Wall, officiating district and sessions judge, Ghazipur, on being relieved by Mr. J. W. Power, to revert to his substantive appointment of magistrate and collector, Benares.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, executive engineer, is transferred temporarily from the 4th to the 2nd circle of irrigation works, and is posted to the mat Branch extension division.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 12.)

Mr. W. C. Fasson, officiating assistant-superintendent of police, 24-Pergunnahs, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is posted to the district of Sylhet from 8th inst.

Mr. G. W. Place, C.S., assistant commissioner, Cachar, is appointed, under the provisions of Act II. of 1869, to be a justice of the peace within the territories under the jurisdiction of the Chief Commissioner of Assam from 10th inst.

Mr. G. Godfrey, C.S., assistant commissioner 2nd grade, Jorhat, Sibsagar, is on public grounds transferred to Golaghat, and is placed in charge of that sub-division.

Mr. R. T. Greer, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, Kamrup, is on public grounds transferred temporarily to the district of Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and is placed on special duty at Shillong.

Captain E. N. D. La Touche, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, is on public grounds transferred to the district of Sibsagar, and is placed in charge of the sub-division of Jorhat.

On return from furlough, Mr. K. Lea, extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, is posted to the headquarters station of the district of Nowgong.

#### BURMA.

(Rangoon Gazette.)

BARCLAY—Mr. P. D. Barclay, officiating traffic superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months from Sept. 30.

BROWN—PLANT—Mr. A. O. Brown, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, received charge of the Prome district from Major W. C. Plant, deputy commissioner, 1st grade, on the afternoon of Sept. 9.

GILBERT—BARCLAY—Pending the approval of the Government of India, Mr. E. L. Gilbert, executive engineer, 2nd grade, railway branch, temporarily attached to the office of the chief engineer and secretary to the chief commissioner, British Burmah, is appointed to officiate temporarily as traffic superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr. Barclay, or until further orders.

GOWER—BROWN—Major C. H. A. Gower, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th grade, received charge of the Shwe-gyeen district from Mr. A. O. Brown, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, on the forenoon of Aug. 29.

REES—Sept. 25.—The following temporary promotion is made in the engineer establishment P.W.D., provincial branch, from March 2, vice Mr. J. J. Jones, assistant engineer, 1st grade, on furlough:—From assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to temporary assistant engineer, 1st grade, Mr. J. C. Kees, Tharrawaddy division.

TYNDALL—ENGLEDUE—Mr. H. Tyndall, executive engineer, 4th grade, made over, and Capt. W. J. Engledue, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, received charge of the 2nd division Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, Sept. 19.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 15.)

BRIGGS—The services of Major G. Briggs, canonment magis'trate, St. Thomas Mount and Pallavaram, are permanently placed at the disposal of the military department from the date of Lieut. Col. Hands proceeding on furlough.

GLENNY—Mr. W. H., to act as district judge of North Tanjore during the absence of Mr. F. R. H. Sharp on leave.

POWER—Mr. G. F. T., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Nellore, appointed to be magistrate of 1st class.

TREND—The Rev. J. B., has been permitted by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India to return to duty on the Madras ecclesiastical establishment.

WOODROFFE—Mr. F. H., district judge of Godavari, to act as district judge, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Reid on furlough.

#### MEDICAL.

To be surgeon majors, having completed twelve years' service:—Surgeon D. F. Bateman from 29th July, 1878; Surgeons E. F. Brockman, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L., J. F. Sargent, H. Hyde, J. W. Strong, from Oct. 1, 1878.

#### BY THE ACTING COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 16.)

DIXON, Lieut. Colonel E. G., wing commander, 8th N.I., to officiate 2nd in command 8th N.I.

GODSON, Major J., from officiating wing commander 4th N.I., to wing commander.

HAILES, Colonel C. M., 2nd in command, 8th N.I., to officiating commandant 5th N.I.

HIGHT, Colonel C. (Europe), from commandant, 41st N.I., to commandant 8th N.I.

HODDING, Lieut. Colonel G. C., from wing commander and officiating 2nd in command, 4th N.I., to 2nd in command 4th N.I.

WETHERALL, Colonel P. J. P., from 2nd in command, 4th N.I., officiating commandant 41st N.I., to commandant 41st N.I.

#### MEDICAL.

ALLISON—Surgeon H. Allison, from attached 6th Regiment N.I. to 25th Regiment N.I.

**ANDERSON**—Surgeon J. Anderson, M.B., A.M.D., on arrival from England, to D. D. Royal Artillery, Trichinopoly.  
**CONNOLLY**—Surgeon P. Connolly will proceed to England 30th October, 1878.  
**HINDE**—Surgeon-Major B. Hinde, M.D., will proceed to England 30th October, 1878.  
**MULRENNAN**—Surgeon J. Mulrenan, M.D., A.M.D. on arrival from England to D. D. 1-21st Fusiliers, Secunderabad.  
**ROGERS**—Surgeon T. K. Rogers, M.R., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.L. and M.R.C.S., to attached 6th Regiment N.I.  
**ROGERS-HARRISON**—Surgeon A. N. Rogers-Harrison, from 25th Regiment N.I. to 29th Regiment N.I.  
**WARDER**—Surgeon K. Warder from attached 8th Regiment to Presidency Division.  
**WHITE**—Surgeon H. B. White, A.M.D., from general duty, Hyderabad Circle, to D.D. Royal Artillery, Bangalore.  
**DE WILTON**—Surgeon-Major G. de Wilton, M.D., from 29th Regiment N.I., to Presidency Division.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The following promotions are ordered from March 1, 1878:—Lieut. D. M'Neil Campbell, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (on furlough), to be executive engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary; Mr. J. Hannan, executive engineer, 4th grade, to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; Lieut. A. W. Smart, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. C. C. Rawson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. A. R. F. Dorward, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. A. E. Dobson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; and Mr. C. Vincent, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Mr. F. R. H. Sharp, district sessions judge of North Tanjore, leave on urgent private affairs for six months. Major A. Balmer, acting commissioner of police, Madras, furlough for three months. Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., assistant engineer 1st grade, privilege leave for one month, from Sept. 21, 1878. Privilege leave of absence is granted to Col. T. I. M. Hog, R.A., commissary of ordnance, in charge, Arsenal Madras, for sixty days, from October 7, 1878. Col. W. D. O'Kerrich, R.A., superintendent gun carriage factory, Madras, privilege leave for fifteen days, from October 15, 1878, in extension of the leave granted him in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Sept. 3, 1878. Surgeon Major C. Cooper, M.D., F.R.C.S., principal medical storekeeper, Madras, privilege leave for six days, from Oct. 24, or from date of departure. Surgeon Major W. H. Roberts, civil surgeon, Calicut, is granted subsidiary leave from the 17th to the 23rd June, 1878, on return from furlough.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Staff Corps—Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, commissioner of Arakan, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years. Major S. E. Atkinson, wing officer, 5th Regiment N.I., from Sept. 26, or date of departure; Bombay medical certificate, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. A. G. H. Hayne, wing officer, 15th Regiment N.I., from Oct. 3, or date of departure, for three months; Cooenoor, private affairs, under the Furlough and Leave Regulations of 1875. Commissariat Department—Sub Conductor E. Echlin is allowed leave of absence up to March 31, 1879, to visit Bangalore, on medical certificate. 1-16th Foot—Capt. G. Vernon to Europe, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board by first available troopship from Bombay; unfit to do duty with troops. General List—Capt. S. W. McIvor, wing officer, 6th Regiment N.I., from Oct. 1, or date of departure; Bombay sick certificate, to appear before a medical board. Subordinate Medical Department—2nd class Apothecary John Norman is granted six months' leave on sick certificate, from Oct. 7, or date of departure; to proceed to Bangalore, under the Regulations of 1868. 1st class Assistant Apothecary B. B. Allan is granted six months' leave, on sick certificate, from Oct. 9, or date of departure; to proceed to sea. Under the Regulation of 1868.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT. BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

**BAPU PURSHOTAM**—PORTEOUS.—Mr. Bapu Purshotam delivered over and Mr. W. Porteous received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and first-class magistrate, Kaira, on the 9th Oct., 1878.  
**BIDDULPH**, Mr. C. E., probationary assistant settlement officer in Sind, left the settlement department on the 26th ult. to join his new appointment of acting superintendent deputy collector in Sind.  
**CUMINE**—EBDEN.—Mr. A. Cumine, magistrate F.C. Tanna, delivered over charge of the office of the railway magistrate, Bandora, to Mr. E. I. Elden on the 16th July, 1878.  
**DRUITT**, Mr. G., received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge at Ahmedabad on 24th Sept., 1878.  
**FORBES**, Mr. H. D. E., assistant superintendent, Guzerat Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of assistant superintendent, from May 26.  
**FULLER**—POTTINGER—Lieut. C. F. Fuller, R.E., and Mr. J. C. Pottinger, C.E., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the executive engineer for irrigation, Guzerat, on Sept. 30, 1878.  
**KARKARAY**—HATHORNTHWAITHE—Messrs. G. V. Karkaray and J. T. Hathornthwaite respectively delivered over and received charge of the professorship of mathematics in the Elphinstone College on the 3rd inst.  
**MARTIN**—His Excellency the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased

to appoint the Rev. J. Martin to be a member of the Sewree Burial Board in lieu of the Very Rev. N. Pagani.

**MORRISON**, Rev. J. D., M.A., is appointed to officiate as chaplain of the Church of Scotland at Mhow.

**NORMAN**, Mr. G., is permitted to retire from H.M.'s covenanted civil service on the Bombay establishment from Dec. 31, 1878. Mr. Norman is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days from Dec. 11, 1878.

**NUGENT**, Mr. J., resumed charge of the office of under secretary to Government in the political, judicial, and educational departments, and of secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations, on the 10th inst.

**OLIVER**, Lieut. H. D., R.E., acted as executive engineer, Kaladgi, from the 13th to the 18th Dec., 1877.

**PAYNE**—FITZGERALD—Capt. C. D. Payne delivered over, and Mr. V. S. Fitzgerald received charge of, the office of the assistant political agent, Janjir, on Oct. 7, 1878.

**PEDDER**—H.E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G. Pedder to act as commissioner of customs, opium, and abkari, and reporter general of external commerce, during the absence of Mr. C. B. Pritchard on privilege leave. Mr. Pedder will continue to perform his special duties in connection with the licence tax.

**PORTEOUS**—SHEPPARD—Mr. W. Porteous delivered over, and Mr. G. F. Sheppard received charge of, the office of the collector and district magistrate of Kaira, on Oct. 9, 1878.

**ROBINSON**, Lieut. W. W., R.E., has passed an examination in the Marathi language according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Code.

**WATT**—CROWE—Messrs. A. C. Watt and W. H. Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of judge and sessions judge of Ratnagiri on the 29th ult.

**WHITE**, Mr. W. H., P.W.D., received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Kaladgi, from Mr. R. G. Oka, on Sept. 24, 1878.

**YOUNG**, Mr. A. P., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha country, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of assistant superintendents, from Dec. 29, 1877.

#### MEDICAL.

**MACKENZIE**—M'CONAGHY.—Surgeon Major M. M. Mackenzie and Surgeon W. M'Conaghy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of superintendent and deputy collector, Mahableshwar, on the 1st inst.

**M'CONAGHY**—DAY.—Surgeon W. M. M'Conaghy delivered over and Surgeon Major H. Day received charge of the duties of the superintendent of Matheran on the 1st October, 1878.

**ROGERS**, Surgeon J. G., Army Medical Department, is brought on the strength of the British troops in this command from the 3rd October, 1878, the date of his arrival in Bombay, for duty in exchange with Surgeon W. S. Pratt.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

**CURRIE**—Nusserabad brigade order confirmed dated Oct. 1, 1878, directing Major A. P. Currie, 3rd L. C., to perform the duties of brigade major, in addition to his own, as a temporary measure, vice Major Stock, proceeding on furlough.

**DU JARDIN**—Belgaum district order confirmed dated Sept. 27, 1878, directing Major B. S. Du Jardin, 27th Foot, to perform the duties of deputy assistant adjutant general for musketry, 3rd circle, in addition to his own, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieut. Col. Gillespie.

**MELLIS**, Capt. H., is attached temporarily to the quartermaster general's department as a deputy assistant quartermaster general.

**MOORES**—Extract from district orders by Brigadier General C. T. Atchison, C.B., commanding the Bombay district confirmed, dated Oct. 4, 1878:—"The services of Lieutenant Moors, staff officer, Colaba Depot, are placed at the disposal of the Commissary General, Lieutenant Moors to report himself to that officer as soon as possible."

**SETON**, Major W. S., 4th Regiment N.I., performed the duties of fort adjutant, Asseergarh, in addition to his own, from Feb. 5 to Oct. 9, 1878.

**THOMAS**, Captain H.E.P., 2-15th Foot, to be deputy assistant adjt. gen. for musketry vice Lieut. Col. Gillespie, appointed assistant general for musketry.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Oct. 18.)

**GAVIN**—2nd Sind Horse—Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, 15th Hussars, a candidate from the Staff Corps, to officiate as squadron officer on probation.

**WARRE**—Lieut. Gen. H. J. Warre having assumed the command of the Bombay army on Oct. 9, 1878, is pleased to make the following appointments on his H.E.'s personal staff:—Lieut. Col. W. C. Justice, to be military secretary (provisionally); Capt. A. Spencer, 56th Foot, A.D.C.; Lieut. C. T. Barrow, 26th Foot, A.D.C.; Capt. A. Spencer will also perform the duties of interpreter.

**HARRISON**—4th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 5, directing Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his own duties.

**HARRISON**—Satara station order confirmed, dated Oct. 7, appointing Lieut. D. C. W. Harrison, 4th N.I., station staff officer.

**NOON**—2-11th Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 9, appointing Lieut. W. P. Noon to act as assistant instructor of musketry from Oct. 1.

**SARTORIUS**—29th N.I.—Major G. J. Sartorius, civil engineer, to officiate as wing officer from the date on which he is relieved of the duties of wing commander.

**THATCHER**—20th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 8, directing Lieut. Thatcher, quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant in



addition to his own duties, no other officer being available, vice Capt. Hore appointed officiating brigade major, Nussereabad.  
**WOOD—PRICE—TANDY**—Officers directed to join the class of garrison instruction formed at Puna on Nov. 1:—2-15th Foot, 2nd Lieut. H. St. C. Wood; 33rd Foot, 2nd Lieut. E. C. H. Price; 8th N.I., Capt. H. S. Tandy.

**CIVIL FURLONGHS.**—Mr. C. B. Pritchard, acting commissioner of customs, opium, and akbari, allowed privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 14. Mr. F. W. Marriott, assistant superintendent revenue survey, Southern Maratha country, allowed an extension of 1-ave for three months, on sick certificate. Mr. H. Scannell, superintendent of police, Surat, allowed ten days' privilege leave from such date during October of which he may avail himself.

**MILITARY FURLONGHS.**—Capt. C. A. Owen, cavalry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for two months on urgent private affairs. Major W. S. Seon, Staff Corps, wing commander, 4th Regiment N.I., is allowed furlough in Europe for two years, from date of departure in November next, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. S. W. M'Ever, 6th Regiment Madras N.I., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Royal Artillery—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. S. de N. Lues (2nd Brigade) from date of embarkation to England, overland, to appear before a medical board. 2-11th Foot—Lieut. A. E. Peters, to Bombay and thence to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. 48th Foot—Sub Lieut. S. J. M. Jopp, direct probationer for the S.C. to England, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. 6th N.I.—Lieut. Colonel J. J. Elder to remain at the Neilgherry Hills from 8th to 31st Oct., 1878, in extension, on medical certificate. 26th N.I.—Capt. C. J. A. Yates, Mahabeshwar, for thirty days from date of departure, on medical certificate. A.M.D.—Surgeon Major R. O. Haydon to England, *via* Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon J. G. Rogers, from 1st to 3rd Oct., 1878, on private affairs. I.M.D.—Surgeon A. Sargent, to Balacherry, for thirty days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

**GAZETTED GENERAL ORDERS.**—By the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army.—**STAFF OFFICERS—DEPOTS.**—It is notified for general information that officers of the British army, holding the appointments of commandant or of station staff at hill depots, will not be seconded under the operation of Article 62 (c) of the Royal Warrant of August 13, 1877, as amended by clause 53, Army Circulars of 1878.—**LEAVE.**—The following additions are made to section 12, Bombay Army Regulations, Bengal G.O. 346 of 1878, and will be inserted after par. 57:—Accumulation of Privilege Leave: Par. 57a.—Officers in military employ are allowed to accumulate privilege leave to the extent of ninety days after thirty-three months' duty, on the conditions that no additional expenditure is thereby incurred, either directly or indirectly, to the State, and that they make satisfactory arrangements for the performance of their duties during their absence. Par. 57b.—Accumulated leave will be granted to divisional, district, brigade, and station staff, and to medical and regimental officers, by general officers commanding divisions and districts, with the approval of the heads of their departments, and of commanding officers; the applicant furnishing a certificate, signed by himself and by his commanding officer, or by the head of his department, to the effect that he has not taken any privilege leave during the preceding thirty-three months; but no furlough, or leave out of India, can be counted as part of the fixed thirty-three months. The grant of this leave to general and departmental staff officers, will be made by heads of departments. Par. 57c.—Officers availing themselves of accumulated privilege leave are not required to report themselves at the India Office, and must make their own arrangements for paying their travelling expenses and receiving their pay during their leave, as no advances will be accorded.

## WAR OFFICE.

Nov. 5, 1878.

**Brigade Depot.**—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Thomas Francis Lloyd, from half-pay, late 98th Foot, to be lieut. colonel, vice Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edward Burgoyne Cureton, about to be promoted major general.

**Staff.**—Lieut. Colonel Thomas Elliot Hughes Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be assistant adjutant general of the Royal Artillery, at headquarters, vice Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Tud Brown, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, retired upon a pension.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—E. R. Henry (Cov.).

*Madras Estab.*—G. R. Leggett (Uncov.).

MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Captain J. O. Butler, invalid establishment; Col. R. D. Ardagh, s.c.; Lieut. Col. B. Sladen, s.c.; Deputy Surgeon-General W. J. Van Someren, M.D.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—G. G. Dey (Cov.), 9 months; R. D. Falkiner (Uncov.), 9 months; A. J. W. Paezold (Uncov.), s.c., 6 months; E. E. Oliver (Uncov.), 2 months.

*Madras Estab.*—A. H. T. Martindale, s.c., 3 months; W. M'Quhae, s.c., 6 months; R. Davidson, c.s.i., s.c., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—H. M. Birdwood (Cov.), 1 month.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. W. Q. Pogson, Inf., 6 months; Captain C. E. Salkeld, s.c., 5 months; Captain G. W. Willock, Cav., 6 months; Major H. G. Waterfield, s.c., 2 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Surgeon Major A. Porter, 5 months; Col. C. J. Richards, Inf., 1 month.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. W. Philipps (Uncov.); W. P. Richardson (Uncov.); R. Scott, (Cov.); C. R. Lindsay (Cov.); F. B. Henslowe (Uncov.); R. Winder (Uncov.); J. S. Hannagan (Uncov.); J. M. E. Gouldsbury (Uncov.); W. Watson (Uncov.); R. F. Rampini (Cov.).  
*Bombay Estab.*—C. B. Izon, H. E. Jacob.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. A. F. Cotton, s.c.; Col. W. E. Marshall, s.c.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. M. K. Browne, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major F. J. Smith, R.E.; Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, s.c.; Major G. R. Goodfellow, s.c.

### CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE INDIAN SERVICES, &c., REPORTED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

**BENGAL.**—Major-General Delamain, retired list, Royal Bengal Artillery, at Brighton, Oct. 19. Col. (Major-General) S. F. Graham, Staff Corps, at Mooltan, lately.

**BOMBAY.**—Major L. C. De L. Daniell, Bombay Civil Service (4th Sikh Infantry), at Dehra Ismail Khan, Sept. 20. Capt. E. A. Pemberton, at Kandwa, Central Provinces, deputy commissioner. (Shot by Mussulman fanatic, Oct. 8.)

**MADRAS.**—Col. J. H. Warden, 8th Madras N.I., at Seetabuldee, Sept. 27. Capt. W. Frederick Crohan, 6th Bengal N.I., at Simla, Sept. 13. Capt. Hugh Alexander Kennedy, late Forfar and Kincardine Militia, and lieut., retired list, Madras Army, at Ailsa House, Reading, Oct. 22.

**H.M.'s FORCES.**—Lieut. John Beat, R.A., at Mainpuri, North-West Provinces, Sept. 21, in his twenty-fifth year. Lieut. W. E. Stokes 14th (King's) Hussars, at Madras, Sept. 27.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 14.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**—Mrs. Maclean and child, Mr. H. Mosley, Miss Mosley, Mrs. B. Smith, Lady Hill, Mr. S. Apar, Miss Scott, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Gaye, Dr. W. Holman, Mr. G. A. Mather.

**FOR BRINDISI.**—Mr. Marchetti, Hon.—and Mrs. Birch.

**FOR MADRAS.**—Col. and Mrs. Richards and two children, Mr. M. Stephenson, Mr. L. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Venide, Col. G. W. Cox, Mr. Larmine, Mr. Cockerell.

**FOR VENICE.**—Mr. and Mrs. Keith.

**FOR BRINDISI.**—Mr. F. S. Otter.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Hilson, Miss A. Keene, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mr. Forsyth. From Venice: Mr. Goodall and child, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mrs. C. A. Moore, Mr. Cheetham, Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Macnaghten, Mr. R. Fringle, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. A. Ross.

**FOR MELBOURNE.**—Dr. and Mrs. S. Andrews and child, Mr. Eays, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Kirby, Mrs. Hill, two Misses Hill, Rev. — and Mrs. Yae and children, Mr. Penn, Mr. R. D. Walker, Mr. P. O'Brien. From Venice: Alderman and Mrs. Moulray, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Scott. From Brindisi: Mr. Ronald, Mr. K. Walker.

**FOR CEYLON.**—Mr. and Mrs. Silfiant.

**FOR MALTA.**—Mr. Chaffield and family.

**FOR PORT SAID.**—Mr. E. Milner, Mr. S. Roberts.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA.**—From Venice: Mr. F. C. Moore, Miss Moore.

**FOR SINGAPORE.**—Mr. Martin.

NOVEMBER 21.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—Mrs. O'Connell and children, Rev. — and Mrs. Dale, Major and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Morland and child, Mrs. S. B. Miles, Mrs. G. Hunter, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. A. Porteous, Miss Lister, Misses Venuing, Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor and family, Miss Deverall, Miss Lyall, Mr. Simond, Mrs. Mills, Major Keays, Mrs. Rusland and family, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. Beville and Master Crook, Mr. Cape, Miss Plowden, Miss Pratt.

**FROM VENICE.**—Mr. A. Wilson, Sir J. and Lady Strachey and child, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. R. H. Perkins.

**FROM BRINDISI.**—Mrs. Cleveland.

**FROM SUEZ.**—Mr. J. Tachiri, Mr. Ziffo.

**FOR MALTA.**—Lieut. Col. Blakett.

NOVEMBER 24

**FOR CALCUTTA.**—Miss Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. M'Ever, Mr. E. D. Urquhart.

**FROM VENICE.**—Mr. Paip.

**FOR MADRAS.**—Mr. Fairclough, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Martin.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Adey, Mr. A. H. Collin, Mr. E. Gray.

**FROM VENICE.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. Gray, Mr. P. W. Alexander, Mr. W. Prescott, Miss Prescott.

**FROM BRINDISI.**—Mr. Wedderburn and friend, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffreys, Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Knox, Major O. V. elsh.

**FOR GIBALTAR.**—Major and Mrs. Duedale.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA.**—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd, Mr. Hopkins.

**FROM BRINDISI.**—Lord and Lady Conyngham, Mr. Harbin.

**FOR CEYLON.**—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Clarke.

**Per Star Line s.s. Pleiades,** Liverpool, Nov. 16. — For Calcutta: Mrs. Stansbury, Mr. and Mrs. Ravenshaw, the Misses Ravenshaw, Miss Armstrong. For Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Paterson.

Messrs. McKinnon, Mackenzie, and Co., who are the Calcutta agents for the British India Company, have also been appointed the company's Bombay agents in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

The Mhairwarra battalion, who have volunteered for frontier service, consist of 712 natives of all ranks. The officiating commandant is Major F. W. Boileau. The battalion, which is composed chiefly of Rajpoots, was raised in June, 1822, and reorganised in April, 1871. The headquarters of the battalion are at Ajmere.

The Kurrachee paper considers that his Highness Mir Ali Murad of Khyrpore has been grossly maligned by the reports which have been published to the effect that he was in secret correspondence with Cabul. The *Bombay Gazette* is inclined to think with the *Beacon* that the old Sind Chief is too wide awake to his own interests for these rumours to have any foundation in fact.

## HOME NEWS.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—At a meeting, to be held on December 11, Mr. Hyde Clarke will read a paper on "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," and "Railways to Turkey and India."

**OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE.**—At a meeting of the Council of the Oxford Military College, held on the 2nd inst., General Sir Arthur Cotton was unanimously elected a member, having consented to serve. The reports made to the Council by the governor, the head-master, and the director of drills were very satisfactory.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—The list of the subjects for prize essays proposed for the next session includes, "The benefits and expedients of irrigation in India and in other warm climates, and the proper construction of irrigating canals, so as to avoid erosion or silting, and to prevent the growth of weeds."

**ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.**—It is understood that the force of artillery to be employed in Afghanistan will consist of twenty-one batteries—viz., seven of Royal Horse Artillery, six of Royal (Field) Artillery, and eight of Royal (Garrison) Artillery, the whole under the command of Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, the newly-appointed Inspector-General of Artillery in India.

**THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.**—A telegram has been received from Sir Salar Jung, stating that the dividend due on the 31st of December next on the Nizam of Hyderabad's Six per Cent. Guaranteed State Railway Loan of £500,000 will be remitted to the Bank of England direct, instead of to Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co. as heretofore.

**AN INDIAN BENEFACTRESS.**—We recently announced the investiture of the Maharanee Surodmayee with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This Bengalee lady, who has spent more than five lakhs of rupees in one year, for the promotion of education and the relief of distress in her own country, has just sent Rs. 2,000 to the Boden Professor of Sanscrit (Professor Monier Williams) as a contribution towards the erection of the proposed Indian Institute at Oxford.—*Times*.

**CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.**—Of the thirteen candidates selected under the new regulations for the Indian Civil Service, ten have gone to Balliol College, one to Christ Church, one to Clare College, Cambridge, and one to Trinity College, Dublin. The Master of Balliol, it may be remembered, offered, before the examination, to receive ten of the successful competitors. The advent of one of them at Cambridge has necessitated the appointment of a University lecturer in Telugu.

**HISTORY OF INDIA.**—The first volume of Mr. Talboys Wheeler's "History of India" has been translated into French by Mons. le Capitaine Victor Gauvain, of the Messageries Maritimes. It will be published in Paris on the translator's return from his present Indian voyage. This work was undertaken some years ago, but its completion was prevented by the Franco-Prussian war. M. Gauvain is greatly interested in Indian literature, having already published a French translation of Bishop Bigandet's "Life of Gautama."

**THE MESSAGERIES NATIONALES S.S. "D'JEMNAH."**—We learn from a private letter that the above steamer, on her departure from Marseilles on Sunday last, struck on a rock. The stormy weather had delayed the sailing of the steamer, which did not leave till 5 p.m. While the passengers were at dinner they were alarmed by the shock and the grinding of the vessel upon the rock. After a night of great alarm—during which the pumps were continually at work—the vessel was towed off in the morning and returned to Marseilles, when on examination she was found too infirm to proceed on her voyage. Her passengers left on Friday in the Sindh, and the D'Jemnah will be ready to leave next month.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—It is notified by the company that, in pursuance of a resolution of the board of directors, proprietors holding shares with £18 per share already called up, are required to pay a further call of £2 per share upon each such share (making £20 per share called up) on or before the 30th day of December proximo, at the London and County Bank, 21, Lombard-street, London, and if such call be not paid on or before the said 30th day of December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845."

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £200,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were—To Calcutta, £52,500, and to Bombay, £50,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 18. 7½d., and on Bombay at 18. 7¾d., will receive in full. No allotment below this price. Last week the price for both Presidencies was 18. 7¼d. Tenders for £200,000 in Government bills on India will be received at the Bank of England on Wednesday next, of which not more than £80,000 will be drawn on the Government of Bombay. The power reserved by Clause 3 of the advertisement of Aug. 23, 1876, in regard to sums recently advertised, for which tenders have not been accepted, will not be exercised on this occasion.

**THE DUTCH INDIES.**—A telegram from The Hague states that in Tuesday's sitting of the Second Chamber, the Minister for the Colonies presented the Budget for the Dutch Indies. Replying to

objections on the part of the Bureaux of the Chamber, he defended the military policy of the Government with respect to Acheen. The Government desired that the positions of the Dutch should be effectively maintained, but wished to avoid all aggressive action unless it became absolutely necessary. Proposals would shortly be brought forward for the definite settlement of the financial relations between the Indian possessions and the home country, and in the meantime colonial bonds to the extent of 4,000,000 florins would be withdrawn. The deficit for 1879 the Minister estimated at 8,830,000 florins. In order to place the Indian finances upon a more stable footing the Government was preparing several reforms, among which were the revision of the succession duty and of the excise upon tobacco and spirituous liquors the increase of the export duties upon products outside Java, and the introduction of a capitation tax in the Lampong district.

**PROPOSED INDO-MEDITERRANEAN RAILWAY.**—A correspondent, writing from Beyrout, says:—"Lieutenant Cameron is still engaged in organising his expedition for exploring the Tigris Valley to ascertain its fitness for the proposed Indo-Mediterranean Railway. Lieutenant Cameron holds this route to be preferable to that along the Euphrates Valley, being better adapted for trade and more thickly populated. The expedition will be absent until the end of April at least. The people at Beyrout are most desirous that their town should form the western terminus of the proposed railway. Lieutenant Cameron, on leaving Beyrout to explore the Tigris Valley along the sea coast to Latakiah, and thence eastward up the valley of the Kebni, across the Orontes, and passing through Aleppo, will strike the Tigris a short distance above Mosul. M. Schaeffer, of Luxembourg, and M. Boruragan, a Chaldean, and formerly missionary in Mosul and in Persia, accompany the expedition, the latter as interpreter. Two or three surveys have been organised at Beyrout, to obtain a practicable route for the proposed Indo-Mediterranean railway across the Lebanon to the plain beyond. The valley of the Beyrout river has been surveyed up to the Lebanon proper, but as this rises on its north side almost like a wall, a tunnel of five or six miles would be necessary. The coast route to Tripoli was also found full of expensive obstacles. Another survey is to be made to the south, by Sidon, across the Litany river, and thence between Mount Hermon and the spurs of the ante-Lebanon *via* Damascus."

**GENERAL JAMES MACLEOD BANNATYNE FRASER-TYLER, C.B.**, formerly of the Bengal Staff Corps, who has been recently placed on the retired list, served as a subaltern in the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan under General Pollock, and was severely wounded at the Khyber Pass. He next served as aide-de-camp to Lord Gough throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon, receiving a medal and two clasps for his services. He was likewise on active service throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Gojrat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; for his services in this campaign he was awarded a medal and two clasps, and the brevet rank of major. On the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was employed as assistant quartermaster-general to Sir Henry Havelock's force from its first taking the field in July, 1857, and took part in the actions of Futtehpoore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, Oonao, Busserutgunge (both actions), Bithoor, Mungarwar, and first relief of the garrison of Lucknow, on which occasion he was severely wounded. For his services during the Indian Mutiny he received a medal with clasp, the brevet rank of colonel, and a year's service, being likewise nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 21st January, 1858. On the 6th March, 1846, he was nominated adjutant to the 9th Regiment of Bengal Irregular Cavalry, and became second in command of that corps on the 5th May, 1849. He was latterly for a few years in command of the Sirhind division of the Bengal Army, and for some time has been in receipt of a reward for distinguished service from the Indian Government. General J. M. B. Fraser-Tyler, C.B., was placed on the retired list on the 20th August, 1878.

**BENGAL UNATTACHED LIST.**—Colonel Andrew Simpson Smith, Bengal Infantry, died on Oct. 27, at 3, Norwood-terrace, Southsea. The deceased joined the Indian Army in March, 1842, and was promoted lieutenant in April, 1845; captain, March, 1854; major, April, 1859; lieutenant-colonel, September, 1866; and colonel, March 3, 1873. He served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the actions of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, and Aliwal (medal with two clasps). Served in 1853 as second in command of the 3rd Punjab Infantry, with the force under General Hodgson employed against hill tribes west of the Derajat; also at the affair of Kehat Kohtul, under Major Coke; in the Meranzaie expedition, under General Chamberlain, in 1855. Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign in 1857-58; in Moozuffurnuggur District as commandant of Sooltan Jan's Ressala, from September, 1857, until April, 1858 (severely wounded at Thannah Bown, lost use of right hand); was orderly officer to Brigadier Coke at the actions of Bhagwala and Nugeene; joined General Jones's column at Moradabad, and accompanied it to Bareilly, was in command of pursuing party at the Dojorah Nullah on May 5, 1858; captured enemy's guns and ammunition—horse killed under him by a round shot (mentioned in despatches of Generals Jones and Coke, medal and brevet of major).

**INDIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.**—A telegram from India announces the arrival of Lieut.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., from

England, to assume command of the Reserve Column of the Afghan Expedition. Captain N. R. Stewart, 68th Regiment, has joined the general's staff as aide-de-camp. Colonel J. Hills, V.C., C.B., who commanded the mortar battery in the Abyssinian campaign, and who greatly distinguished himself during the mutiny, when he received special mention in the Governor-General's despatches, has been selected to perform the important duties of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Stewart. The appointment of Sir Neville Chamberlain as military member of the Governor-General's Council has only been made as a temporary measure. Sir Frederic Staines has, it is understood, no intention of withdrawing from the command of the Afghan Expedition, and the idea prompted by the telegram from India that General Sir Samuel Browne will replace him is believed to be entirely erroneous. General Sir James Brind, K.C.B., is about to vacate his divisional command and return to England. Major-General R. O. Bright, C.B., has arrived in India, and relieved Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., in his divisional command.—The 5th and 6th Batteries of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, consisting of ten officers and 174 men, and the depot battery of the 8th Brigade, consisting of one officer and 119 men, have embarked at Plymouth for conveyance to India. They are accompanied by the usual complement of women and children. A draft of forty-one men, under an officer of the 51st Light Infantry, have also arrived at Plymouth by rail for passage to India by the *Malabar*.—Major-General G. C. Silver, Madras Army, now in England on leave, has applied for permission to resign his command in India and retire from the service.—In the event of hostilities with Afghanistan, it is understood that Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, Inspector General of artillery for India, and now in Calcutta, will be chosen to command the artillery of the expedition. He was formerly stationed at Simla, in the capacity of officiating inspector general of Ordnance and Magazines, in which post he was succeeded by Colonel G. Campbell, R.A.—Major W. H. Noble, R.A., secretary to the special committee on Ordnance at Simla, is selected to be assistant adjutant general of the siege train on the Afghan frontier. He was formerly secretary to the Ordnance select committee at Woolwich, and before leaving for India served as British Commissioner at the Philadelphia Exhibition.—A complete siege train, composed of 63-inch howitzers, 40-pounders, and the several guns, carriages, wagons, and stores which go to make up what is known as a light unit, has been issued from the Woolwich Arsenal for the use of the army in north-west India.

**PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY BY THE GOVERNMENT.**—A rumour was afloat in the City last week to the effect that the Indian Government had decided to take over the East Indian Railway. According to the original contract, the Government has the right to purchase this railway on February 15 next. This is the first time the Government has decided to exercise its right of purchase, the time for doing so having expired in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula. It will be interesting, therefore, to cite the dates at which the successive transfers may take place under the agreements between the Government and the companies. The Eastern Bengal may be taken over in July 30, 1883; Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi, January 1, 1885; Oude and Rohilkund, August 2, 1887; South Indian, March 1, 1890; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, May 1, 1905; and Madras, April 1, 1907. The rumour was proved to be true by the following official communication made to the London Stock Exchange by the secretary of the company:—"I am desired to state, in order to prevent any doubt arising on the subject, that the Secretary of State in Council has signified his intention of acquiring the property of the East Indian Railway Company (including the Jubbulpore line, by agreement) in the terms of the contract. The price proposed is £125 for every £100 of capital stock, and the mode of payment an annuity terminating on Feb. 14, 1953, of £4 6s. with 4s. added for the redemption of the stock, which is equal to £5 12s. 6d. for every £100 of capital stock. It is also proposed that the administration of the line shall remain in the hands of the company upon terms which, together with those of the purchase, will be submitted to the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting, summoned for Tuesday, the 19th instant." A reference to Mr. Juland Danvers' report, recently issued, shows that the total length of the line, including both main line and branches, including the loop and chord lines, with their branches and the Jubbulpore line, is 1,503¼ miles of 5 feet 6 inches gauge, the whole of which is opened for traffic, with 410¼ miles of double line. It enjoys the advantage of being able to procure the whole of the fuel consumed from its own resources in India. The total number of proprietors up to Dec. 31, 1877, appears to be 17,608, both European and native, in England and in India, and the total amount of capital authorised to be raised to March 31, 1878, £39,857,967. The capital expended, partly estimated has been £30,532,000; and the earnings per cent. per annum £9 os. 10d. Several leading stockbrokers have addressed the secretary of the company a joint letter asking for more particulars as to the terms on which the Indian Government has taken over the line; in reply to which the company publish the terms of working and the settlement of the future relations of the company with the Government. In virtue of this arrangement the company will continue to work the line for a term of years to be agreed upon. The capital of the newly-organised company will be one-

fifth of the present share capital, or about £5,000,000. This capital will receive a minimum interest of 4 per cent., and all surplus profits will be divided in the proportions of one-fifth to the company and four-fifths to the Government.

**LIEUT. GEN. SIR SAMUEL BROWNE, V.C., C.B., K.C.S.I.,** who has been appointed to the command of the troops now being massed in the Peshawur Valley, was brought up in the 46th Bengal Native Infantry, the regiment which had the honour of training Speke and Grant. Sir Samuel served with it throughout the Punjab campaign, being present at the passage of the Chenab, the affairs of Ramnuggur and Sadoolapore, and the battles of Chilianwallah and Goojerat. With the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, in December, 1852, Capt. Browne served in the operations against the Oomurzae Vaziris on the Bunno frontier, when he was mentioned in the despatch of Major John Nicholson; in the Bondar expedition, under Sir Neville Chamberlain, Capt. Browne was again mentioned. On the outbreak of the mutiny, a squadron of his regiment, under Lieut. Dighton Probyn, was detached to Hindostan, and in the siege of Delhi and subsequent affairs between that city and Lucknow earned for its young commander a brevet majority and Victoria Cross. At the siege and capture of Lucknow, the affairs at Koorsee, Roowiah, Allygunge, and Battle of Bareilly, Capt. Brown commanded his regiment, and then, being detached in charge of a small field force, consisting of the present 24th Punjab Infantry and a couple of companies of Rifles, planned and executed a brilliant attack on the rebels strongly posted at Sirpoorah on Aug. 31, 1858. The enemy were defeated with great slaughter, their camp and guns falling into our hands. For this action Major Browne was awarded the Victoria Cross, for having, in the words of an official despatch, "while advancing upon the enemy's position at daybreak, pushed on with one orderly sower upon a 9-pounder gun that was commanding one of the approaches to the rebel position and attacked the gunners, thereby preventing them reloading and firing upon the infantry who were advancing to the attack. In doing this a personal conflict ensued, in which Major Browne received a severe sword cut on the left knee, and shortly after another sword cut, which severed the left arm at the shoulder, not, however, before he had succeeded in cutting down several of his assailants." Had it not been for the heroism of two Sikh orderlies, Jamiyat and Shefe Singh, the 2nd Punjab Cavalry would have had to deplore the loss of their brave leader, who for his conduct received, besides the Victoria Cross, the Companionship of the Bath and a brevet lieutenant colonelcy. Until 1864 Col. Browne retained command of his original regiment, when he was promoted to the Corps of Guides; and in 1869, on the Peshawur Brigade falling vacant, he succeeded Gen. Donald Stewart in that post, relinquishing it on promotion to major general two years afterwards. In 1875 Gen. Browne was selected to accompany his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, and for his services in connection with the Royal visit was, in conjunction with Adjutant Dighton Probyn, selected for advancement to the knighthood of the Star of India. After the Prince's visit Sir Samuel Browne was nominated "Director of Remount Operations," and, on the Lahore division falling temporarily vacant, owing to the absence on sick leave of Gen. Donald Stewart, he once more succeeded that officer. Unfortunately, just about this time the Government of India was deprived of the services of Sir Edward Johnson, the military member of the Viceroy's Council, who was compelled to take sick leave to England, and the choice of a successor fell on Sir S. J. Browne, whose wide experience of mountain warfare and intimate knowledge of the Afghan people peculiarly qualified him to advise Lord Lytton at this crisis.

**BREAKDOWN OF THE "MALABAR."**—This troopship, which, as stated in our last issue, left Portsmouth on Friday, the 1st inst., to call at Plymouth to take on board a detachment of soldiers, broke down twelve miles off Start Point at 5 a.m. on Saturday. She signalled to the *Benjamin Whitworth*, steamship, for assistance. At 5.30 a.m. those on board the *Benjamin Whitworth* saw a couple of rockets sent up from the *Malabar* twelve miles off the Start Light, and on coming alongside the captain of the *Malabar* asked to be taken in tow by the *Benjamin Whitworth*. At the time of the latter ship coming up a small steamer was endeavouring to tow the *Malabar*, but she failed in the attempt. The *Benjamin Whitworth* stood by till eight o'clock, when she took her in tow. About six miles outside the breakwater they were met by two steam tugs which had been sent out to meet them, and all three towed into Plymouth Sound, where they arrived at 4 p.m. A survey speedily showed that the breakdown was occasioned through failure in the compensating vacuum balance of the port main slide, by which the slide was subjected to undue pressure, causing it to cut up badly, also seriously injuring the cylinder slide face. It was at once decided to advise the Admiralty that the only effectual remedy was to remove the slide to the factory at once and relace it, which could be completed by the evening of the following Wednesday, provided the Admiralty would sanction workmen being employed in relays night and day until the job was completed, and also allow the machinery to be worked the whole of Sunday. The Admiralty approved the submission, and requested the estimated date to be anticipated if possible. The defective machinery was taken into Keyham on Sunday evening, and the men worked upon it throughout the night. The *Malabar* was taken into Messrs. Muir and

Anderson's (late Napier and Co.), Glasgow, on the 4th of May last, and was thoroughly repaired by them, at a cost of £30,000. She returned to Portsmouth about three weeks ago, so that the present is her first trip. £300 is the estimated cost of her repairs, and this will fall upon the Indian Exchequer. Captain C. T. Curme, Mr. J. Trickett, chief engineer of Keyham factory; and Mr. W. N. Covey, chief inspector of machinery afloat, sat on Tuesday afternoon as a court of inquiry to take evidence and report to the Admiralty upon the break-down. It was elicited that the work recently performed upon her by Messrs. Muir and Anderson was carried out to the entire satisfaction of Mr. L. F. Jordan, the chief engineer of the ship, and that in her passage from Glasgow to Portsmouth, and also in her steam trials at the latter port, the working of her machinery in every part was all that could be desired. It was confessed a departure was made from the Admiralty direction, which lays down that at the conclusion of all trials, before the machinery is received from the contractors, and the necessary certificate given, all working parts shall be opened up for the inspection of the steam reserve and ship's officers. The engines having appeared while working absolutely free from defect, and the India Office pressing for the speedy service of the ship, were the reasons put forth in justification of the omission. With respect to the break-down, it was stated that for the first few hours after starting the engines worked well, but shortly after midnight, when about twenty miles east of the Start, indication was given that something had gone wrong with the main slide valve; the captain's permission was obtained for the engines to be stopped for fifteen minutes, to allow an adjustment to be made, whereby it was hoped she would be enabled to reach Plymouth for further repairs. The adjustment, as far as possible from the exterior, being made, to the consternation of all the attempt to start proved fruitless, the engine showing a resolute determination to remain stationary. The whole of the engine-room staff were at once called to remove the slide bonnets, when it was proved that, in addition to the entire collapse of the compensating balance arrangement, the faces had terribly scored. A report embracing the whole evidence was forwarded to the Admiralty on Tuesday evening, with the court's recommendations thereon, for their lordships' consideration.

**THE AMU DARYA.**—If the Russian papers are correct in asserting that the Amu Darya has returned to its original bed, one of the most extraordinary revolutions have occurred in Central Asia. Whether the work has been accomplished by human means—as is more probable—or by the fiat of nature, as the Russians would have it appear, there can be no question that this event must work a great change in the existent condition of things in Western Turkestan. The Amu Darya, or Oxus, has for several centuries discharged itself into the south-east corner of the Sea of Aral. But geographers had proved to the satisfaction of all students of the question that even in the fifteenth century it still preserved its original and natural course to the Caspian Sea. Intimately connected with the Amou question is that of the past existence of the Aral Sea, which is known at various periods to have been to a great extent converted into a marsh, and which now owes its existence principally to its two river feeders, the Oxus and the Jaxartes. But the question of the original bed of the Oxus is not so simple as it would appear from the question whether its true outlet is in the Caspian or in the Aral, for there yet remains to decide which is its ancient bed to the former sea. The more probable view is that it was that known as the Oghuz, which, skirting the steep Ust Urt plateau, traced its way to the Caspian either at Balkan or Michael Bay. That bed still remains clearly traceable from Khiva to the Caspian, and it was with the object of diverting the Oxus to that channel that the "Company for the Encouragement of Industry and Commerce" was started some eight years ago, under the special patronage of the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Gortschakoff. The scheme is a grandiose one, and in order to carry it out to a successful conclusion would necessitate an expenditure and an amount of labour that could not be applied without some rumour of it reaching our ears. At the same time it is wise to recognise that, if this design were accomplished, it would give Russia immense advantages, of which not the least would be a direct water way from the Volga to Charjui, on the borders of Bokhara and the Turcoman country. There is also another abandoned channel known as the southern branch of the river. This breaks off at Hazarasp, south of the city of Khiva, and is traceable across Kara Kum and through the Kuren Bagh. It entered the Caspian probably in the vicinity of the Atrak river at a place still known as Aktubbe. It consequently passed close to Kizil Arvat, the Turcoman post which the Russians appear now to have permanently seized. Strictly speaking, these are the only two original beds of the Oxus, but it is highly improbable that it is to either of them that the river Oxus has reverted. If such were the case it would not only lead to "Russia reoccupying Khiva," but also to her acquiring possession of the whole of Kara Kum, and the centre of her power in Central Asia would at once be shifted from Tashkent to Krasnovodsk and the shores of the Caspian—a revolution in present circumstances in Central Asia which must be obvious to every observer. It is more probable, however, that the change is not of this startling character, and that the rumour refers only to the Laudan arm of the river, which is the most western branch of it, and which should flow into the marshy lake of Aibughir, the south western corner of the Aral Sea. This arm was dammed up about fifty years ago, and its waters diverted to another

arm; but ever since it has displayed a constant inclination to return to its former course. The flow of water was believed to be increasing with each year, so that the task would not have been a difficult one of removing the dam altogether, and thus restoring the Laudan branch to its original bed. This is probably what has occurred. It may also be the first step towards the completion of the greater design of flooding the Oghuz channel; but to effect that gigantic scheme much remains to be done. It is necessary to remember that the greatest rush of water is at present towards the west, because the canals for irrigation, &c., are all constructed on the left bank of the river. This fact must facilitate the task of restoring the Oxus to its old bed. The Russians probably mean by the phrase "re-occupying Khiva," that they will seize the Laudan mouth of the river.—*Times*.

**THE TRUE STORY OF SIR LEWIS PELLY'S MISSION.**—The following information, which has reached us (*Globe*) from a source entitled to every confidence, has a very important bearing at the moment, on account of the clear view it presents of the chain of events which led up to the present critical situation on the Indian frontier. The excusable anxiety of the public for authentic information in connection with Sir Lewis Pelly's mission and its results has led to a demand in some quarters for the publication of the official papers connected with the mission. We have reason to believe that what we now publish represents matters as faithfully in all essentials as the official despatches themselves:—'In the autumn of 1876 Lord Lytton sent an invitation to Ameer Shere Ali to attend the great Delhi assembly when the Queen of England was declared Empress of India. It is not certain whether the Ameer of Cabul really comprehended the precise nature of this addition to the 'styles and titles' of Britain's Sovereign, but one thing he saw clearly, that to accept such an invitation would be to yield his position as an independent monarch. It was hardly to be expected that an independent ruler, possessing an army of 60,000 troops, should deign to place himself on a level with such minor satellites as the Rajah of Cashmere and the Khan of Kheht. The invitation thus sent in the name of the Queen of England was treated with scorn, and the Viceroy waited in vain for a reply. It was a clever move on the part of the Viceroy, but the bait did not take. Sundry rumours then reached the Indian Government, through their native agent at Cabul, that the Ameer was sulky, and, moreover, that a Russian spy was present at the Cabul Court in the person of a certain Bokhariot. Such being the state of things, the Indian Government thought it well to test these rumours by inviting the Ameer either to come in person or to send a properly accredited Envoy to meet the Governor General's agent at Peshawur. A political conference was arranged. The British Plenipotentiary selected for this mission was Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, and the envoy appointed by the Ameer was Syud Nur Mohamed Shah. The Peshawur conference commenced on the 23rd of January, 1877, and lasted a period of some six weeks. Throughout the whole conference it was evident that the Ameer was not amenable to argument. The demands of the Indian Government were moderate and reasonable. The present state of affairs in the East required that Her Majesty's Government should be in possession of the most trustworthy information with regard to the affairs of Central Asia, and the time had now arrived when England desired to place English officers as agents in Herat, Balkh, and Candahar. As it was known that the Ameer objected to having an English envoy at Cabul, that would not be pressed, although the principle that such an agent might eventually be sent even to the Cabul Court was insisted upon. In return for this England was prepared to enter upon a treaty both offensive and defensive with the Ameer, to restore the subsidy at one time granted to his father, Dost Mohamed; and, if the Ameer wished it, the succession to the throne of Cabul of his favourite son, Abdullah, would be guaranteed. The proposals were, of course, submitted by letter to the Ameer, and some time elapsed before a reply was received by his agent. The Ameer of Cabul was inexorable. He needed no help, he required no treaty; he had borne with the English long enough! What had the English done for him? When he was dethroned by his brothers, Afzul and Azim, the English had recognised the usurpers as Ameer of Afghanistan! When he sought their arbitration with reference to his difficulties with Persia on the Seistan question, the English had decided in favour of his enemies! When his son Yakub was in open rebellion against him, the English had tried to interfere in his rebel son's favour! And now they had even threatened his kingdom by the occupation of Quetta! For six long weeks did Sir Lewis Pelly try his diplomatic skill to the utmost to find a remedy, but he left Peshawur on April 2 with the draft of the treaty unsigned in his pocket, whilst the whole country around him was breathing threatenings of a religious war. There was, it is true, a report circulated that the sudden death of the Cabul Envoy at Peshawur had brought the conference to an untimely end, but no one knows better than Lord Lytton himself that Ameer Shere Ali Khan had virtually declared war during the very sittings of the political conference at Peshawur. From March 26, 1877, the day on which the Ameer's Envoy died at Peshawur, until the day on which Major Cavagnari was insulted in the Khyber Pass, not one single communication has been received from the Ameer of Cabul. More than one person has been killed by order of the Ameer as suspected British spies at his Court, whilst eighteen months ago he openly summoned the chiefs of the different tribes to join him in a



*jihad* against the British. All this has been going on day by day and month by month for the last two years; and yet our impending war with Afghanistan takes the whole British nation by surprise."

**INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY.**—The *Times* announces that Capt. E. Wighton, of No. 16 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Bombay; Capt. W. P. Graves, of No. 13 Battery, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Peshawur; Lieut. F. L. Archer, of C Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Bangalore; Lieut. P. Blackburn, of B Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at Meerut; Lieut. J. W. Hawkins, of B Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Allahabad; Lieut. F. M. Bland, of H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Secunderabad; Lieut. E. L. Hall, of No. 12 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Fort St. George; and Lieut. R. Wynyard, of H Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, at Secunderabad, have been selected to join the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness this season to go through a course of instruction, and will shortly return to England from India for that purpose.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

(Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.)

### BIRTHS.

**BATEMAN**—Nov. 3, at Tor Point, Devonport, the wife of Captain Bateman (late 31st Regiment), Army Pay Department, a son.  
**HIGGINS**—Oct. 30, at Clarendon, Hordean, the wife of William Higgins (late 90th Light Infantry), a daughter.  
**MARTIN**—Nov. 2, at Vale House, Kingswood, near Bristol, the wife of Commander W. L. Martin, R.N. (Retired), a son.  
**SAONE**—Nov. 4, at Eastbourne, the wife of A. Prier de Saone, of Bombay, a daughter.  
**STEEVENS**—No. 3, at 29, Colville-road, W., the wife of Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Steevens, a daughter.  
**STOCKLEY**—Oct. 30, at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the wife of Major G. W. Stockley, R.E., a son.  
**STOKES**—Nov. 2, at Emmanuel House, Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. A. Stokes, head master Mussoorie School, N.W.P., a daughter.  
**TATE**—Nov. 2, at Purfleet, Essex, the wife of Charles W. H. Tate, assistant commissary Ordnance Store Department, a son, stillborn.  
**WALFORD**—Nov. 3, at Leeds, the wife of Captain H. A. Walford, 20th Hussars, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**D'AUVERGNE-MORGAN**—Nov. 6, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Henry Philip d'Auvergne, Esq., of Les Marais, St. Ouen, Jersey, to Mary Rhoda, second daughter of James H. Morgan, Esq., of Mangalore, Madras, E.I., and granddaughter of the late Mrs. H. R. Morgan, of South Bank Villa, Notting-hill, London.  
**DAVIES-MACGREGOR**—Oct. 30, at St. Joseph's Church, Guernsey, by the Rev. William Foran, Captain Frederick W. Davies, 104th Royal Bengal Fusiliers, son of the late Colonel James Stephens Davies, 33rd Regiment Native Infantry, H.E.I.C.S., to Anna Rita, daughter of Alexander D. Macgregor, Esq., of Melrose, Guernsey.  
**DUNLOP-MCANALLY**—Nov. 6, at St. John the Evangelist's, Penge, Charles Blackburn Dunlop, Esq., C.E., of Hyderabad, Deccan, India, eldest son of A. A. Dunlop, Esq., of Sutton, county Dublin, Ireland, to Fannie Parker, eldest daughter of T. W. McAnally, Esq., of Blenheim House, South Penge, Surrey.  
**MILLER-WATTS**—Oct. 5, at the British Legation, Bruxelles, by the Rev. J. C. Jenkins (chaplain), G. Turner Miller, of Britannia House, Worcester, to Alice Mary, second daughter of Major E. R. Watts, Royal (late Bengal) Horse Artillery, Retired List.  
**SETH-SMITH-WOOLLEY**—Oct. 29, at the parish church, Bolney, by the Rev. H. J. Bigsby, vicar of St. Thomas's, Southborough, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Wyatt, vicar of the parish, Martin Seth-Smith, of Colwood-park, Sussex, third son of Charles Edward Smith, Esq., of Silvermere, Surrey, and Aldwick, Sussex, to Annette Constance, second daughter of Philip Woolley, Esq., of Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex, formerly 35th Regiment Madras Army.

### DEATHS.

**BUNBURY**—No. 6, at the Royal Military College, Susan Frances, wife of Captain Cecil Bunbury, 94th Regiment, and daughter of General William Napier.  
**CHARRIERE**—Nov. 5, at South Norwood, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late Louis Charrière, Esq., and niece of the late John Matthias Turner, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta.  
**DIXON**—Oct. 31, Cecilia Maria, eldest daughter of Colonel Henry Dixon, late Madras Army, aged 28. Indian papers, please copy.  
**FENWICK**—At King William's Town, South Africa, Collingwood Forster, aged 24, the beloved son and only child of the late Col. Alexander Brathwaite Fenwick, H.E.I.C.S., Bengal.  
**FITZGERALD**—Nov. 4, at Sidmouth, Conradine, widow of Lieut. Col. Charles Fitzgerald, Bengal Army, aged 80 years.  
**GARRETT**—Oct. 30, at Southsea, Horatio Hill Garrett, late Indian Navy, youngest son of the late Lieut. Edward Garrett, R.N., aged 53 years.  
**MACDONELL**—Oct. 31, at 28, Ladbroke-square, W., Ann Macdonell, widow of George Bean Macdonell, superintending surgeon of the Madras Army.  
**MAILLARD**—Nov. 1, at Dover, very suddenly, Parnell Thomas Maillard, Esq., late 10th Regiment, aged 39.  
**TAYNTON**—Oct. 31, at Old Charlton, Robert William Taynton, Esq., of the late Indian Navy, aged 66, deeply lamented.  
**TROWARD**—Nov. 1, at Weston-super-Mare, Frederica Maxwell, widow of Lieut. Col. Albany Troward, late of the Bombay Army.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

### BIRTHS.

**ALEXANDER**—Oct. 12, at Ahmedabad, the wife of Stanley Alexander, C.E., a son, prematurely, which survived a few hours only.  
**ARMSTRONG**—Oct. 8, at Ratnagiri, the wife of Surg. J. Armstrong, Bengal Medical Service, a son.  
**BADDELEY**—Oct. 7, at Puna, the wife of Captain Baddeley, a son.  
**BELL**—Oct. 8, at Secunderabad, the wife of W. A. Bell, Esq., P.W.D., resident engineer, Nizam's State Railway, a daughter.  
**BRUCE**—Oct. 11, at Umballa, the wife of A. C. Bruce, Esq., Royal Engineers, a daughter.  
**BULLOCK**—Oct. 14, at Benare, the wife of the Rev. G. McCallum Bullock, London Mission, a daughter.  
**CORNEUVE**—Oct. 12, at Bansrah, Raneegunge the wife of F. E. T. de la Corneuve, a son.  
**GROVES**—Oct. 8, at Madras, the wife of H. S. Groves, Esq., assistant accountant general, a son (Harold Pienzi Milton).  
**HAILES**—Oct. 12, at Naini Tal, the wife of Capt. W. Hailes, 37th N.I., a daughter.  
**MAUNSELL**—Oct. 11, at Mussoorie, the wife of Surgeon Major C. A. Maunsell, a son.  
**OWENS**—Oct. 8, at Hastings, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Owens, Postal Department, a son.  
**PRIEUR**—Oct. 16, at 156, Radha Bazaar, Calcutta, the wife of E. Prieur (captain), a daughter.  
**REID**—Oct. 12, at Naror, near Aligurh, the wife of Mr. G. Reid, a son.  
**ROBINSON**—Oct. 14, at Abbotabad, the wife of Mr. Thorp Robinson, B.A., assistant commissioner, a son.  
**RUNDALL**—Oct. 1, at Bellary, South India, the wife of J. W. Rundall, Esq., M.I.C.E., district engineer, Bellary, a son.  
**STUART**—Oct. 2, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Stuart, deputy registrar of the Foreign Department, a daughter.  
**WARBURTON**—Oct. 13, at Kapurthala, Punjab, the wife of Surg. Major W. P. Warburton, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**BINNING-COOKE**—Sept. 30, at Calcutta, at St. Thomas's, Middleton-row, by the Rev. H. Harford, and at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. G. Moore, Joseph Binning, of Calcutta, to Octavia Adelaide, eldest daughter of the late Dr. W. R. Cooke.  
**COTTON-SANDEMAN**—Oct. 5, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, East India, by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, Henry French Cotton, captain 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Sophie, third daughter of the late Major General R. T. Sandeman.  
**DAUNT-WOOD**—Sept. 25, at Deesa, India, by the Rev. W. Wingate, Arthur Hildesley Daunt, lieutenant Royal Fusiliers, attached 1st Grenadiers N.I., eldest son of W. H. Daunt, Esq., Manor House, Bexley, Kent, to Melanie Marion, daughter of the late Colonel J. A. Wood, V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.  
**JERMYN-CARMICHAEL**—Oct. 8, at St. John's, Naini Tal, by the Rev. J. F. Scobell, assisted by the Rev. A. Horsburgh, the Rev. Edmund Jermy, eldest son of the Bishop of Brechin, to Constance Barré, eldest daughter of C. P. Carmichael, Esq., C.S.  
**RAWLINS-CRATER**—Oct. 2, at Agra, by the Rev. W. Cowley, D.D., Arthur John Chambré Rawlins, Capt. R.A., to Amy Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. George A. Crater, R.E.  
**YOUNG-BATTEN**—Oct. 10, at Mooltan, by the Rev. W. A. D'oke, Charles Wilson (5th Punjab Infantry), 2nd son of Major-General C. Becker Young, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, to Annie, daughter of J. Hallet Batten, retired B.C.S.

### DEATHS.

**ARUNDELL**—Oct. 11, at Begum's Kothi, Meerut, from exhaustion, Mrs. Anne Arundell, aged 54 years.  
**BRYAN**—Oct. 9, at Daisy Bank, Simla, George Michael Bryan, late assistant secretary, Board of Revenue, N.W.P., aged 56.  
**CLARKE**—Oct. 13, at Allahabad, of convulsions, Frank Robert, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Clarke, aged 8 months and 14 days.  
**DANIELL**—Sept. 20, at Dera Ismail Khan, Major L. C. De L. Daniell, wing officer, 4th Sikh Infantry.  
**DEAN**—Oct. 13, at Barrackpore, Grace Harriet, the beloved wife of Mr. E. J. Dean, of Calcutta, aged 29 years and 6 months.  
**DOUGLAS**—Oct. 13, at Belmont, Simla, of typhoid fever, Ellen Eaton, the dearly beloved wife of Edward Spencer Douglas, assistant engineer, Ganges Canal, aged 22 years.  
**FORBES**—Oct. 10, at Hooghly, Florence Edith Curteis, the beloved child of J. C. M. Forbes, Esq., aged 2½ years.  
**GOUGH**—Oct. 10, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, of congestion of the lungs, Katherine Maud, youngest child of Colonel Charles Gough, aged 3 months and 22 days.  
**LYONS**—Oct. 13, at Bombay, Major George Maughan Lyons, Staff Corps, aged 43, youngest son of the late Lieut. General Humphrey Lyons.  
**MACREADY**—Oct. 1, at Colpetty, Colombo, Mary, widow of William Charles Macready, Ceylon Civil Service, aged 44.  
**NOAD**—Oct. 4, at Naini Tal, N.W.P., India, Florence K. E., sixth daughter of the late Rev. George F. Noad, D.C.L., rector of Cold Norton, Essex, aged 22.  
**NUTHALL**—Sept. 22, at Dacca, from fever and dysentery, Ramsay Durham Nuthall, Government superintendent of elephant keddahs, eldest son of Major General T. J. Nuthall, Bengal Army (retired), aged 47 years 350 days.  
**PEMBERTON**—Oct. 8, at Khundwa, Capt. E. A. Pemberton, Bengal Army, and Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, aged 36, son of the late Lieut. Gen. G. R. Pemberton, Bengal Army. Shot by a native.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**CALCUTTA.**—Oct. 9, Houghton, Jeddah: British Monarch, Cardiff; Emilie, Mauritius; Berar, London; Ann, Muscat.—11. Bagdad (s.), Singapore; Atlantique, Mauritius; Loweswater, Singapore.—12. Virginia Schillizzi (s.), Tuticorin; Queen Victoria, Colombo; Thibet, Southampton; Inventor, Glasgow; Merchantman, Mauritius.

**MADRAS.**—Oct. 12. Pemba (s.s.), Bombay.—13. Navarino (s.s.), London; Flamingo (s.s.), Calcutta; Northumberland, Moulmein; Canada, Port Louis.—16. Pachumba (s.s.), Rangoon and N. Ports.—17. Almora (s.s.), Calcutta.—18. Duke of Sutherland (s.s.), London; Goa (s.s.), Bombay; Merkara (s.s.), London.

**BOMBAY.**—Oct. 9. Prince Lucien, Liverpool.—10. Akola (s.), Kurrachee; Amizade, Mozambique; Meirion, Sunderland; Nenunphar, Mauritius.—11. Polluce (s.), Trieste; Edwin Reed, Cardiff.—12. Avondale (s.), Newport.—13. Trentham Hall (s.), Liverpool; Matilda, Zanzibar; Deccan (s.), Calcutta.—14. Coconada (s.), Kurrachee.—15. Ethiopia (s.), Calcutta; Forest King, Cardiff.

**HOME.**—Oct. 31. Dublin Castle (s.), Cape Town.—Nov. 1. Arcot (s.), Bussorah.—2. El Dorado (s.), Calcutta, &c.; Nebo, Calcutta.—3. Strathleven (s.), Shanghai; Malwa (s.), Bombay; Empire, Manila; Consett (s.), Bombay.—4. Nicolino, Singapore; Cannel (s.), Calcutta, &c.; Ajax (s.), Hong Kong; Mandalay (s.), Rangoon; Abernethy, Manila.

## DEPARTURES.

**CALCUTTA.**—Oct. 9. Reliance and Minerva (s.); Palawan and Kinross.—12. Madura (s.)—13. Asia, Almora, and Robinia (strs.); County of Lancaster.—15. Madras (s.)

**MADRAS.**—Oct. 12. Sea Foam, Rangoon.—13. Oriental (s.s.), Rangoon and N. Ports; Africa (s.s.), Bombay and S. Ports.—14. Pemba (s.s.), Calcutta and N. Ports.—15. Navarino (s.s.), Calcutta and London; Flamingo (s.s.), London.—17. Canara, Calcutta; Copenhagen, Port Natal.—18. Almora (s.s.), London.

**BOMBAY.**—Oct. 10. Mahratta (s.), Persian Gulf *via* Kurrachee; Borrowdale (s.), Calcutta; Seaforth, Dunkirk; Seaford, Colombo.—11. Afghan (s.), Calcutta; Pearl (s.), Coast and Kutch; Siam (s.), Australia; Rydal Hall (s.), Liverpool.

**HOME.**—Nov. 1. Japanese (s.), Bombay; Star of Erin, Calcutta; Simla (s.), Kurrachee; Roman (s.), Cape Town; Isabella Ridley, Singapore; Cape St. Vincent, Calcutta; Raphael, Bombay; H.M.S. Malabar, Bombay; Danish Monarch (s.), Kurrachee.—2. Connelia Maria, Natal; Peirio Wyn, Singapore; Discoverer (s.), Calcutta; Treja, Arjer; Lombardian, Singapore; Ada Stott, Cape Town; Star of the South, Singapore.—3. Emily, Shanghai; Mische, Table Bay.—4. City of Baltimore (s.), Bombay; Tam o' Shanter, Calcutta.—5. Dunkeld (s.), Cape Town.

## VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Martin Scott, for Calcutta, Sept. 27, 10 N., 28 W. Victoria Cross, from Bassein, Oct. 8, off St. Helena. Marie Riebeck, Singapore to Boston, Sept. 27, 33 S., 14 E. Nicolino, from Singapore, Sept. 27, 9 N., —W. Emerald Isle, New York to Yokohama, Aug. 26, 30 N., 44 W. Petunia, Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 4, 24 S., 4 E. Corialanus, from Shanghai, Sept. 18, off Cape L'Aguilhas. Goodell, Manila to New York, Sept. 19, off Cape L'Aguilhas. Juno, Zanzibar to Lagos, Sept. 27, 26 S., 8 E. Shln, Rangoon to London, Sept. 17, 35 S., 22 E. Annie Reed, Singapore to New York, Sept. 24, 30 S., 12 E. Queenscliffe, Maulmain to Falmouth, Oct. 8, off St. Helena. Marie Laure, from Pondicherry, Aug. 12, 1 S., 85 E. William Clowes, Bimlipatam to Havre, Aug. 24, 22 S., 63 E. Carnarvon Castle, Calcutta to New York, Sept. 15, 20 S., 35 E.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

**BIMLIPATAM, NOV. 5.**—A report received at Bimlipatam from Vizagapatam states that the Cambodge has been totally wrecked. Mem.—The Cambodge last at Pondicherry on Aug. 20 from Mauritius. The Fifeshire, British ship, has driven ashore with loss of foremast and mainmast, and with mizen cut away. Mem.—The Fifeshire arrived at Bimlipatam on Sept. 23 from Madras. If the weather breaks soon will probably be able to save the ship and cargo.

The Hall Line s.s. City of Baltimore, from Liverpool to Bombay, was in collision with and sank a steamer lighter in the Mersey on Nov. 4. The City has proceeded.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Malwa at Southampton, Nov. 3.—From Calcutta: Mr. W. H. O. Russell. From Madras: Colonel and Mrs. Smart. From Bombay: Mr. Thatchar, Mrs. J. Jones and child, Mr. Trevor, Mr. Blunt, Mrs. Stevens and children, Dr. Law, Mr. Hadwin, Mrs. Boyce and child, Mrs. Ramsay and children, Mr. Syed, Mr. Hussien, Lady Staveley, Mrs. Waudby and child.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ceylon at Brindisi, Oct. 31.—From Bombay: Mr. S. Neill. At Venice: Mr. Benn, Captain and Mrs. M'Yer. From Calcutta.—At Venice: Mr. Clarke, Mr. Earley. From Madras.—At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Lawson.

At BOMBAY.—Per s.s. *Hydaspes*, Oct. 9.—From Southampton: General and Mrs. Warre, Mrs. Pearce and infant, Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. A. Carey, Mrs. Strachan, Miss Strachan, Mr. H. Cousens, Mr. Kinloch, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Sheppard, Captain Spencer, Mr. J. Staples, Mr. A. Ashton, Rev. J. Henderson, 2nd Lieut. F. M. Wilson, 2nd Lieut. L. H. Reid, Mr. T. Crook, Mr. C. Geoghegan, Mr. C. Beard, Mr. H. Adamson, Mrs. Thomson, two children and son, Mrs. Parker and two children, Mr. W. M. M'Donald, Mrs. H. Northorpe, Lieut. Dambe, Mr. M. R. Metaboy, Mr. H. J. Furlong, 2nd Lieut. H. R. Browne, Mr. Leah, Mr. W. J. Anderson, Mr. Taylor, Major Mackenzie, Mr. A. Leslie, Mrs. M. G. Moorhouse, Mr. J. Stevens, and Mrs. Braham and child. From Brindisi: Hon. G. G. Morris,

Mr. A. A. Borrodail, Mr. G. Llewellyn, Mrs. Llewellyn and child, Mr. R. A. Turnbull, Mr. B. O. Finshawe, Mr. F. H. Woodroffe, Mr. A. Carritt, Mr. G. P. Sanderson, Lieut. C. F. Barrow, Mr. A. Haggard, and Mr. R. Livesay. From Venice: Mr. Pearce, Mr. C. J. Whist, Mr. F. N. Gutesloh, Mr. H. B. Finley, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. G. Blahwait, Mr. W. Newham, Capt. C. H. Marshall, Mr. R. Deighton, and Mr. W. Hery.

At MADRAS.—Per s.s. Navarino.—From London: Mrs. E. Wood, four children and ayah, Miss Harrington, Mr. Gilbert, Miss E. Munro, and Mrs. Leggett and ayah.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ceylon, Capt. Brooks, from Venice, Nov. 8.—For Calcutta: From Brindisi: Mr. Mackie, Mr. Fagan.—For Madras: Mr. Mounsey, Mr. Bradley.—For Ceylon: Mr. Clerk, Mr. Vane.—From Brindisi: Mr. Fowler.—For Bombay: Mr. Gilbert, Bishop of Bombay, Rev. —Day, Capt. Heaviside, Col. Scott, Mr. Tickell, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Wyer, Mr. Harvey, Prof. Cooke, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Opitz, Gen. Barry, Col. Pritchard, Mr. Renny, Mr. Digland, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Dr. Porter, Mr. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prince, Lieut. Wyllie, Mrs. Hore, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Col. Kettlewell, Major Smith, Rev. J. K. Stuart, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bryans, Col. Bartholomew, Mr. Rowett, Mr. Hallins, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Beetson, Sir C. Douglas.

Per P. and O. s.s. Nepaul, Capt. Murray, Oct. 31.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Dr. J. S. Ireland, Mr. G. F. Robertson, Mr. D. J. Paterson, Mrs. Macintosh and two children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Penystone, Mrs. Sevenoaks, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. H. F. Foster, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch and child, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. E. Cowie, Miss Alexander, Mr. J. Eagles, Miss Russell, Mr. King.—For Bombay: Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Kempster and two daughters, Mrs. T. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and child, Mr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. and Miss Thomson, Miss Edwards, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mr. P. Wingfield, Mrs. S. Harraden, Mr. E. S. Reynolds, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. Deans, Mr. Edmundson, Mr. E. F. May.—For Madras: Mr. J. N. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Timpary and children, Miss Hammond, Col. J. F. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.—For Ceylon: Mrs. F. Bois and child, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. J. W. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner Heath.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per P. and O. Company's steamship Khiva.—Oct. 14.—For Southampton: Mr. Jas. Tatnall, Mrs. Thomson and Dr. Kavanagh. For Brindisi: Mr. L. Neil. For Venice: Mr. C. E. Benn, a Lady and a Gentleman, Lieut. G. D. M. Nisbett, and Mr. M. Lucie. For Suez: Mr. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and infant, and Mr. Farler.

Per s.s. Almora.—For London: Messrs. Brockwell, Monahan, and Jones, Mrs. Kate Johns, Miss Swars, Miss Toker, Major J. B. Leggett, Mr. Gray, Mr. D. F. M. Lane, and Mr. E. L. Arnold.

From Venice, Nov. 15, per Sumatra, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. P. Bean, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hanna, Mrs. Farren, Mr. H. F. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Barry, and Miss Barry, Mr. F. H. de Renzy, Mr. and Mrs. Haddington, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. H. W. Raikes, Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mrs. W. Riddell, Mr. J. Somerville.

From Brindisi, Nov. 18, per Sumatra, for Bombay: Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Squires, Surg. Major Turnbull, Mr. J. Musgrave, Mr. W. A. Happel, Mr. T. Thomas, Mr. Wyer, Lieut. Gen. Douglas. For Alexandria: Hon. C. and Mrs. Berkeley, Mrs. Loftie, Mr. and Mrs. Sinadius, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. Blum.

From Southampton, per Pekin, November 7.—For Bombay: Mrs. A. Wilson, Major E. L. Ommynny, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. Crotton, Mrs. Heathcote, Mr. Crawford, Mrs. C. W. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sedgwick, Miss Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. B. Winder, Miss H. Newington, Miss Tenant, Miss Fitzgibbon, Mr. D. Hughes, Mrs. Trench and two daughters, Rev. Mr. Shepard, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Miss Whitcombe, Colonel Baugh, Mr. de Rerzy, Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. W. R. Woodson, Mrs. R. Tyndall, Mr. Wageutreiber, Mr. J. Wageutleber, Mr. F. Walker, Miss Darby, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Major Stockwell, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Fishers, Mrs. Phillips.

## THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALEXANDRIA.

The second annual report and balance-sheet of the above company was submitted to the shareholders at the general meeting at Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday. A dividend of 3s. per share was declared, which, with the interim dividend of 1s. 6d. per share paid in May last, will be equal to 7½ per cent. per annum. The profits for the past year amount to £25,092 5s. 8d., which, considering the dulness of trade at Alexandria, may be considered very satisfactory. £5,000 was placed to the reserve fund, raising it to £25,000, and the following directors, J. M. Aglasto, Esq., J. C. Cheromi, Esq., T. M. Ralli, Esq., and C. M. Salvage, Esq., who retire by rotation, were re-elected. The business of the bank seems to be steadily improving and affords very desirable facilities for trade and commerce between this country and the East.

THE returns of mortality among the British troops serving in the Madras Presidency for the half year gives the following results:—The total strength of the European troops is given at 11,016, and there were 12,591 admissions into hospital. There were 160 deaths in hospital and 28 out of it, the death rate being 14.54 per 1,000. Secunderabad shows the highest comparative mortality among the stations, 37 deaths having taken place there.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—October 18, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 96 to 12
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	100 4
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 14 to 95
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	95 14 to 95
4½ per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee
at 6 months' sight	1s. 7d. 10-16	
Bills with Docs.	at 6 months' sight	1s. 8-16d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

CENTRAL DEBENTURES.									
6 per Cent. 1864	...	(1884)	...	...	...	Rs. 100	0 to 109	8	
6 per Cent. 1865	...	(1885)	...	...	...	110	0		
6 per Cent. 1866	...	(1886)	...	...	...	110	8 to 111	8	
6 per Cent. 1867	...	(1887)	...	...	...	111	0 to 111	8	
6 per Cent. 1870	...	(1890)	...	...	...	113	0 to 113	8	
6 per Cent. 1872	...	(1892)	...	...	...	114	8 to 114	8	
5 per Cent. 1878	...	(1903)	...	...	...	103	0 to 104	0	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Rs. each.	Rs.	
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	2 0 ...	to 710
Bank of Bengal ...	50 ...	735 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130 ...	to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	to 1485
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	410 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	2 0 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	65 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
D. I. and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	165 to 166
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	214 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	195 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1410 to 1450
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£24 ...	35 to 36
Nearmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	470 to 480
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124 ...	113 to —
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	198 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to 66

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Pice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0	12 6 to 0 0 0
Lined ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 1 1 0
Jute ...	1 10 0 to 1 12 6	1 12 6 to 0 0 0
Cotton ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—October 19, 1878.

## EXCHANGES

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 7d. 4d.
" " at 3 months ...	1s. 7d. 7-16d.
" " at sight ...	1s. 7d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	Not quoted.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	1 dis
7½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	1 to 1 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	4½ to 5 dis
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	
Ditto ...	1851-55 ...	
Ditto ...	1872 ...	4½ 5½ dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—October 21, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 118 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Secra Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
" " Secra Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	—
" " " 1842-43 ...	95
" " " 1854-55 ...	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	95
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	100
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	per Rupee 191
Gold Loan ...	192
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	18-12
Ditto Pekin ...	—

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 7 12-16d
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	—

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	140
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 90
Apollis Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	560
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 725
Bank of India (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,350
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 975
Bounded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,925 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	240
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	315
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 550
Coola Spinning Company ...	Rs. 950
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250) paid up ...	Rs. 1,100
Freze Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Freze Land Company (all) ...	118
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	R. 1,100
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	999
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	800
New Bank of Bombay (all) ...	697½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ...	—
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	470
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	725
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
United Victoria and Coaba Land Company ...	1,203
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 3 dis

## LONDON.—November 9, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.	Sa. R.	Actual sales.	93½ 93½
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Secra) ...	—	804 804	804 804
2nd 4 per Cent. (Secra) of 1828-29 ...	—	804 804	804 804
3rd 4 per Cent. (Secra) of 1832-33 ...	—	804 804	804 804
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	—	In sterling taking	75½ 76
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	—	Co.'s Rs.	75½ 76
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	—	1,000 as	75½ 76
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	—	equivalent to	75½ 76
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	—	£100.	80 —
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	—	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	—	—	—

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 81.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	—	—	60½d.
Mexican Dollar, per oz. ...	—	—	5½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	—	—	69½ per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£			
India Stock, 1880 ...	—	1021 to 103½	
India 4 per Cent. ...	—	994 to 100½	
India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	—	96 to 98	
India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	—	204 to 205 dis	
Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	—	204 to 205 dis	

## RAILWAYS.

Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	110 to 112
Stock Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	123 to 130
Stock Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	97 to 99
Stock East Indian ...	100	121 to 124
Stock G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	116 to 118
20 Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20 Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	— to —
Stock Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	109 to 111
Stock Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	110 to —
20 Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 to 113
Ditto Debentures (2) ...	—	96 to 98
Stock Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	109 to 110
20 Ditto ...	£2 8s.	— to —
Stock Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	106 to 108
Stock Nizam's State Railway ...	—	— to —

## BANKS.

10 Agra (Limited) ...	all	10 to 11
20 Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 18
25 Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	21 to 22
25 Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
1-0 Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years ...	all	89 to —
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	32 to 34

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

10 Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7¾
10 Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7 to 7½
25 Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	184 to 19½
10 Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 3
10 Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	84 to 91
Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to 16¾

## MISCELLANEOUS.

20 Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	43 to 48
10 Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10 Lower Assam ...	£6 6s.	— to —
10 Upper Assam ...	10	2½ to 4½
20 Assam Tea Company ...	61	61 to 63
10 Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10 Lebong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20 British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	5 to 6
5 Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	— to —
5 Ditto, New ...	4	par to 1 pm.
20 Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 8¾ dis.
20 Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all	21 to 22
Stock Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	109 to 105
10 Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
10 Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50 P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	87½ to 39
50 Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	8 to 6 dis.
25 National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
20 Suez Canal ...	8	21½ to —
10 Bangalore Jute Rs. 100 ...	all	65 to 67
10 Bangalore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	89 to 90
10 Bangalore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	90 to 91
10 Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	70 to 2

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to October 28; Allahabad and Madras, October 26; Calcutta, October 25.

THE general remarks on the season and prospects for the week ending October 15 are as follows:—"Prospects in Madras continue good; the weather in Kurnool is now more favourable, and good rain has fallen in Tinnevely; in Malabar and Coimbatore some damage to crops is again reported. A further decrease of 6,848 has taken place in the number—70,936—on relief works, and of 7,258 in that—41,154—gratuitously relieved. In Mysore the crops are doing well and prices continue to fall. There has been a further diminution of 2,152 and 639 respectively in the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief. In the Bombay Presidency prospects generally are fair, but in several districts some damage has been caused by locusts, and in Sind prices are high. In the Central Provinces the prospects of the kharif continue to improve and are on the whole good; harvesting of rice on high lands and lesser millets is going on, and preparations for the rabi are in active progress; cholera continues to decrease, and prices remain generally steady. In Berar the kharif crops are in good condition, and preparations for the rabi have begun. In Central India rain is wanted in Gwalior and Bundelkhand for rabi sowings; in Malwa prospects are very favourable. In Rajputana the want of rain continues to be felt in Jeypore and Ulwar. Prospects generally remain favourable in Bengal; good rain has fallen in parts of Eastern Bengal and in Pooree, but its want is now felt in places in the Burdwan and Patna Divisions, and generally in the Chota Nagpore Division; floods have caused some damage in a few places. The report from Assam shows no change. In British Burma prospects have continued to improve, and are now on the whole favourable throughout the province, especially in the Arakan and Tenasserim Divisions. In part of the Prome districts, however, it is improbable that there will be a good outturn, as in some cases the land has only lately been planted out, and in Thayetmyi it is too late to replant what has been destroyed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the outturn of the harvest, which is being gathered in, is expected to be generally good; locusts and hot winds have done some damage in places, and in Jhansi rain is much wanted. In the Punjab prospects continue good; fever is very general, and is indeed reported to be prevalent throughout a great part of the country. Rain is wanted in the Hissar district, where rabi sowings are in progress.

THE reports of the general health for the week ending October 15 record: Fever prevalent throughout Sind and in Guzerat. Malarious fever in Tanna, and twenty deaths from cholera in Ahmednagar. Fever in Kattywar and Baroda. In Bengal fever still prevalent in 24-Pergunnahs, Maldah, Hooghly, Bankoora, Bhagalpur, Sarun, and Shahabad. North West Provinces and Oudh, fever prevalent. Punjab: Autumn fever very general; mortality great in Jullundur. Central Provinces: Cholera decreasing, but fever generally prevalent. Burma: In Arakan public health normal, fever prevalent; nine cases of cholera in Rangoon, twelve in Prome, but the disease was decreasing. In Tenasserim health good. Central India: Fever has been unusually prevalent and severe, and much still prevailed. Rajputana: Fever universally prevalent.

THE feeling in India, as expressed by the *Bombay Gazette*, is that there is no course left open for Lord Lytton but to declare war, and that there must be no hesitation in giving full effect to the policy of bringing Afghanistan under English control. The struggle between England and Russia for the supremacy of Asia has begun.

The *Times*' telegram confirms the opinion universally expressed by the Indian Press that no hope is entertained of submission on the part of the Ameer. No trustworthy news has come from Cabul, but on our side it is believed that an early attack on Ali Musjid is intended, for which the necessary military and commissariat preparations for an immediate advance are almost completed at Peshawur under the superintendence of General Sir Samuel Browne. The Viceroy, accompanied by Sir Neville Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, and Colonels Colley and Baker, is expected to arrive at Lahore from Simla to-morrow. The most recent military news telegraphed yesterday is as follows:—

"The field force now constitutes a command distinct from that of the district. Four brigades are in course of rapid formation. The first will muster at Hurri Singhke Burj, recently abandoned for sanitary reasons; the second and third are being formed at Peshawur and Jamrud, and the fourth will assemble at Nowshera. The four brigades will together number about 7,200 fighting men. The cavalry brigade will assemble at Thana, and will number about 1,000 men. General Sir Samuel Browne commands the Division, Colonel Williams the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Maunsell the Engineers. The first Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Macpherson, V.C., C.B., consists of the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 4th Goorkhas, 20th Punjab Infantry, the 2nd Company of Sappers, and a mountain battery. The second Infantry Brigade under the command of Colonel Tytler, V.C., C.B., consists of the 1st Battalion 17th Foot, Guides Infantry, 1st Sikhs, the 3rd company of Sappers and Miners, and one battery of Royal Horse Artillery. The 3rd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Col. Appleyard, comprises the 81st and 14th Sikh and 27th Native Infantry. The 4th Brigade, under the command of Col. Bronze (?), consists of the 51st Light Infantry, the 6th Native Infantry, and the 45th Sikhs. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Col. C. Gough, V.C., comprises two troops of the 10th Hussars, the Guides Cavalry, the 11th Bengal Lancers, a battery of the Royal Horse, one of the Royal Artillery, and one of Royal Artillery with heavy guns. The Engineer force consists of three companies of Sappers, with engineer and ordnance field parks. A contingent of troops will shortly be formed from the Sikh feudatory States, consisting of 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and thirteen guns. Of this number, Patiala supplies 800 infantry, 300 cavalry, and four Horse Artillery guns; Bhawalpur, 300 infantry and 100 cavalry; Jhind, 500 infantry and 200 cavalry, and three guns; Naba, 500 infantry, 200 cavalry, and three guns; Kapurthalla, 300 infantry, 100 cavalry, and a mule battery; Kotla, 200 infantry and 50 cavalry; Faridkot, 200 infantry and 50 cavalry; Nahun, 200 infantry. The whole Bhopal contingent has volunteered its services, and its offer has been accepted. The battalion will be armed with Sniders, and are under orders to join the division formed at Hassan Abdal. It is stated that the men were quite clamorous to be sent to the front, the Begum strongly encouraging this display of their loyalty. News from the Hassan Abdal field force reports that the condition of the troops is very healthy. This force is expected shortly to reinforce the Peshawur troops. General Maude commands the division. The 1st Infantry Brigade comprises the 5th Fusiliers, 6th Bengal Light Infantry, 45th Sikhs, and the 2nd Goorkhas. The 2nd Brigade consists of the 81st Foot, the Mairwarra Battalion and the 24th Native Infantry. The Cavalry Brigade comprises the 9th Lancers and the 10th Bengal Lancers. The Artillery Brigade is formed of two horse batteries and one field battery. From the Kuram force we hear that the whole of General Roberts's force is expected shortly to arrive at Thall. Maps have been liberally supplied to officers, and a useful guide-book containing full directions and information as to the Kuram Valley and the passes leading to Cabul has been circulated by the quartermaster-generals among the officers. Besides those generally known other routes are believed to exist by which infantry could successfully operate—one from Habib Kala to Jellalabad, by which the higher passes would be turned and an earlier junction effected with the Khyber Column, and two others, diverging from the neighbourhood of Ali-khel, which lead to Khushi and Ghuzni.

"The force already collected at Quetta, under General Biddulph, comprises six regiments of native infantry, one regiment of native cavalry, two mountain batteries, and two regiments of native cavalry at Mastang. News from Kandahar reports the prevalence of great sickness. Little or no resistance is anticipated there. The Bombay brigade comprises the 1st Sind Horse, the 1st Beloochees, the 19th Native Infantry, the 83rd Queen's; 10,000 camels have been ordered to be collected at Sukkur, and 20,000 camels are being collected at Karachi. The Madras force comprises the 67th Queen's, 14th Hussars, 1st Madras Cavalry, 30th and 36th Native Infantry."

A Bombay special correspondent states that this force will be ready to advance by the 20th. A telegram from Sukkur, dated 10th inst., says:—

"The Quetta column of troops is arriving daily. D Battery, 2nd Brigade, I Battery, 1st Brigade, Field Artillery, the Telegraph and Pontoon Companies, with the field ordnance and Engineer park,



a wing of the 50th Foot, and the 15th Sikhs are passing through. A Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, G Battery, 4th Brigade, Field Artillery, the 5th and 6th Batteries of the 11th Brigade, Heavy Field Artillery, the siege train, 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles, and 1st Ghoorikas are expected. Generals Palliser and Lacy are here."

We take the following items of Calcutta news from the *Times*' telegram of yesterday:—

"The death by accident is reported of Ameer Khan, of Patna, the Wahabee convict. Business is still dull. There are 70,852 tons of shipping disengaged. The Four per Cent. Government Rupee-paper is quoted 94 4. The King of Burma has married, in accordance with the custom of the country, his own half-sister. The Seistan revolt has been suppressed."

THE true account of the recently reported raid from Quetta on a Beloochee village is as follows:—The political officer at Quetta received information that a considerable number of horses, with some horsemen of Cabul, had been collected in a village within the Beloochistan frontier, about seventeen miles from Quetta. As these horses could be used for a "chapao" or night surprise on the Quetta cantonment, it was considered advisable to reconnoitre the village. This was done by the political agent, joined by Colonel Browne and Mr. Bruce, and attended by a few Brahoe sirdars. The village was found to be full of horses, and there was a large number of men of soldierly appearance and unfriendly demeanour, one or two of whom insulted the Brahoe sirdars for bringing Feringhees there. It was consequently determined to make a night movement on the village, and that night it was surrounded by troops from Quetta. The village surrendered on the terms of giving up the men who had insulted the sirdars, and, as the people said they were peaceful horsedealers, they were told that there could be no harm in assisting them to take their horses down the Bolan Pass towards their market, Hindustan. Two headmen came into Quetta as hostages for good behaviour. It will be seen that this was not a raid, as has been stated in certain quarters, but simply a precautionary measure taken by the commandant of a frontier garrison.

THE Government have sanctioned a free passage by rail to Bombay, and home by troopship, to the families of officers whose regiments and batteries were under orders for England, but who have been detained in India on service.

ACCORDING to a Kohat correspondent the Ameer is believed to have 72 battalions of infantry, each 700 strong; 25 regiments of cavalry, each 500 strong; and 200 guns, including a battery of Armstrongs. It is also reported that the Russians have presented him with two mountain batteries, and that a number of Russian engineers and artillerymen are on the road to Cabul.

RELATIVE to the recent heavy floods in the valley of the Indus, the director of State railways, Western system, has, in a letter to the Government of India, shown that the damages done are not so severe as at first believed. Although tested by an afflux in some instances of as much as three feet, no bridge nor culvert was carried away, while the damages to banks were limited to a length of about fifty miles east of Sukkur. Several station buildings, now under water, will have to be rebuilt; and the engineers have been advised to confine themselves to measures for protecting the banks as they stand, and preventing the widening of breaches by rivetting the sides of the latter with sand-bags.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death of Feroze Shab, son of the ex-King of Delhi, at Mecca, on Dec. 17, 1877. In 1858 and the beginning of 1857 he took an active part against the British, first in the North-west Provinces and afterwards in Central India. He was known to have come in collision with Sir R. Napier and to have been defeated by General Whitelock. In 1860 he was heard of in Kandahar on his way to Persia. In 1861 he was in Bokhara, and at the end of 1862 turned up at Teheran, where he remained some time. In 1863 inquiry was made from Persia whether the British Government would give any reward for his apprehension. He was next heard of in Herat, and in 1868 he was in Swat, and after-  
Cabul. The Ameer sent him off to Badakshan,

and he was subsequently reported to have been seen at Samarkhand. In 1872 he went to Constantinople and Egypt, where he called himself Sultan Ibrahim. From that time he resided at Mecca, being known as Haji Feroze bin Sultan Mirza Bakht. He died in a state of penury, being almost entirely dependent on an allowance made him by the High Sheriff of Mecca. The only relation left by him at Mecca is a wife.

GRAVE dissatisfaction is said to have been created among military men in Western India by the disregard of the claims of Bombay officers to staff appointments with the expeditionary forces. The *Bombay Gazette* illustrates the treatment of the Bombay Army by the following instance:—Two batteries of artillery have been ordered up from Sind to the frontier. This is a lieutenant colonel's command, and the adjutant general of artillery at Puna telegraphed to Simla to know if a lieutenant colonel and staff officer might be detailed from Bombay, as the two batteries in question belonged to this Presidency. The answer returned was—"No; a lieutenant colonel and staff officer will be nominated from here (Simla)."

A REUTER'S telegram of the 15th inst. states that the *Times of India* has published a despatch from its correspondent at Kohat stating that stringent orders have been sent from Simla to the commandant of the column to supervise all telegrams intended for the press, which will now be submitted to the inspection of the general in command after crossing the frontier. It is believed that correspondence will also be placed under control. Civilians acting as special correspondents, who may be guilty of indiscretion in reporting military matters, will be sent to the rear, and military men offending in a similar manner will be made an example of.

THE following general rules have been laid down for guidance in carrying out in India the examination of captains for promotion to the rank of major:—1. Captains must have served five years in that rank before being examined, except in special cases, when they expect early promotion. 2. They must have passed the examination in the field and produce the certificate—viz., of their having passed a practical examination in the field in the command of a regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery, or battalion of infantry, as the case may be, before being further examined in the subjects laid down in the Horse Guards General Order, No. 66, of 1875. These rules supersede all previous ones made applicable to captains of all arms of the British service in India.

THE inquiry into the allegations made by Mr. Wyer respecting the recent administration of famine matters in Budaon was ordered by the North West Government on its own motion. No suggestion on the subject emanated from the Government of India or the Famine Commission.

THE results of Mr. Brough Smyth's prospectings and workings in South East Wynaad, which have been for some time anxiously looked for, have been announced in a telegram from Bombay as a discovery, in an area of 25 miles by 13, of ninety outcrops of ore reef, with a thickness of two to four feet, yielding from a few pennyweights to 200 ounces per ton. The richer stone shows, when broken, a fine and coarse gold, with jagged pieces as large as peas. In some reefs there is much stone practically unproductive, but they have yielded variously 8, 10, 14 pennyweights, 2 and 4 ounces per ton. It is somewhat illustrative of the irony of fate that this verification of the anticipations of the shareholders in the gold mining company should have followed so soon on the collapse of Messrs. Nichol and Co., who were the financiers of the undertaking. It is certain that the Neilgherry planters, who, in the last report of their association, expressed great anxiety as to the labour supply on their estates, will, to their cost, experience the fulfilment of the prophecy made last month by the *Madras Times*: "The spread of the gold mania is likely to interfere seriously with coffee planting on the Neilgherries. There will be a great rush for land should gold be discovered in any large quantity, and the estates will be drained of

coolies for the gold-fields." It may well be doubted whether the discovery of gold will be more profitable than the development of the coffee plantations of the Wynaad.

OFFICERS of the superior revenue establishment of State Railways are to be included in the schedule of officers eligible for admission to the benefits of the more favourable leave rules.

THE following rules have been approved by the Government of India and issued to regulate the outfit allowances to non-commissioned officers who may be awarded commissions while serving in India. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India shall have the option of receiving £100 in England, or Rs. 1,000 in India, in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India on appointment to a Horse Brigade of the Royal Artillery, or to a regiment of cavalry, shall be allowed the option of receiving £150 in England or Rs. 1,500 in India in aid of his outfit. Riding-masters of Royal Artillery shall have the option of receiving £100 in England or Rs. 1,000 in India. A schoolmaster, promoted in India to be sub-inspector of Army Schools, shall be allowed the option of receiving £100 in England or Rs. 1,000 in India in aid of his outfit. A non-commissioned officer granted a commission in India as sub-lieutenant in a regiment of cavalry prior to December 1, 1876, or as second lieutenant on or after that date, shall be allowed the difference between the sum of £100 or Rs. 1,000, already paid to him, and the sum of £150, or Rs. 1,500, with the option of receiving that difference in England, £50, or in India Rs. 500. This order applies to all three Presidencies.

THE *Englishman*, commenting on the recent resolution of the Government of India regarding the "value payable" parcel postage system, says:—"It is noteworthy that the peculiar position of the Anglo-Indian tradesman is completely ignored in the resolution. And it is this peculiar position on which the strongest arguments against the extension depend. Tradesmen in the Continental countries, whose example is appealed to, are not generally exiles from their native land, conducting their business under exceptional conditions as regards expense, risk, and personal convenience, for the behoof of a limited number of their fellow-countrymen, and consequently compelled to charge proportionately higher prices for their goods."

THE Government of Bombay have issued a resolution commenting on the annual report of the administration of the jails in the Presidency for the year 1877. In that year, during which the principal pressure of the famine was experienced, the total number of prisoners confined in the criminal jails throughout the Presidency was increased by 73 per cent., the figures being 50,154, as compared to 29,059 in 1876, which again was an increase of 3 per cent. over the number incarcerated in 1875. The lion's share of the increase fell to the Deccan (including Belgaum, Kaladgi, and Dharwar), where there were 138 per cent. more criminals than in 1876, and 265 per cent. more than the average number of the three previous years. In the Konkan there was an increase of 42 per cent. over the average, in Guzerat 28 per cent., in the town and island of Bombay 29 per cent. Sind was the only district in which a decrease is shown, and in that province there were 7 per cent. less prisoners than the average of the previous three years. It was a natural consequence, as the Government declare, of the general failure of crops in the Deccan, and of abnormally high prices everywhere throughout the Presidency except Sind, combined with a strict administration of justice, that the number of persons sent to prison should be exceedingly high.

THE administrative report of the Central Provinces for the last year shows that within the last decade the net receipts of revenue have increased from Rs. 7,253,688, in 1867-8, to Rs. 1,09,07,071. In one year the increase has been Rs. 2,86,760. The net receipts in 1877-78, omitting merely both entries, Rs. 1,09,07,071, against Rs. 1,06,20,311 for the previous year. Applying the comparison of the previous ten years the land revenue shows an increase of 14 per cent, while the excise receipts have been raised 53

per cent. This latter increase is not a result of wide-spread excess, but of better administration, especially as respects opium. The consumers of opium and ganja will soon be brought more under control, as the Government system of supply will be extended to seven districts in which alone it has not yet been introduced, and there will be fewer facilities for smuggling. The net stamp revenue has also increased, in ten years, from Rs. 7,42,138 to Rs. 10,04,540; and in the Forest Department the surplus of the past year, viz., Rs. 372,132, was greater than the whole income ten years ago. There are now in the Central Provinces 2,548 square miles of reserved, and 16,952 square miles of unreserved forests, all wholly or partly managed by the department. The coal deposits of Chanda are yielding most valuable supplies. Last year the Warrora colliery raised 40,786 tons, at a profit of Rs. 64,064, or 9 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 695,069. The coal is equal to the best Bengal coal, and 133lb. of it are as good for steam purposes as 100lb. of English coal. The Empress Cotton Mills, at Nagpur, the success of which will probably lead to the starting of others, is due to this supply of coal. The Medical Department possesses two hospitals, one at Jubbulpur and another at Nagpur, with seventy-six dispensaries, in which 461,309 patients were treated; while the number of vaccinations amounted last year to 304,188 in a population of about nine millions. The successful working of the Educational Department has resulted in the fact that the Government offices are now well supplied with natives of the Central Provinces. When the provinces were first formed not only were all the officials class foreigners, but the language of the courts was Urdu. In the Mahratti districts Mahratti is now the language of the courts; in the Northern districts Hindi is the official language, and in Sumbulpore Uryah is used. Thus the people, if they like, may at least learn how justice is administered. Schools have been established especially to instruct the children of Eurasians and Europeans who are unable to send their sons and daughters to England or to a hill station. There are now seven excellent schools open for this class.

ON the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional commissioner in the Central Provinces on the pay of a first grade deputy commissioner. No additional expenditure will be incurred, as a saving equal to the amount of the salary attached to the new appointment will be effected by the reduction of the upper Godaver district to the rank of a sub-division.

THE revenue of the Indian Post-office was increased by something over six lakhs of rupees during the last financial year, the result of an outlay in increased expenditure of about three lakhs; whilst at the same time many substantial concessions were made to the public. It would be difficult to find a department of the public service in any country in which the wisdom of liberal and enterprising administration is more distinctly evidenced than in the Indian Post-office of to-day.

A BOMBAY contemporary says a question of considerable interest to shipowners and the mercantile marine generally, where the master and owners of a steamer disclaimed any liability for running down and sinking a native craft with all her cargo, because the former was at the time in charge of a "duly recognised pilot as appointed by law," has just been decided in the High Court of Bombay. The question arose out of the collision between the s.s. *Zante* and the buggalow *Ladh* in Karachi harbour in April last year. At the marine court of inquiry the pilot (Ward) was held to blame, and the owners of the cargo shipped from Bombay brought actions in the High Court at Bombay against the steamer for the value of their respective consignments. On the arrival of the *Zante* at Bombay a warrant of arrest was issued, but, to prevent her detention, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was deposited in court as security. The question appeared to be a simple one enough, and turned upon the construction of particular sections of the Indian Ports Act, which, however, left room for much argument. The steamer was plainly the

cause of the collision, but it was contended that, it being compulsory to take a pilot, and the steamer being in his charge when going out of the Karachi harbour, the liability was shifted from the owner. Sir Charles Sargent held that contention good, and dismissed the suit, each party paying their own costs of the "test case" that was tried. As, however, that ruling might be reversed on appeal, the learned judge did not think it advisable to order the return of the deposit until the appeal was decided.

A NEW chapter is to be added to the Indian Civil Code, which will state in a concise, accurate, and accessible form the law relating to the ownership of alluvial lands, islands, and abandoned river beds. Madras, Bombay, and Burma have hitherto had no statutory law on this subject. Elsewhere in British India certain defective regulations, acts, and complicated decisions have produced a constant crop of litigation. The terms island, owner, and thread of the stream are carefully defined, and a channel is to be considered fordable when its maximum depth throughout twenty-four hours in the dry season is five feet. The care with which the Alluvion Bill is drawn, so as to provide in all parts of India against the vagaries of the Indian rivers and the litigious habits of the riparian owners, is evidenced by the three definitions of the term "thread of the stream." The first, suitable to the Punjab and the Bombay rivers, the large rivers of the North West Provinces, and the perennial streams of the Berars, is "the middle line of the main stream during the dry season." The second, "the line between the shores on each side when the water is at its ordinary height," interests the Madras rivers; and the third, "the line of the particular channel where the alluvial island has arisen," was suggested by the Lieut. Governor of Bengal. That the explanations and definitions are almost too precise was admitted by Mr. Stokes in a caustic apology for adding an explanation of the word "opposite." He confessed he had thought that "opposite" was as clear and simple a word as existed in the English language. But it seemed he was wrong. The Madras Board of Revenue observed that the word in question "is not defined," and asserted that "it would be impossible to settle conflicting claims without a more precise expression of the intention." One of our ablest English judges (Lord Justice Brett) had recently declared that it was not right for judges to profess not to know phrases in the English language which were well known in English society. But this doctrine was constantly disregarded in India. In the very last number of the Indian Law Reports he found the learned Chief Justice, who presided with such dignity over the High Court at Allahabad, asking the meaning of the expression "where a decree is appealed against," and calling it not only "obscure and doubtful," but "rather unfortunate and ambiguous." The sad necessity of precluding, if possible, such criticism would account for much in our Indian laws which would otherwise be rightly regarded as superfluous and childish.

THE exceeding credulity of the Punjab readers of the vernacular papers was amusingly illustrated by Mr. Thornton during the debate in the Viceregal Council. So far back as 1861 a vernacular journal announced that a proclamation was about to be issued enforcing upon all male inhabitants of India the wearing of "a chimney-pot hat." Two or three years ago the general commanding at Lahore proposed to test the efficiency of his transport arrangements by moving a battery to Amritsur. The Lahore paper stated jocosely that the general intended to "take the city of Amritsur by storm." This being literally translated in the vernacular press was accepted as serious truth, and a general closing of shops and popular panic ensued. But the best example of the curious mental condition of both the writers and the readers of the native journals is afforded by the city of Delhi, which we quote *verbatim*, as it seems to have much amused the Council:—

"In that city is published a vernacular newspaper which goes by the name of the *Nihir-i-Darakshan*, or 'Bright Sun.' In the pages of this brilliant periodical there appeared, in the month of July last, an article the object of which was to prove the race-identity between the Hindu and the Englishman. This proposition, my

lord, is supported, is seriously supported, by the following arguments:—Argument the first: 'There is a tribe of people in Europe called the Dutch. *Daksha* is the name of one of the sons of Brahma.' Argument the second: 'In the Urdu language *khatrin* means a woman of the *khatri* caste. One of the wives of King Henry the Eighth of England was called *Katharine*.' Argument the third: 'Both Englishmen and Hindus bathe daily.' Argument the fourth: 'Both Englishmen and Hindus eat pork. *Barah*, or *the hog*, is the name of an incarnation of Vishnu, and *bacon* is a common name in England.' Argument the fifth: 'English women and Hindu women wear petticoats.' And now comes an argument which our author evidently considers (to use a familiar phrase) the clincher. It is as follows:—'Some Hindus wear the Brahminical thread. Englishmen wear braces.'

THE results of the subjection of Lower Burma to British rule, as set forth in the report on the trade and navigation of British Burma in the past year, show a large advance in commercial prosperity. The total trade of the province amounted to nearly 16 crores, showing an increase of 21.7 per cent. on the preceding year. This is mainly due to the advanced prices obtained for rice and food products generally. The exports amounted, in kind, to seven crores, and the imports to five, the difference being made up by importation of specie. One item which is hardly a subject of congratulation is in the import of opium, which increased from Rs. 3,48,384 to Rs. 6,68,688. It would appear that a considerable amount of the money which flowed into the country was expended on this as well as other luxuries; but a large amount was also spent in augmented comfort and increasing the fixed capital. Tea, cigars, apparel, machinery, books, oils, provisions, paper, tobacco, salt, cotton twist, &c., were all imported in greater quantities. The Burmese cultivator is described as being ready to lay out his profits well in land and stock, and also in works of public utility. There is another point of view from which the condition, or rather character, of the people does not appear to us great advantage. If the population are prosperous, they have a bad pre-eminence in the tables of comparative crime of British India according to the police report for this year. The Chief Commissioner appends figures which show that in Burma crime of all kinds is much more prevalent than in any other part of India. For example, the proportion of crimes to population is three and a-half times what it is in Bengal, and double what it is in the North Western Provinces; while the proportion of convicts in jail to population is nine times what it is in Bengal, and two and a-half times what it is in the North Western Provinces. On the other hand, Burma is at the head of the list in the matter of detection, the percentage of convictions being half as much again as in Bengal, and double what it is in the North Western Provinces. The disorders in neighbouring States have doubtless much to do with the state of things disclosed by these figures, while perhaps the large number of visitors from Upper Burma and other parts—including bad characters, who live just across our frontier, and traders and coolies who come down for the season—has probably more. To this may be added that convicted felons are not looked upon with any ill feeling, provided they do not injure their neighbours. They may be perhaps feared, but the Burman will not trouble himself in the public interest to help the administration of justice. Thus they give no aid to the police, who are not so experienced in the art of prevention or detection as the Dacoits are in that of committing crime, and, moreover, only show one policeman to thirteen square miles of difficult country.

DEPARTURE OF SIR THOMAS WADE.—Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister to China, left Charing-cross station by South Eastern Company's tidal train at 10.45 on Friday morning for Paris, en route to China via Marseilles, per steamer *Irrawaddy*. Some of the members of the Chinese Embassy were at the station to bid his Excellency farewell.

DIVORCE CASE.—On Wednesday, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, evidence was heard before Lord Young in an action by Captain Patrick Murray, of the 109th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, and at present residing at Merchiston, Edinburgh, against Crawford Robina Gordon Murray, his wife, for divorce, on the ground of infidelity. It was proved that Mrs. Murray had been living in various lodging-houses in Brighton in company with Lieutenant Hutton, of the pursuer's regiment, and the Lord Ordinary gave a decree of divorce as asked.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

## THE LIFE OF YAKOOB BEG.\*

THIS would have been a good book at any time, and, perhaps, would have been more valuable if it had been published earlier. This is because it is a work that derives no small part of its value from its application to the present state of our Eastern policy, for the due understanding of which the importance of Kashgar, or Chinese Turkestan, is second only to that of Afghanistan. Even in respect to this last there is much that has yet to be learned. Of Kashgar we knew, until the publication of the works of Shaw and Hayward, little more than the name. "Chinese Turkestan," as a province with an indefinite boundary, and the three towns of Kashgar, Khoten, and Yarkend, each on its own proper branch of a river which ran eastward, with the "Desert of Kobi" in one direction, and mountains on the north, south, and west, was all that presented itself on the ordinary maps. The official report of Sir Douglas Forsyth added largely to these outlines, and the latest Russian authorities more. Mr. Boulger's work gives us all this and much beyond it, and that in a systematic and comprehensive form. It probably tells us as much as (out of Russia) is known about a very important and mysterious country; and in Eastern history and Eastern geography England's backwardness is Russia's opportunity.

As a biography the subject is the eventful life of Yakoob Beg, or the Athalik Ghazi; but the proper introduction to this is the earlier history of Kashgar. This Mr. Boulger gives us in a full and regular form; and the three chapters, the geography, the ethnology, and the history of that country, are by no means the least valuable part of his work. The second of these subjects is illustrated by a clear and careful map, not only of Kashgar as a whole, but of an adequate portion of the regions by which it is bounded—viz., the Chinese Empire, the British (Cashmere), the Russian, Afghanistan, Bokhara, and the independent, or half-independent, districts of the Tunganis on the north-east, and the Tadjiks on the south-west, every one of which, either politically or geographically, is an element in the heterogeneous mass of details which complicate the present relations between India and Afghanistan, or (changing the names) between England and Russia.

Mr. Boulger has the rare merit of taking an unexaggerated view of his hero, and he does not, because he thinks him worthy of a biography, think it also necessary to add a single inch to his natural dimensions. When an author writes as follows, we may be pretty sure that we shall find in his pages much common sense and very little hero-worship:—

"Yakoob Beg was a very able and courageous man, and the task he did accomplish in Kashgaria was in the highest degree creditable; but he was no Timour or Babur. His internal policy was marred by his severity; and the system of terrorism that he principally adopted, and his external policy, bold and audacious as it often was, was enfeebled by periods of vacillation and doubt. Yet his career was truly remarkable. He was not the arbiter of the destinies of Central Asia, nor was he even the consistent opponent of Russian claims to supremacy therein. He was essentially of the common mould of human nature, sharing the weaknesses and fears of ordinary men. The Badaulet or, 'the fortunate one,' as he was called, was essentially indebted to good fortune in many crises of his career. He cannot, in any sense, be compared to the giants produced by Central Asia in days of old; and, among moderns, Dost Mahomed of Afghanistan probably should rank as high as he does."

When authors write in this way of their heroes we may be sure that we are in safe hands. And this leads us to another question, the extent to which the writer is a politician; and it so, of what cast and character. He thinks highly of his hero as an individual; and, as a element or power, in Eastern politics he thinks even more so of China. This he tells us in his preface; and he adds, with great truth, that her importance is too much overlooked or neglected. After his valuation of the character of Yakoob, he continues:—  
"The following pages strive to bring before the English reader the great merits of China as a governing body, and *this object is really the more important of the two*. It is absolutely necessary for this country to remember that there are only three great Powers in Asia, and of these China is in many respects the foremost."

This is in his preface. In the body of the book he develops his views in some detail. It is probable that to some of them some of us may take exception; but, upon the whole, the principle is an important one. No one, perhaps, believes at the present time that Russia is either ready or willing to fight. Nor is she so well prepared as England to ensure peace by showing herself prepared for war. She is rather playing a game of brag, with the hope of a diplomatic victory in Europe; and her way of doing this is to create a diversion of our power into another channel. We cannot say that there are no complications in our coming to an understanding with China, but it is better that there should be one between China and England than one between China

\* "The Life of Yakoob Beg, Athalik Ghaz, and Badaulet, Ameer of Kashgar." By DEMETRIUS CHARLES BOULGER, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society. 8vo, 16s. With Map and Appendix. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

and Russia. We cannot go so far as to guarantee Kuldja to China; but we can do much towards preventing the Turks of Kashgar from throwing themselves into the arms of Russia. This we shall, perhaps, have to in any case, and it is easier done with a good understanding on the part of China than a bad one. In any kind of an alliance between the three great Powers of Asia the position of the odd one is one to be avoided.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your leading article last week upon Russia and China a charge is made against the late Yakoob Beg of having achieved the conquest of Kashgar in a harsh and bloodthirsty manner. Permit me to point out that this charge is unfounded. Yakoob Beg always strove to mitigate the horrors of war as much as possible, and on the only two occasions when he was brought into contact with the Chinese he endeavoured to restrain the evil passions of the Tunganis and Kashgari under him. At the capture of the citadel of Yangy Hissar it is true that 2,000 Khitay were massacred, but this was despite Yakoob Beg's protest. At the surrender of the Zaogy Shahr of Kashgar several Khitay were murdered in the confusion that was caused by the blowing up of the Chinese commandant's palace, but Yakoob Beg himself checked this breach of the terms of capitulation as soon as he could. And lastly, after his great victory over the Tunganis of Aksu and Kucha, he exercised great moderation towards the vanquished. In short, whatever opinion we may form as to Yakoob Beg's other qualities, we must all acknowledge that he himself was moderate in his treatment of the vanquished Chinese and Tunganis. He was certainly free from the stain that must attach to the whole Tungan population, and to the townspeople of Yarkand, Kashgar, and Aksu, for their almost unparalleled barbarity in the years 1862-65.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov. 14.

D. C. BOULGER.

## FROM GHUZNEE TO CABUL.

## CONTRIBUTED BY LIEUT.-GENERAL KAYE.

SHUSH GAO, 13½ miles, elevation 8,500.—A good firm road the whole way, leading for the first six miles about N.E. Immediately on leaving the last ground the road for about a mile skirted the base of the ridge on the left, and then for about the same distance led through narrow lanes between orchards attached to Mahmood's tomb. On emerging from the lanes we passed over undulating ground with rather sharp dips for some four miles. The ridge on the right here approaches the road closely, so that our path lay through a species of gorge. After traversing this swelling ground the hills opened out and formed a circle or amphitheatre, while our road, turning N.N.E., passed over tolerably level ground, and formed as it were the diameter of the circle. The interior space of this mountain hollow was not completely flat, as at first the road descended considerably, and again rose until we reached the commencement of the Sher Duna Pass, the road through and over which is good; ascent easy. At the summit (elevation 9,000) is a small ruined fort, thence a gentle descent and a firm road for some three miles along a valley, brought us into camp, N.N.E. of the ghaut. A considerable tract of cultivation on the left with some forts and villages. The valley extends to the rear in direction W.S.W. The hills which bound it on the left are very similar to those near Nanee, and are probably a continuation of them.

Huft Asiya, 9 miles.—The road (which was good, but occasionally stony) led N.N.E. and sometimes north, skirting the base of the eastern hills, often sweeping over the shoots, and sometimes running along the slope. The valley on the left highly cultivated, numerous villages scattered along the bottom and in recesses among the western hills. Small reservoirs of water are formed near the foot of the hill, supplied by springs issuing from the rock; hence small water channels are cut into the fields. Lucerne plentiful, but grass scarce. The hills have closed in considerably in to-day's march, and their slopes seem to meet in the centre of the valley. Camp formed on slope of eastern range.

Hyder Khail, 10 miles.—A rough stony road led as before along the lower slope of the eastern range, sometimes passing over spurs higher and steeper than those in yesterday's march. At about six miles the road crossed a broad dry torrent bed, and descended into the valley, which here widened, the hills on the right receding and forming a basin. After rather more than a mile the road again skirted the hills, and continued to pass over undulations until we reached camp, which was formed in the lower slope of the hill; the valley highly cultivated. Forts, villages, and trees (poplars, willows, and fruit trees) thickly border the banks of a small river, which runs along the bottom. Many springs gush out from the rocks on the right and flow into the river. Some forts among the western range, and a few situated on hills to the right. The road wound considerably, but led generally N.N.E. The valley rather less than a mile in breadth. Grass good and plentiful; lucerne procurable.



Shekabad, 10 miles.—A bad road, rough, stony, and occasionally muddy. For the first mile or so road skirted base of hills, and then descended into the valley and led across the river by an easy ford. The road then followed the left bank, passing over the cultivated lands for about three and a-half or four miles, when we reached a branch of the western hills, over which the road passed. At this point the valley of Huft Asiya became very confined and receded to the right; the space between the two ranges being scarcely wider than the bed of the stream; the hills on either side rising abruptly like walls and forming a glen. The scenery picturesque and better wooded than in general. The road continued its course across a gentle undulating hill for some distance, and then descended into the valley of the Loghur, a rapid river with about two and a half feet of water. The ford was about three hundred yards lower down the stream than the bridge (impassable for wheeled carriages) over which the road led. The river flows from left to right, as was the case also with the first river we crossed in this march, and which probably falls into the Loghur at no great distance from this camp, formed on the slope of the eastern range. The road wound considerably, about N. by E. generally; grass said to be plentiful.

Cabul river, near Maidan, 17 miles.—A good road, which gradually ascended for the first eight miles, lying between two ranges of hills, the space between them at first rather confined, but it gradually opened out until at the summit of the rise there extended to the left a somewhat extensive plain, bounded by a distant and rocky range. Thence we descended gradually to the valley, and the road approached the western range until at the sixteenth mile it led over a spur by an easy ghaut and entered the valley of Maidan. Encamped on the right bank of the Cabul river, the ghaut by which we came about a mile to our rear. Our course to-day about N. by W. The valley extends for some distance to the N.W., bounded by a rocky range; it is highly cultivated and tolerably wooded, and sprinkled with forts and villages. The country through which the road led on this march was but little cultivated until we neared the valley; grass good.

Maidan Valley, N.E. extremity, 4 miles.—After crossing the Cabul river, here a shallow stream, the road skirted the base of a hill on our right, the Valley of Maidan on our left; ascended over a low spur and again descended to the valley. A rough stony road then led over a rocky ridge, and a short distance from the base of it our camp was formed, about north of old ground; no grass near the encampment.

Urgundee Valley, near Kila Kazee, 13 miles.—A rough stony road. For the first three miles we ascended gradually towards N.E. by N., the road winding among low hillocks and occasionally crossing undulations, ranges of hills to the right and left running nearly parallel to our road. From the summit of the ascent we obtained an extensive view, the Valley of Urgundee lying in front, and beyond it three ranges of hills. The road then descended gradually into the valley, which is intersected by some deep ravines. Our course continued much in the same direction, until after we had passed the village of Urgundee, situated at the foot of the hills on the left, when we rounded the ranges on the right at about the eleventh mile and turned towards the last, gradually descending into camp, Kila Kazee, about two miles to the east on the Cabul road. The country through which our road led not very highly cultivated, but there are many villages at the bases of the hills and under a sharp and lofty range to the N.W. are several forts and orchards, the country in that direction, near Pughman, being apparently well wooded. As we rounded the hill we obtained a glimpse of the Cabul valley, from which we are at present separated by some low hills.

Cabul Valley, 6 miles.—E.N.E.—Passed Kila Kazee on our right at about two and a-half miles. Road then led through a highly cultivated valley; camp four miles west of Cabul.

Camp, two and a-half miles east of Cabul.—Road led through the valley amid orchards, gardens, and meadows; most luxuriant cultivation and beautiful landscape. Entered the city of Cabul, crossing the river of that name by a stone bridge, traversed several streets and covered bazaars and emerged from the city near the Bala Hissar, or citadel, a short distance to our right. The city is situated in the gorge between two rocky hills, sloping down close to the houses. The walls of the town are continued up the sides of the hills and are connected by a cross wall on summit.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### RUSSIAN POLICY.

In reviewing the Russian policy of the last fifteen years we cannot but be struck with its unity, consistency, and success. A short time after the Polish difficulty, during which the dread of our interference was felt, the leading spirits of St. Petersburg seem to have adopted a very decided view as to the best means of dealing with England. It was freely expressed in the Press; it met with no opposition, and, as far as we can judge, it was approved by all who possessed influence. England, it was said, derived her power from

the fact that she was unassailable. In case of war, she could inflict considerable damage on an adversary, by striking at his weak point, while she was not herself exposed to any return blow. A struggle with her was a duel with a man in armour, whose thrusts might be parried, but who could not himself be hit. This, it was held, gave her, with regard to Russia, an influence altogether disproportionate to the size of her army, and enabled her to assume the haughty tone of a nation which does not fear war. On the other hand, it was remarked that, in dealing with the United States, she had to endure a great deal, because from that direction she was open to attack. Of all civilised nations America alone has direct land communication with any part of our dominions, and to her claims we have always been attentive. The Russians knew well that, under similar circumstances, we should have treated any demand of theirs for compensation with contempt, though we submitted readily to the *Alabama* claims. The inference was drawn that Russia should push on her conquests in Central Asia until her territory was continuous with our own. They did not, it was said, wish to conquer India. It ready for such extension of Empire, China, as was pertinently remarked, offered a richer, a more useful, and, above all, an easier prize. What was sought was a vicinity which would give Russia a hold over us, and enable her to prevent us from interfering in her design on Turkey, the real object of her ambition. Such was the policy sketched out authoritatively fifteen years ago, and our readers can judge whether it has been executed. This idea of using a military position to be acquired in the East, in order to influence European diplomacy, boded no good for the occupants of the territory between the Russian frontier and our own. There were four independent Khanates in the way—Khokand, Samarcand, Bokhara, and Khiva. In 1864 the first of these was struck down by General Tcherniaief. Next Samarcand was captured, and Bokhara reduced to vassalage. In 1873 Khiva was struck down, and in 1874, after a general rebellion, the whole of Turkestan was consolidated and settled. The last step was designed to alienate Afghanistan from our alliance. It is to be remembered that, in the last generation, we contended with Russia for ascendancy of the diplomatic kind in Persia, as we are now doing in Cabul. We used the persuasive methods of subsidies and flatteries; she resorted to the coercion of invasion and threats. She was victorious, and has now an unquestioned ascendancy at Teheran. In the same way she has got the better of us in the rivalry for the goodwill of Ameer Ali. He has accepted our treasure, our gifts of arms, and our smooth words, but at the critical moment he has joined the other side. And now Russia has done exactly what in 1863 she declared she would do. She has been able to create a diversion on our Indian frontier and to call off our attention from a Turkish aggression. The two items of news, that an Afghan war was inevitable, and that Russia had declined to fulfil the Berlin Treaty by evacuating the south of Turkey, arrived simultaneously, and are no doubt connected. The rumour as to the purchase of large quantities of grain by the Russians, and their offer of money for a footing in Herat, have every appearance of truth. As we enter Afghanistan at one end they will probably be prepared to make some movement at another. The fear that if we put off the work of storming the passes they may be fortified by Russian engineers is most reasonable. Englishmen lately in the army or navy, and who have high hopes in those professions, fought under the Turks. Russians commanded the Servians before their country entered on the struggle. The policy may be right or wrong; it is always followed, and the injured nation protests in vain. The Russians will now take up a bolder position with regard to Turkey, and they will make preparations to join in the Afghan war in case we resent their new attitude. If we allow their occupation of provinces south of the Balkan, they will probably content themselves with giving an indirect support to our enemies on the frontier. And should we declare war we shall have to fight in two places—to defend as well as to attack. The programme of 1863 has been carried out, Afghanistan is now our Indian Canada, and we have to think of defending it whenever we quarrel with the Czar.—*Indian Daily News.*

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.—The Viceroy is expected to occupy Bahawalpur House during his stay at Lahore, the Nawab of Bahawalpur having placed it at his disposal.—*Times of India.*

PENSION.—On the recommendation of the Government of India the Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem to the widow of Pundit Manphul, C.S.I., in consideration of the special services rendered by him to the Government, with the remark that "this grant is not to form a precedent."—*Times of India.*

Mr. P. de L. H. Johnstone, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of highest proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.—*Times of India.*

DEATH OF MR. ROUSSAC.—The casualties from death have been unusually heavy amongst the old residents of Calcutta during the past year. Another name has been added to the list. Mr. A. G. Roussac, the broker, died suddenly from heart disease. The late Mr. Roussac's was a long and varied business experience in Cal-

cutta, extending over a period of more than forty years.—*Indian Daily News.*

**DIVORCE CASE.**—The divorce case of Finden v. Finden and Villiers has been heard in the chief court at Lahore. There was no defence, and a decree nisi was granted with Rs. 20,000 damages and costs against the co-respondent.—*Indian Daily News.*

The following addition has been made to the Civil Pension and Leave Codes:—Service as private secretary to the Governor General or a Governor qualifies, provided that the officer belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps, or belonged (previously to his appointment as private secretary) to the Uncovenanted Service.—*Bombay Times.*

**THE LATE MR. BATCHELLOR.**—A Calcutta paper states that the friends of the late Mr. Batchellor in the East Indian Railway propose, as a means of perpetuating that gentleman's memory, to collect a fund to be devoted to some purpose in connection with the welfare of the employes of the railway and their children, such as would have been his own especial wish.

**THE STORM WAVE OF 1876.**—Official reports issued from the Registration Department of Bengal state that the effects of the storm wave and cyclone of 1876 are still shown in the returns of Noakhilly and Chittagong, in which neither the registrations nor the receipts of the past year amounted to those of 1875-76. The district of Boileaugunge is, however, reported to have almost recovered its former prosperity, the registrations being nearly as numerous, and the receipts greater than before the cyclone. With the two exceptions mentioned, the rest of the district is stated to be more prosperous now than at any former period, and the financial position of the Registration Department is pronounced to be excellent.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**NAGPORE FARM.**—The experimental farm at Nagpore opened by Government five years ago with a view to showing the ryots what new crops can be introduced, and how established crops can be better grown, is to be retained as a permanent institution.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE PRIZES FOR MILITARY DRAWING.**—The United Service Institution of India advertised last July an exhibition of military drawings to be held at Simla open to all non-commissioned officers and men of artillery, cavalry, and infantry. The first prize was Rs. 70, second prize Rs. 30. For this there were, we learn, twenty-three competitors—nine Europeans and fourteen natives. On the 10th the Council awarded the prizes, the first being taken by a private in the 10th Hussars and the second being given to a non-commissioned officer of the Puna Horse. Sir Charles Staveley, in his farewell order, stated a "commendable commencement" had been made in field sketching by the Bombay Cavalry. He would be as surprised as pleased to learn that a cavalry regiment in his late command has, out of twenty-three competitors, won the second prize.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**RANGOON AND IRRAWADDY RAILWAY.**—The Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway is not in particularly good odour with traders just now. Goods are often delivered in a damaged condition, and occasionally are not delivered at all. A Chinese trader has recently obtained a decree against the Secretary of State for Rs. 3,800 and costs in full damages for non-delivery of certain rice entrusted to the railway at Prome and not delivered to him. The learned recorder before whom the case was heard characterised the defence as an "after-thought," and disbelieved the statements of certain of the railway employes, who wished to make out the consignment had been delivered to the plaintiff's clerk without his having delivered up the receipt for the goods. Interest was likewise allowed the plaintiff by way of damages for the time he had been kept out of his money by the action of the railway authorities.—*Friend of India.*

**MANDALAY.**—The following is the substance of the proclamation recently issued by the Burmese Government:—"Royal Edict.—By his Great, Glorious, and most Excellent Majesty over Land and Water, Lord of the Celestial Elephant, Master of many White Elephants, Possessor of many descriptions of Arms, and the Fifth Founder of Religion, who has a desire to see the maintenance of the orders of the three laws in religion, the good government of the empire as administered by the good kings and sovereigns of the past in their Government:—I have installed my legitimate royal son as Eng Shay Min (or heir-apparent to the throne). I have established in this precious royal kingdom a good government, strictly abiding by the laws of the religion, and have administered the law in the empire and established religion the fifth time for the benefit of myself and royal descendants, in like manner with equity and justice for the benefit of my subjects. My royal son Thootheeree Mahadama Rajah Prince of the Theebaw country, who is from the Konboug dynasty descended directly from the Mahadamada Oogamoka and Thagee-wen families, the real race of the Sun who is well versed in the three books of Beedagat and passed three first-class examinations with degrees of honour, and is well up also in civil and religious laws. I expect my royal son will act as I do in governing the kingdom. In order to govern well and to administer justice and equity with power, dignity, and wisdom, he is invested with the full powers of Eng Shay Min, and I have directed that all the accounts of the several departments under the Government be submitted to the royal heir apparent.—Proclaimed by order (signed), Nakh handaw nay myominden Kyawgaung, 9th waning moon of Thawtholin.

1240 B.E.—Orders by Eng Shay Min.—To the Governors of Meadon and Tabyin and Mengyee Menhla Maha Mengoungyaw, Tseekays Ministers—Minister of the Inner Palace; several officers of the Government, including Tsawbwaw, Myozahs, Nakhhandaw, and officers of State serving abroad in H.M.'s service, besides Thooogyees, Superintendent of Royal Horses, Royal Cavalier, Royal Lictors, and Royal Steersmen; that the same privilege has been granted to them as they enjoyed in the service of his royal father, who is the fifth founder of religion, under the instruction of the royal heir-apparent, dated the 10th waning moon of Thawtholin in the B.E. 1240. This proclamation has been forwarded to all (here the names of the above officers are repeated) for information and guidance, with a royal desire that they will serve the Government with peace and tranquillity."

**THE NAGA HILLS.**—Letters from Assam to the *Civil and Military Gazette* state that Jeypore is to be given up as a military station. A detachment of the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry, under command of Lieut. C. R. Macgregor, was to proceed to occupy the village of Kohima, in the Anyami-Naga country. Kohima is the largest village in the Naga hills, situated 5,300ft. above the sea level. The detachment at Jeypore has been ordered to Golaghat to act as a support to that at Kohima, as it is possible, but not expected, that the hill tribes may oppose this movement.—*Times of India.*

**THE "ASIAN."**—The *Times of India* says that, judging from the first impression, the new Calcutta sporting paper, named the *Asian*, is certain to be a success.

## MADRAS.

**THE GERMAN CONSUL.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India have recognised the appointment of Mr. James Stevens as acting consul for Germany, at Madras.—*Times of India.*

**JUDICIAL.**—His Grace the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following to be divisions of the district of Cuddapah:—I. The taluk of Cuddapah under the immediate charge of the district magistrate. II. The taluks of Proddutur, Jammulamadugu, and Pulivendala, under the charge of the head assistant collector and magistrate, with headquarters at Proddutur. III. The taluks of Bodvel, Sidhout, Pullampet, under the charge of the deputy collector and magistrate on general duties, with headquarters at Sidhout.—*Madras Times.*

**THE "MADRAS TIMES" LIBEL CASE.**—The case of Christopher Hill v. the Publisher of the *Madras Times*, in which plaintiff sued for damages to the amount of Rs. 25,000 from the defendant, came on for hearing in the Madras High Court before Mr. Justice Forbes on the 22nd ult. The decree of the Court was that the defendant should pay Rs. 300 damages with costs, the judge holding that the apology awarded had been sufficient, but that damages were claimable.—*Madras Times.*

**THE NORTH-EAST MONSOON.**—The north east Monsoon was formally ushered in on Oct. 18 with the usual accompaniments of thunder and lightning. The peals of thunder were like the continuous discharge of artillery, and the flashes of lightning extremely vivid. A little house at Washermanpettah was caught by the electric element; its walls were shattered, and a man lying on a pial of the house was killed. The shipping in the roads, apprehensive of bad weather setting in at any moment, have shifted their anchorage to deeper water.—*Madras Times.*

**THE MADRAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**—The *Deccan Herald* concludes a long article thus:—"The practical character of this undertaking is most marked. Students are made to become acquainted with agricultural operations on the farm itself. During some period of each student's education he is to be engaged in actual work on the farm, because he cannot become a farmer in any other way. Then he is to have an education which will lead him to understand how to suit the cultivation of land to variations of soil, climate, &c. It is a grand work which is going on at this college, and, though it seems a small beginning for the millions of agriculturists of Madras, yet it will be like the little leaven which in time will permeate the masses."

**WYNAAD VOLUNTEERS.**—The Wynaad planters have again been invited to join in a volunteer movement, and to arrange for an annual meeting at Calicut or Ootacamund for drilling practice. But there seem to be considerable impediments in the way, and not the least is the difficulty of all being able to leave home at the same time, and the distances which many would have to travel for ordinary drill meetings. There have been several attempts made to organise a Wynaad corps, but somehow, from one reason or another, they have always come to nothing in the end.—*Madras Times.*

**THE MYSOR FAMINE.**—The total cost of the famine in Mysor has been about a crore and a half of rupees. The famine has not only exhausted the balance of sixty-five lakhs of rupees which was shown on April 1, 1876, but has also saddled the State with a debt of seventy-five lakhs of rupees. So—the *Hindu* says—the Maharajah of Mysor will have to take this agreeable heritage in addition to his throne.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**PENSION RULES.**—The Secretary of State has refused to sanction a relaxation of the pension rules in favour of a late controller of Public Works Accounts in Mysor, who memorialised him for

an increase to the invalid pension of Rs. 3,000 a-year granted to him under the rules; on the ground that the memorialist having resigned the service in 1854, and not having been re-employed till August, 1855, had no claim to be regarded as an officer whose service commenced previous to May 19, 1855.—*Madras Times*.

**PONDICHERRY.**—There is a story current in Pondicherry that M. Trillard, the Governor, has been recalled on account of his having unduly interfered with the election of a deputy to represent French India in the Legislative Assembly. The successful candidate is a pronounced Republican, and M. Trillard strongly opposed him.—*Times of India*.

**THE LAND REVENUE.**—It is expected that, if the rainy season of 1878 is moderately good, the land revenue collections of 1878-79 will be equal to the average of ordinary years. During the two past years, 1876-77 and 1877-78, the deficit in the land revenue collections is estimated at 172 lakhs and 89 lakhs respectively, or 261 lakhs in all.—*Madras Mail*.

## BOMBAY.

**THE LATE MAJOR LYONS.**—Major George Maughan Lyons, second in command and wing commander of the Bombay Marine Battalion (21st N.I.), whose genial face was well known to all classes in Bombay, was a very popular officer and gentleman. He was only forty-three years of age, and had a prospect of attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel in a few months from the date of his death. The date of his first commission in the army was Jan. 20, 1853, and he was gazetted major exactly twenty years afterwards, having attained the intermediate ranks of lieutenant in 1856 and captain in 1866. He was first appointed to the 21st N.I. in March, 1863, so that his intimate association with the regiment dates back more than fifteen years. The "Army List" records that Major Lyons served during the Mutiny "at the siege and capture of Ratghur, feint on Malthore Pass, battle of Betwa, siege and capture of Jhansi; present at the taking of the villages of Mhow and Mahoni." In addition to his regimental rank, Major Lyons was a member of the Bombay Staff Corps, to which he was appointed in 1863.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**FAILURE OF MESSRS. NICOL.**—It is reported that Government is likely to be a loser by this failure, as the firm had received an advance of two lakhs of rupees for the supply of iron girders, &c., for the P.W.D.—*Times of India*.

**CHARGE AGAINST THE MANAGER OF THE AGRA BANK AT KARACHI.**—An information was laid by the agent of the branch of the Bank of Bombay, Mr. Jas. Grant, against Mr. Chetham, manager of the Agra Bank, and Mr. Ardasui Gustaja, assistant of Fleming and Co., charging them with having forcibly taken possession of a quantity of wool belonging to the Agra Bank. The inspector of police found that there was not a shadow of ground for a criminal charge, and the magistrate dismissed it accordingly.—*Times of India*.

**ASSAULT ON ENGLISH SOLDIERS.**—The *Puna Observer* describes an assault by a gang of natives upon two privates of H.M.'s 2-11th Regt. The two soldiers, both of whom bore unexceptionable characters, were attacked about 9 p.m., without any provocation given, and seriously injured; one being left insensible, and the other stabbed in three places.

**ESTATE OF W. NICOL AND Co.**—Three members of the committee of five creditors appointed to manage the private liquidation of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s estate have, we understand, given formal notice of their intention to resign unless the deed already signed by a large number of the creditors is cancelled, and another substituted for it, merely embodying the resolutions passed at the first meeting of creditors. The clause releasing the partners of the firm is, it seems, objected to, because its legal effect might be, it is feared, to set free the City of Glasgow Bank as well as Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. from the obligation to pay the creditors' bills.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES**, 4,173 tons, Captain C. J. Brown, arrived in harbour on October 20, from Portsmouth, which she left on September 17, calling at Queenstown on October 22, Malta on October 6, and Suez on October 8, and bringing 55 officers, 11 ladies, 14 children, 996 men, 19 women, and 24 children. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The steamer *Duke of Lancaster*, which had anchored about forty miles off Suez, in want of coal, was supplied with eight tons of coal from the *Euphrates*. The *Euphrates* has to make three trips this season, and has arrived two days before her time. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. G. F. Walker, 1-12th Foot; Surgeon Major and Mrs. Knaggs, A.M.D.; Major C. J. Roberts, 2-9th Foot; Major and Mrs. E. C. W. Raystord, R.H.A.; Major and Mrs. E. Feneran, 48th; Major H. C. Magennis, R.A.; Major and Mrs. J. W. Green, 2-11th; Major and Mrs. H. Shaw, 1-18th; Major J. L. Kelly, 62nd; Major F. W. Parry, 2-22nd; Major and Mrs. J. W. Stevenson, 1-21st; Capt. and Messrs. A. Lewis, 2-8th; Capt. P. F. Blackwood, R.H.A.; Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Jackson, 1-8th; Capt. T. Walker, R.A.; Capt. C. M. Newington, 2-22nd; Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Cotton, 2-9th; Capt. A. R. Davies, 2-22nd; Capt. R. B. Manning, 2-7th; Capt. F. H. Maturine, 70th; Capt. J. A. F. Nutt, R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon and Mrs. F. C. Boulter,

R.A.; Lieut. W. C. Daman, 2-22nd; Lieut. H. Macdonne, R.H.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. D. Kirwan, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. R. Saunders, 33rd; Surgeon J. E. V. Foss, A.M.D.; Lieut. A. M'Kinstry, 2-17th; Lieut. H. S. Hudson; R.A.; Lieut. R. C. Toogood, 1-21st; Surgeon F. De Caux, A.M.D.; Surgeon W. W. Kenny, A.M.D.; Lieut. C. C. Townsend, R.A.; Surgeon Mulrennan, A.M.D.; Surgeon J. Anderson, A.M.D.; Surgeon P. J. Damania, A.M.D.; Sub Lieut. J. B. N. Hayward, 6th D.G.; 2nd Lieut. W. E. Bunbury, 2-2nd; 2nd Lieut. J. L. Govan, 2-9th; 2nd Lieut. F. DesVœux, 6th D.G.; 2nd Lieut. F. T. Pink, 2-2nd; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Ricardo, 9th Lancers; 2nd Lieut. J. Hunter, 9th L. do.; 2nd Lieut. J. E. Jacob, 40th; 2nd Lieut. A. S. Parkinson, 73rd; 2nd Lieut. F. Gavan, 1-18th; 2nd Lieut. W. S. Watson, 44th; J. G. Hunter, 70th; J. Shaw, 73rd; 2nd Lieut. G. S. Ommanney, 2-9th; W. H. Allen, 2-22nd; G. J. Bond, 2-22nd; G. B. Hodgson, 2-22nd; A. Boiragon, 1-18th; E. D. O'Brien, 40th; F. J. Lugard, 2-9th.

**HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP JUMNA**, 4,173 tons, Capt. George Parsons, R.N., arrived in harbour on Oct. 27, from Portsmouth Sept. 26, calling at Malta Oct. 6, Port Said Oct. 10, and Suez Oct. 11, with fifty-seven officers, eleven ladies, six children, 902 men, forty-five women, and seventy-one children. During the voyage there were two deaths of children. She passed H.M. ships *Tamar* and *Simoom* in the Suez Canal, and H.M.S. *Ready* at sea. She experienced fine weather the whole way, but hot in the Red Sea. The following are the names of officers and their families:—2-6th Foot.—Lieut. Col. H. B. Feilden (commanding troops); Major D. K. Evans; Major and Mrs. S. Field and child; Capt. C. Whyte; Capt. A. C. Hall; Capt. H. P. L'E. St. George; Capt. G. S. Grumble; Capt. and Mrs. D. M. F. Brady; Capt. T. Lewis; Capt. T. E. Baines; Lieut. H. D. Thomas; Lieut. D. C. Murray; Lieut. W. E. G. Forbes; Lieut. W. E. Scott; Lieut. G. W. Galdwyn; Lieut. T. W. Stevenson; Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. F. Jackson; Sub-Lieut. H. King; 2nd Lieut. H. W. Helyar; 2nd Lieut. A. C. E. M'Kinstry; 2nd Lieut. G. E. G. W. Bird; 2nd Lieut. C. de C. Etheridge; 2nd Lieut. H. B. B. Walkis; 2nd Lieut. W. T. Newell; 2nd Lieut. C. T. Cockburn; Lieut. and Adj. M. O. Jones; Lieut. and Adj. and Mrs. O. W. Hill; Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Geoghegan, and two children; Rg. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Mayes, 6th Dragoon Guards; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Godwin, 1-5th Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. H. Cornish, 1-6th Foot; 2nd Lieut. H. Mansel, 1-6th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. A. Hay, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. G. F. Thunder, and two children, 2-7th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. A. C. de Trafford, 2-7th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. Phayre, 2-11th Foot; 2nd Lieut. L. H. Vidal, 2-11th Foot; 2nd Lieut. A. M. Brabazon, 1-12th Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, 1-12th Foot; 2nd Lieut. F. Graham, 1-12th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. H. H. Condeman, 2-13th Foot; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Cunningham, 2-13th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Napier, 2-13th Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. H. Stisted, 2-13th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. B. Unwin, 2-13th Foot; 2nd Lieut. G. A. M'Carthy, 39th Foot; 2nd Lieut. E. A. Gosset, 54th Foot; 2nd Lieut. T. S. O'Dell, 65th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Lindoe, and child, 81st Foot; Surg. Major T. W. Orwin, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. T. R. Croker, A.M.D.; Surg. H. C. Kirkpatrick, A.M.D.; Surg. P. T. O'Sullivan, A.M.D.; Surg. T. Armstrong, A.M.D.; Surg. R. J. Beamish, A.M.D.; Surg. D. P. Warliker, Indian Medical Service; Surg. and Mrs. G. F. Nicholson, Indian Medical Service; and Mrs. Singleton, wife of Capt. Singleton.—*Times of India*.

**PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.**—The Akola and Umrawutti Volunteer Rifle Companies in the Berars have agreed to admit to their ranks respectable Parsees, several of whom have already been enrolled.—*Friend of India*.

**THE TELEPHONE.**—The *Bombay Gazette* gives an account of a successful attempt at conversing by means of a telephone between Belgaum and Puna. It is believed that this is the longest distance, viz., 212 miles, at which telephonic conversation has been accomplished.

**A SINGULAR CAPTURE.**—The ship *Ardwar*, when in Karachi harbour, had been taking in hides as a part of her loading. A would-be "stowaway," it seems, introduced himself in a singular manner on board among the cargo. One morning the captain on going into his cabin was rather astonished to find it occupied by a fine and lively cobra, of considerable size, which made demonstrations of hostility by partially erecting itself with expanded crest, and hissing like the very father of evil himself. The captain was rather non-plussed at first, but determined to add the very handsome reptile to his collection of natural objects; so, with a *sang froid* that only a "Jack Tar" could possess, he called his chief officer to his assistance, and, seizing a towel, deliberately threw it over the snake's head, and secured it by the neck; when, the chief officer laying hold of its tail, they proceeded to force it, tail first, into a large bottle of spirit, which was brought for its reception—in which singular and dangerous operation they were come upon by an astonished visitor, to whom the captain quietly turning, exclaimed, "Look, here's a queer creature."

**THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL AND THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.**—A judgment recently given by the Lord Chief Justice of Bombay affords a fresh illustration of "the law's delays." After a period of no less than fourteen months, Sir Michael Westropp delivered the judgment of himself and Sir Charles Sargent in an appeal preferred by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from a decree of Mr. Justice

Bayley in favour of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. In November, 1872, the Begum, with her daughter and a retinue of followers, came to Bombay to receive at the hands of Lord Northbrook, then Viceroy of India, investiture of the Star of India. While her Highness, with her daughter and a portion of the retinue, went to Surat, the rest of the followers, 160 in number, proceeded by third-class carriages of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from the Byculla to the Hurdah station. Their luggage, as well as that of the Begum and her daughter, the latter including gold, silver, jewels, and other valuable property, went in a wagon by another train, which was burnt on November 23, 1872, by a fire which broke out in the wagon near the Mandwa station. The Begum sued the railway company for damages to the extent of Rs. 64,500; but Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom the case was heard for more than a fortnight, held that the value of the gold, jewels, &c., not having been declared, the railway company were protected by section 10 of the Railway Act of 1854; and, as to the rest, gave the Begum a decree for Rs. 15,200 damages, with costs, which have since been taxed at more than Rs. 7,000. From that decree, which was passed in July, 1876, the railway company appealed, and the appeal was heard before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent at various times between February and August, 1877. The hearing concluded on August 10, 1877, and the judgment was given on Oct. 19. Their lordships were unable to concur with Mr. Justice Bayley, and were of opinion that the lists of lost property furnished on behalf of the Begum were untrustworthy. The decree of the court below was reversed with costs.—*Bombay Gazette*.

★ **SUICIDE IN H.M.'S 83RD REGIMENT.**—We regret to record the self-inflicted death of a private of her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, William Varndall, who shot himself through the head, while in barracks at Karachi, about a quarter past one on the 4th Oct.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**A DECADE OF TRADE.**—The truth is, that certainly for the last ten years merchants trading in the East have had to encounter a constant and almost unparalleled succession of reverses. Speaking of Bombay only, we are sure that both the import and the export trade have been during that period in a most unsound condition. The price of cotton has been usually higher in the producing districts than in Bombay, and very often higher than in the Liverpool market, an anomaly resulting in great measure from the operations of Messrs W. Nicol and Co., who worked the presses of the Mofussil Company along with their general business, and were obliged to make large purchases of cotton in order to keep the presses regularly employed.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE FORESHORE PROPERTIES.**—The Government of India have sanctioned the proposal of the local Government to expend 77 lakhs in the purchase of the foreshore properties as follows:—Mazagon and Frere Company, 30 lakhs; Colaba Company, 18 lakhs; Sassoon Dock, 20 lakhs; Jamsetjee Bunder, 4½ lakhs; other properties, 4¼ lakhs. This sum is to be paid in Port Trust Bonds.—*Times of India*.

**THE MONSOON.**—The monsoon, which may now be considered at an end, has been altogether an exceptional one in Bombay this year. The rainfall up to date is 121 inches, the heaviest experienced for half a century. Fifty years ago there was a fall of upwards of 121 inches, and in 1848 the quantity of rain registered was 118 inches. The heavy rain this year has been followed by a plague of locusts, which have made their appearance in all parts of the Presidency. They have not as yet done much harm to the crops. During the past week we have had several heavy thunderstorms by way of a termination to the elephants and preparatory to the setting in of the cold weather.—*Times of India*.

#### QUETTA FIELD FORCE ORDERS.

##### HEADQUARTERS, MOOLTAN, OCT. 8.

I.—Major-General M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., has assumed command of the troops now at Quetta and under orders for that place from this date. All reports to be made accordingly.

II.—The major-general announces the following appointments having been made to the force:—Major G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, assistant adjutant-general; Col. H. Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, and Capt. R. M'G. Stewart, R.A., assistant quartermaster general; Capt. H. B. Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy quartermaster general; Lieut.-Col. W. Hichens, R.E., commanding engineers; Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., and Capt. W. G. Nicholson, R.E., assistant field engineers.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hendley, Army Medical Department.

**COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.**—Lieut.-Col. C. S. Lane, officiating assistant commissary general.

III.—The major-general, accompanied by Major G. B. Wolseley, assistant adjutant-general, Capt. H. B. Hanna, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; and Lieut.-Col. C. S. Lane, assistant commissary general, will leave Mooltan, by steamer, for Mithankote on Saturday, the 12th instant, thence by route march, *via* Rajanpore, Buggi, Dehra, Lehri, and Dadur for Quetta. Probable dates of arrival as follows:—Mithankote and Rajanpore, 14th; Asni, 16th; Lall Koshee, 17th; Mittri, 27th; Dadur, 28th; and Quetta, 2nd November.

IV.—Telegraph offices are at present established at Pajanpore, Mittri, Dadur, and Quetta.

V.—The major-general desires to impress upon all serving under

his command that the Quetta Force, not being in British territory but in the country of a friendly Prince, all requisitions for supply or demands of any description on the Government or people, must be made through the local authorities while on the march, and through the British political officer attached to the agency, or other regularly appointed channel after arrival at Quetta.

VI.—Experience has shown the necessity for providing for intercourse for purposes of trade and barter between the people of the country and the soldiers and followers of our camps. To protect villages and to ensure order, a non-commissioned officer, British and Native, of the provost marshal's establishment, will be told off at the market allotted for the purpose, immediately the provost marshal's establishment has been fixed.

VII.—To gain the goodwill of the ruler, chiefs, and inhabitants of Beluchistan must be to all serving in this force a matter of primary importance.

VIII.—The major-general further invites the special attention of all concerned to the imperative necessity for the protection of soldiers, followers, and animals from the vicissitudes of climate. Every endeavour must be made to secure for all, at the earliest date, the warm clothing, blankets, and necessaries sanctioned by Government, viz.:—For each follower: 1 good blanket; 1 pair Kashmir putes, in lieu of stockings; 1 poshteen (neemcha) or wadded coat (meerzai); 1 pair of shoes; 1 tulwar. And he directs that constant inspection be applied to ensure that the same are maintained, and that all available shelter in the way of huts or tents is secured for their protection.

IX.—The strictest discipline must be maintained amongst the followers. They should be prohibited from entering villages, and wandering about beyond prescribed limits or on unfrequented tracts. Grass-cutters and camels must invariably proceed in gangs, under escort, and only in such directions as shall be pointed out by the officer in charge of the quartermaster general's department.

X.—The following very liberal scales of camp equipage, baggage, and followers have been sanctioned by Government, and Major General Biddulph directs that they be strictly adhered to, and he holds commanding officers and heads of departments personally responsible that they are on no account exceeded.

**SCALE.—CAMP EQUIPAGE.**—General officers not to exceed 200lb.; commanding officers and heads of departments, 150lb.; all other officers, 80lb.; native officers, 40lb. British soldiers, 22 men to 1 sepoy's half company tent of 2 pals; Native soldiers, per company, 2 sepoy's half company tent of 2 pals. British hospital, 1 lascar pal for 8 sick; Native hospital, 1 lascar pal for 12 sick;—calculated at 10 per cent. on strength. Followers, 50 per half company sepoy pal. Offices—Regimental, Brigade, and Divisional, 150lb. Guards—1 sepoy pal and 1 lascar pal per regiment, British; 2 lascar pals per regiment; Native, 1 lascar pal per battalion or company of Sappers. Messes—1 lascar pal for every 8 officers.

**ENTRENCHING TOOLS.**—British or Native Infantry—Felling axes, 2 per company; pickaxes, 15 per cent.; shovels, 15 per cent.; billhooks, 30 per cent.

**BAGGAGE.**—General officers, 160lb. each; commanding officers and heads of departments, 120lb.; all other officers, 80lb.; native officers, 40lb.; British non-commissioned officers and men, 30lb.; native non-commissioned officers and men, 20lb. **Cooking utensils.**—British troops, 240lb. per company or troop; Native troops, 160lb. per company or troop; all officers, 10lb. each. **Quartermaster's stores.**—British cavalry or infantry, 1,200lb. per regiment; Native cavalry or infantry, 800lb. per regiment; battery Artillery or company Sappers, 400lb. Medical stores, 1 mule per 250 men and under. Veterinary stores—3 mules per regiment, British or Native cavalry; 1 mule per battery Artillery. Followers, 10lb. each; stable gear, 10lb. per horse of officers or mounted branches; officers, per regiment, brigade, or division, 80lb.; 1 camel per 22 picks and 22 shovels; armourers' tools and stores, 1 mule per regiment; signalling implements, 60lb. per regiment; arms of sick, ¼ camel per company; mess stores, all officers, 40lb. each.

**FOLLOWERS.**—All officers, 1 personal servant each; all officers 2 personal servants per each authorised charger; one extra servant for every three officers; Native officers, 1 servant to 2; cooks, per company British troops, 4; cooks, per company Native troops, 2; grass-cutters, 1 per horse, or 1 jorawala and 1 pony per 2 horses; syces, 10 per cent. on the number of troop horses; pucklees and bheesties, 2 per company British troops, 1 per company Native troops; sweepers, 1 per company, British or Native troops; muleteers, 1 to 3 mules; camelmen, 1 to 4 camels; doolies, with 6 bearers each, for 10 per cent. of British troops, dandies, with 4 bearers each, for 10 per cent. of Native troops, exclusive of mates; hospital establishment, 5 per regiment; bazaar establishment, 2 per cent. on strength of regiment, selection left to commanding officers.

XI.—The major general commanding desires that officers commanding corps on the march through Beluchistan will carry out the spirit of these orders while *en route* to Quetta.

As regards troops halted at Rajanpur, and corps having to seek emergent instructions, within reach of Mooltan, orders should be sought from Brigadier General J. I. Murray, C.B., commanding the Mooltan Brigade, who arranges all details of the march until the troops are fairly beyond reach of Mooltan.—By order, G. B. WOLSELEY, Major, Assistant Adjutant General Quetta Field Force.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1878.

## THE LULL.

THE lull in active operations on the Indian frontier, as far as advance is concerned, seems a not inappropriate time for a review of one or two points in connection with the Afghan question. In a dispute where there are valuable authorities on both sides, where the object of the disputants is, of course, one and the same—namely, the safety and welfare of the Indian Empire—and the points at issue are not only difficult of solution, but not always easy to be understood, it seems almost superfluous to say that the language of passion is altogether out of place.

Something will, perhaps, have been effected towards a clearer apprehension of the problems presenting themselves, if certain analogies are shown to be untrustworthy, and, in truth, without applicability to the facts of the case. The whole discussion is rather a gloomy one, and we cannot resent the attempted introduction of a little fun; but when Sir Wilfrid Lawson said a short time back that the Afghan difficulty was, after all, only the old trouble arising from the jealousy of Mrs. Brown, who was offended because Mrs. Jones was admitted and her acquaintance declined, if we laughed at the quaint idea it was also impossible to conceive of any idea in so small a bulk containing a larger amount of error. But, curiously enough, the baronet's joke condenses misapprehension, which has been expanded in many diatribes by those who are opposed to the present Indian policy. For it presupposes that our Eastern Empire and Russia and Afghanistan are States which are in a position to treat on equal terms. Thus it has been said that one State cannot force an embassy on another; that one State has a perfect right to decline communications with another; that a State may choose its allies, and so on. The reasoning is indeed defective in another direction, for, in point of fact, in Europe no State that had diplomatic relations at all could decline to entertain them with one particular neighbour without due cause assigned. The only instance of such conduct that could

be adduced would be the English refusal in the time of the Temporal Power to receive a Papal Nuncio. But that arose out of quite peculiar religious apprehensions. Let this pass, however. Our argument is that Afghanistan does not occupy, either to our Empire or to Russia, the position held by one European State to another. If it is asked Why not? the plain answer is that its condition of civilisation is not sufficiently advanced for it to stand on the same platform with Governments of the nineteenth century. It is not forty years, since in the Afghan capital, the *de facto* prince of the land having invited the British Agent to what he represented as a friendly meeting, turned upon him with sudden treachery, and shot him dead with his own hand. The action belonged to the middle ages, and, notwithstanding all the remarkable and exceptional circumstances surrounding it, must remain as an index of the low degree of civilisation at which the Afghans are stationary. They are, indeed, as all accounts agree, a race of lawless bigots; without morals, without fidelity, without affection; proud, indeed, and obstinate, but rather reckless and hot-headed than brave. Such a set have to be treated by persuasion or by coercion; for this sufficing reason, that there is no other conceivable way of dealing with them. The argument, too, about the relations of States to States, entirely ignores the fact that the English empire in India is now the greatest Asiatic Power in the world; ignores also a second fact, to which even the least impulsive observer can scarcely shut his eyes—that the time is fast approaching when there will only be three Powers of real importance in Asia—namely, England, Russia, and China. Even if it were desirable, it would not be possible for a great empire to deal with a little outlying kingdom on equal terms. When Prussia, fast advancing towards the hegemony of Germany, decreed that the existence of Hanover was no longer compatible with the interests of the Fatherland, that State was abolished, and Europe looked on in silence. The circumstances were, of course, quite peculiar, and the incident is not mentioned as an edifying example; but it at any rate shows that the exigencies of a paramount Power override the comity of nations even in the civilised West.

So long as the Russian frontier was still at a considerable distance, the Indian Government did not think fit to interfere with, or, indeed, to take much notice of, Afghan politics. Even when Shere Ali overlooked the coldness with which his early struggles for the throne had been witnessed, and frankly offered, for certain equivalents, his alliance to Lord Mayo (with whose noble presence he was greatly struck), that Viceroy, as was mentioned in Lord Northbrook's temperate speech at Winchester last Monday, promised him nothing but a little money and firearms, and the miserable commodity which is called "moral support." A treaty of any kind was positively refused. Of course there are some people who think all this was a wrong policy, and that an empire like British India, constituted as it is of rather combustible elements, can never afford to ignore neighbouring politics; that the surveillance of a frontier country so physically important as Cabul properly belonged to the paramount Asiatic Power of that part of the world. Surveillance and direction need not, of course, have involved any interference with internal administration. But, now that the Russian boundary

has reached the Zurufshan range, the state of affairs is considered to have undergone a most serious change. The account of Sir Louis Pelly's negotiations, which was published in the *Globe*, has not been contradicted. If substantially correct it presents a picture of persuasion attempted to the utmost extent. A treaty, a subsidy, an assured succession, were offered in vain. If it be incorrect, it is hard to imagine the reason of mystification about these negotiations. After all, success may have been impossible—though, if Lord Northbrook is right in saying that the Ameer would resent Russian interference more than British interference, the opportunity seemed a favourable one for a skilful diplomatist. The proposed mission of Sir Neville Chamberlain was clearly only a pretext for proceeding, when persuasion had broken down to the only other resource—coercion. It was an unfortunate pretext in one respect—that it lent itself to misrepresentation and ridicule. The idea of going to war with a country because it did not wish to receive a visit does not sound well. But the question is, Could the Indian Government sit still and watch the growth of Russian influence without making any effort to let the Ameer know what the results of a Russian alliance would undoubtedly be to himself, and how distasteful such an alliance would be to the other great Asiatic Powers with whom the interests of Cabul are more closely bound up—indeed, that it could not possibly be permitted. If it was necessary to find a pretext for coercion it does not really much signify what the pretext was.

It seems essential that the frontier rectification question should be kept separate from that of enforced diplomatic intercourse. Of course, if the Ameer elects war rather than to enter into communication and negotiations with the British, one of the results of the conflict looked forward to would be the improvement of the frontier. And this is simply a military question, to be decided by military men: a scientific frontier is a scientific problem. But it is incorrect to represent the Indian Government as going to war to rectify their frontier; they are going to war, if that contingency must occur, to insist upon the recognition by the Ameer of the relative positions of himself and the paramount Power at whose door his kingdom lies.

We have heard of a "Plea for Shere Ali," but we are not persuaded that any such defence was necessary. The government by alternate parties in this country explains, if it does not justify, a vacillating policy in the East. But it must be difficult for a half-civilised chieftain, in the seclusion of his solitary hills, to either comprehend or forgive it. And, finding himself now apparently so much in request, he may naturally enough distrust an offer of friendship which contrasts so strongly with the chilly indifference exhibited towards him at an earlier period. But whether Shere Ali has erred in judgment, excusably or inexcusably, the necessities of the crisis demand that in either case he should be brought to his senses. As for the inquiry, what is to be done with Afghanistan when it is annexed, the time to consider that may be postponed till the idea of annexation is seriously mooted. It certainly has not been hinted at in any authentic official utterance, or from any reliable quarter as yet.

**INVALIDS FROM CYPRUS.**—A batch of invalids from Cyprus reached Netley Hospital on Saturday week. It is stated that they exhibit abundant evidence of exposure to malaria, but not a trace of scurvy or of its consequences.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 19.)

- BEVERLEY**, Mr. W. G., assistant superintendent, of the 3rd grade in the Survey Department, having returned from furlough on the 3rd inst., is appointed to officiate as assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, and will join his appointment in British Burma.
- BIRKBECK**, Mr. M., executive engineer, Chakrata Division Military Works, is transferred to the Ranikhet Division Military Works.
- BLACK**, Mr. H. J., 4th grade officer, to act as 3rd officer of the *Dalhousie*, vice Mr. Hearsey.
- CARTER**, Mr. P. J., assistant conservator of forests, of the 2nd grade, and officiating as an assistant conservator of the 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as a deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade in British Burma, from July 8.
- CLAY**—The services of Mr. A. L. Clay, C.S., deputy commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date of the expiration of his furlough.
- FRENCH**—The services of Mr. G. H. French, officiating district superintendent of police, Sylhet, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
- GRAY**, Mr. W. B., assistant examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, is transferred to the western system, and will officiate as deputy examiner during Capt. Biscoe's absence.
- GUN**, Mr. W. H. M., Bengal civil service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.
- HEARSEY**, Mr. C. C., 3rd grade officer of the *Dalhousie*, to act as 2nd grade officer of the *Ambertwith*, vice Mr. J. Martin.
- JOHNSTONE**, Mr. P. de L. H., B.A., Bengal civil service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 2,000.
- JONES**, Mr. S. S., Bengal civil service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Hindi, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.
- LAMB**, Mr. G. F., assistant engineer, on return from the Mysore famine relief works, is posted to the Sirhind command, military works.
- LAMBERT**, Major P., executive engineer 2nd grade, and temporary examiner of public works accounts 3rd class, 1st grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment.
- LAUGHARNE**, Lieut. M., R.E., assistant engineer, having reported his return to duty on Oct. 4, 1878, from the leave granted to him, assumed charge of the Ferozepore division military works, from Lieut. W. T. Shone, R.E., assistant engineer.
- MACKAY**—The officiating agent Governor General and chief commissioner is pleased to post Mr. W. Mackay, 4th grade executive engineer, to the Ajmer and Merwarra circle of Rajputana.
- MARTIN**—Mr. J. Martin, Marine Department, 2nd grade officer, to act as 1st grade officer of the *Ambertwith*, vice Mr. E. Bishop.
- MATHIAS**—Mr. G. L'E., 4th grade officer of the *Ambertwith*, to be 4th grade officer of the *Dalhousie*, vice Mr. H. J. Black.
- MOLLOY**—The services of Capt. E. Molloy, attached temporarily to the Foreign Department, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from October 21, 1878.
- NEILL**—VINCENT—1st Regt.—Capt. A. H. S. Neill, 3rd squadron commander, to officiate as 2nd squadron commander; and Lieut. H. A. Vincent to officiate as 3rd squadron commander from Sept. 18, 1878.
- O'CALLAGHAN**, Mr. J. E., officiating as a deputy conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the N.W. Provinces, is confirmed in his appointment from June 2, 1878.
- REID**, Col. J., commander of the Lucknow Division, in Oudh, to officiate as judicial commissioner of that province, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr. W. C. Capper, C.S.
- SANLERS**, Mr. R. J., 1st class engineer of the Government Dockyard at Bombay, having been invalided, was discharged from the service on Aug. 21, 1878.
- TOBIN**, Mr. H. M., Bengal civil service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Bengal, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 1,000.
- VAN-EETVELDE**—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Van-Eetvelde as consul-general for Belgium at Calcutta.
- WATERFIELD**, Mr. W., received charge of the offices of comptroller-general and head commissioner of paper currency from Mr. J. Westland on Oct. 12, 1878.
- WESTLAND**, Mr. J., received charge of the office of accountant general, Bengal, from Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander on Oct. 12, 1878.

#### MEDICAL.

- BOMFORD**, Surgeon G., of the Indian medical service, at present employed on famine duty, Arcot, to be in joint medical charge of Simla, vice Surgeon W. Finden.
- BRANDER**, Surgeon E. S., M.B., officiating civil medical officer, Kyouk-phoo, in British Burma, to officiate as additional medical officer at Port Blair, vice Surgeon F. B. Meredith, deceased.
- BRANDER**, Surgeon E. S., M.B., to officiate as civil medical officer,

Kyook-phyoo, in British Burma, from July 11 last, during the absence on leave of Hon. Surgeon H. Godbier.

**CMATTERJEE**, Surgeon F., now doing duty with the 1st N.I. at Benares, to officiate as civil medical officer, Kyook-phyoo, in British Burma, from the date of receiving charge of the office from Surgeon E. S. Brander, M.B., appointed to Port Blair, and during the remaining period of absence on leave of Hon. Surgeon H. Godbier.

**TOWNSEND**, Surgeon Major S. C. Townsend, superintendent of vaccination and sanitary commissioner, Central Provinces, on special duty, to be a deputy surgeon general, with temporary rank, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon General F. F. Allen, C.B., on special service.

**CRETIN — DUNCAN — NICHOLSON — HEMSTED — CONES — BIGGER — ROBERTSON — BIALE — WALSH — NIXON**—The following paragraph of a mi itaty letter from the Secretary of State for India, dated Aug. 29, 1878, is published for general information:—The undermentioned candidates, having completed their course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date March 30, 1878:—E. Cretin, A. Duncan, G. F. Nicholson, A. Hemsted, G. A. Cones, S. F. Bigger, G. S. Robertson, J. S. Biale, J. E. Walsh, M.D., and G. M. Nixon. They will be allowed to count as service, for full pay pension, the period of their residence at Netley, from March 30 to Aug. 5, 1878.

### MILITARY.

The Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to make the following appointments on H.E.'s personal staff:—

**ROSE**—Lieut. H. R. Rose, 34th Foot, officiating aide-de-camp, is confirmed in the appointment, from June 12, 1878, vice Major G. C. Jackson, appointed commandant Governor General's body guard.

**MUIR**—Lieut. C. W. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, adjutant Governor General's body guard, to officiate as aide-de-camp, vice Capt. W. Loch, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**PARKER**, Capt. C. E. S., 73rd Foot, to be assistant garrison instructor, vice Capt. H. F. Showers, proceeded to rejoin his regiment, the 1st Punjab Infantry.

**YOUNG**, Capt. H. R., 30th Foot, to be a brigade major on the establishment, vice Major J. O. Travers, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot resigned.

**PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE**.—No. 2 Mountain Battery—Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.A., 2nd subaltern, to officiate as 1st subaltern, vice Lieut. W. M. Campbell, R.A., proceeding on furlough; and Lieut. C. A. Montanaro, R.A., to officiate as 2nd subaltern, vice Lieut. Smith. No. 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery—Lieut. H. J. Lyster, R.A., to officiate as 3rd subaltern, as a temporary arrangement. 4th Sikh Infantry—Lieut. V. C. Tonnochy, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer, vice Major L. C. de L. Daniell, deceased, Sept. 21.

### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, are admitted to the colonel's allowance, from Oct. 12, 1878:—Lieut.-Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., and Lieut.-Gen. J. L. Vaughan, C.B. Lieut. H. W. Hughes, 1st Battalion 18th Foot, officiating wing officer (Queen's Own), Corps of Guides, Punjab frontier force, is admitted to the Staff Corps from Sep. 27, 1877, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Major W. G. Waterfield, Oct. 3, 1878; Major F. P. Luard, Oct. 12, 1878.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of major, from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Capt. C. S. Noble, Oct. 4, 1878; Capt. R. E. K. Money, Oct. 9, 1878.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, subject to her Majesty's approval:—Lieut. G. M. Bellasis, Bengal Staff Corps, Aug. 7, 1878; Lieut. E. B. Nixon, Bengal Staff Corps, Aug. 21, 1878; Lieut. A. G. Yaldwyn, Bengal Staff Corps, Sept. 14, 1878; Lieut. A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 2, 1878; Lieut. H. A. Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 2, 1878; Lieut. H. H. Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 2, 1878; Lieut. E. Lloyd, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 16, 1878; Lieut. D. E. Gouldsbury, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 16, 1878.

In consequence of two field batteries being required for service on the frontier the reliefs of field batteries of R.A., as published under G.O.C. No. 368 of 1878, are cancelled, and the following movements are ordered in supersession thereof:—I Battery 1st Brigade, Hyderabad, on service; M Battery 1st Brigade, Malta, to Karachi; N Battery 1st Brigade, Ahmednagar, to Deesa; B Battery 2nd Brigade, Deesa, to Hyderabad; D Battery 2nd Brigade, Karachi, on service; E Battery 2nd Brigade, Neemuch, to Nusseerabad; G Battery 2nd Brigade, Nusseerabad, to Neemuch. C-2 to remain at Belgaum, E and G Batteries 2nd Brigade to exchange second line of wagons. N-1 is to take its second line of wagons to Deesa. The inter-presidential reliefs of garrison batteries of R.A., as notified in G.O.C. No. 282 of 1878, is cancelled.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—The Secretary of State for India has granted an extension of leave on medical certificate, for one month, to the Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, M.A., senior chaplain, Bengal ecclesiastical establishment. Privilege leave for three months is granted to Capt. R. A. Sargeant, R.E., officiating deputy consulting engineer to the Government of India for guaranteed railways at Calcutta, from Oct. 12, 1878. Mr. W. Harvey, executive engineer, 4th grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India two months' furlough, in extension of that granted

him. Capt. J. S. Biscoe, S.C., deputy-examiner of accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months. Mr. E. R. Henry, assistant commissioner, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed special leave for six months from the 14th ult., with subsidiary leave for thirteen days from Sept. 1, 1878. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. L. Neill, C.S., officiating secretary to the chief commissioner, Central Provinces, from the 14th inst. Privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty days under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr. A. D. Cooper, civil medical officer, Garo Hills, with effect from Oct. 10, 1878, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same. Mr. R. Lea, extra assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, having reported his arrival at Calcutta from furlough on the afternoon of Oct. 12, 1878, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days under Section 24 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieut. R. L. S. Vassall, to remain at Mussoorie from Sept. 21 to Nov. 15, 1878, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave. 1-14th Foot—Capt. H. A. Williams, to England, to appear before a medical board; and Lieut. C. H. Morris, to England, to appear before a medical board. The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. F. Baird, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs for one year. Honorary Surgeon J. Hart, on medical certificate, for eighteen months. Honorary Capt. and Deputy-Commissionary, R. Kelly, commissariat department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, from Oct. 20, 1878.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 23.)

Mr. W. H. Page, officiating magistrate and collector, Jessore, is appointed to act in the second grade of magistrates and collectors, vice Mr. C. C. Quinn.

Mr. J. T. Jarbo, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Chittagong district.

Mr. G. E. Porter, joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of the Patna district.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, district and sessions judge, Dacca, is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Noakhully.

Mr. F. H. M'Laughlin, joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Noakhully, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of that district.

Mr. P. D. Dickens, officiating district and sessions judge, Nuddea, is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Dacca.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham is appointed to be district and sessions judge of Nuddea, but will continue to be employed under the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. T. E. Vaughan, assistant magistrate and collector Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Backergunge district.

Mr. H. Cox, assistant magistrate and collector, Mozufferpor, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Pooree district.

Mr. W. D. Blyth, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is posted temporarily to Sealdah.

Mr. S. S. Jones, officiating assistant commissioner, Hazareebagh, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Rajmahal division of that district.

Mr. C. M. W. Brett, officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, Serajunge, Pubna, is transferred to the Sudder station of the Hazareebagh district.

Mr. A. H. Haggard, assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to Pubna, and is appointed to have charge of the Serajunge division of that district.

Mr. R. T. Sevestre, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Burdwan, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Jehanabad division of that district.

Mr. W. F. Meers, joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Tipperah, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Dinagore.

Mr. A. T. Maclean is appointed to act as superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. O'Keely.

Mr. J. R. Hallett, joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Rajshahye district on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating additional district and additional sessions judge of the Rajshahye division.

Mr. H. L. Jones, district superintendent of police, Howrah, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police from Aug. 23 last, vice Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, on leave.

Major R. P. Davis, district superintendent of police, Bhagalpore, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of district superintendents of police, from Aug. 7 last, vice Lieut. Col. H. E. Waller, on leave.

Mr. A. N. Knyvett, district superintendent of police, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police from Aug. 7 last.

Mr. G. M. M. Ridsdale, district superintendent of police, Rungpore, is appointed to act in the 4th grade of district superintendents of police from July 20 last, vice Mr. A. Blair, on leave.

The Rev. J. W. Cee, D.D., is appointed to be chaplain of the seamen's mission from Sept. 19 last.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 19.)

Mr. F. Venning, C.S. officiating deputy commissioner, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as secretary to the chief commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. L. Neill.

Major J. W. Macdougall, assistant commissioner 1st class, is appointed to officiate as deputy-commissioner, Nagpur, vice Mr. Venning.

Mr. R. H. Finch, C.S., assistant commissioner, is appointed

to officiate temporarily as deputy-commissioner, Nimar, from 8th inst. Mr. F. C. Hicks, assistant conservator of forests, in the Seoni division, is transferred to the Wardha division.

#### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

Mr. Vaughan, deputy collector, in charge of the Azimgarh settlement, to be also an assistant settlement officer in the Ghazipur district. Mr. J. P. Lee, appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be professor of physical science in the Benares College, assumed charge of his duties on Oct. 1.

Surgeon Major W. Watson, superintendent of vaccination, is appointed to the charge of the civil medical duties of Almora, as a temporary arrangement, from the date of taking charge from Surgeon Major G. M. Govan.

From the date of the return from privilege leave of Major J. W. O'Dowde, Mr. C. C. Hicks, district superintendent of police, from Fatehpur to Banda.

Mr. Inspector H. A. Emile to revert to his substantive appointment as inspector from the date of his being relieved by Mr. Wallace. From date of the return from privilege leave of Major E. M. Woodcock, Mr. H. L. Hutton, officiating district superintendent of police, Fyzabad, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to Allahabad; and Mr. W. M. Sherer, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Allahabad to Benares.

From the date of return from leave of Mr. C. F. Knyvett, Mr. G. D. Billings, officiating district superintendent of police, Etah, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to Agra.

From date of return from privilege leave of Major M. M. Proctor, Mr. J. Ogilvie, officiating district superintendent of police, Bara Banki, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to Meerut; and Mr. A. W. Orr, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, from Meerut to Jhansi.

From date of return from privilege leave of Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Mr. R. Graham, officiating district superintendent of police, Bahraich, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to Cawnpore.

From date of return from privilege leave of Major M. M. Proctor, Mr. A. G. Mayne to cease to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police.

From date of return from privilege leave of Mr. H. A. F. Smith, Mr. E. R. Parsons to cease to officiate as assistant district superintendent of police.

Mr. J. H. Jones, officiating deputy collector, Meerut, to revert to his substantive appointment as tahsildar from the date on which Mr. J. M. Pears returns from privilege leave.

Mr. C. W. Whish, assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from leave, is posted to the Ghazipur district.

From date of the return from leave of Lieut. Col. R. Cadell, Mr. E. A. Wallace, officiating district superintendent of police, is transferred from Muttra to Bulandshahr.

Mr. H. G. Passanah, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is retransferred from the Budaun district, Rohilkhand provincial division, to the Saharanpur district, Meerut provincial division.

Mr. C. H. Holme, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is retransferred from the Saharanpur to the Dehra district, Meerut provincial division.

Notification appointing Mr. T. F. L'Estrange, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Etah district, to the temporary charge of the Mainpuri district, Agra provincial division, in addition to his own duties, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the charge of the Lucknow local railway survey division to the charge of the Muttra-Hathras light railway, with which will be incorporated the Achnera-Muttra railway division.

Mr. G. Campbell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Lucknow local railway survey division, vice Mr. Henslowe.

Mr. G. V. Martyn, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Achnera-Muttra local railway survey division, to the Ghazipur Dildarnagar branch railway.

Mr. T. J. Dumayne, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Mau-Raripur local railway survey division, vice Major H. R. Faber, R.E., proceeding on leave on private affairs.

The services of Mr. J. T. Farrant, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, in the irrigation branch, from the 10th inst., the date on which Mr. Farrant was relieved of his duties in the Lucknow local railway survey division.

Mr. N. A. Graydon, executive engineer, Mat branch extension, Ganges Canal, is granted two months and eighteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

#### ASSAM.

(*Assam Gazette*, Oct. 19.)

Mr. J. James, executive engineer, 3rd grade, joined the Upper Assam division, and took over charge from Mr. C. H. Ringwood, on the forenoon of Oct. 1.

Mr. C. H. Ringwood, assistant engineer, 1st grade, officiated as executive engineer of the Upper Assam division from Aug. 28 to Sept. 30, both days inclusive.

Mr. F. Hutchinson, deputy-examiner of public works accounts, Assam, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted to him.

Government of India Public Works Department, and rejoined his appointment on the forenoon of Oct. 8, within the Doorga Pooja holidays.

#### BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Oct. 26.)

Oct. 11.—With reference to Judicial Department Notification, No. 87., dated July 25, 1878, the services of Mr. G. F. Godbier (at present employed on special duty in the Thonkwa district) are retransferred to the Revenue Settlement Department.

Oct. 9.—Mr. E. S. Symes, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 3rd) grade, received charge of the office of assistant commissioner, Tharrawaddy district, from Mr. G. L. Weidemann, assistant commissioner, on the forenoon of Sept. 12.

Mr. G. L. Weidemann, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, received charge of the Henzada district from Mr. J. K. Macrae, deputy commissioner, on the forenoon of Sept. 17.

Major W. C. Plant, deputy commissioner 1st grade and officiating commissioner, received charge of the office of commissioner of the Arakan division from Lieut. Col. E. B. Sladen, commissioner, on the forenoon of Sept. 14.

Oct. 11.—Under the provisions of Sec. 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Mr. R. M'Leod, extra assistant commissioner 1st class, 1st grade, is granted one year's furlough, on medical certificate, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Oct. 7.—Mr. F. R. Bagley, assistant engineer, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State) Railway, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

#### MILITARY.

##### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Headquarters, Simla*, Oct. 16.)

BRANSON, Capt. C. E. D., general list, infantry, late garrison instructor, is attached to the 29th Native Infantry for duty.

BRODIE—60th Rifles—Sub-Lieut. E. Wye, to be lieutenant, subject to the approval of H.M., dated May 3, 1878.

BROWNE—Rohilkund district order confirmed, dated Oct. 5, 1878, notifying that the command of the district has been assumed by Col. W. B. Browne, 81st Foot, from the 6th idem, consequent on the departure of Major Gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., on field service.

BRUCE—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint Major A. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps, to the charge of the depot 15th N.I., at Sialkot, from the date on which he assumes charge.

BURNLEY, Capt. H., 6th Dragoon Guards, is nominated a member of the annual allotting committee, in the room of Major E. A. Wood, 10th Hussars, detailed for active service.

DOWNES, Sub-Lieut. W. K., 18th Regiment, a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, subject to the approval of H.M., dated Sept. 10, 1878.

FRASER—Umballa brigade order confirmed, dated the 10th Oct., 1878, appointing Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, to the charge of the depot 25th N.I. from that date, on the departure of the regiment on service.

FULTON—Dagshal station order confirmed, dated the 10th Oct., 1878, appointing Lieut. W. Fulton, 59th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer, from the 11th idem, vice Lieut. S. Watson.

GORDON—Naini Tal station order confirmed, dated the 6th Oct., 1878, directing Major A. H. A. Gordon, station staff officer, to assume command of the convalescent depot from that date, in addition to his other duties.

GRAVES—31st N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated the 28th Sept., 1878, appointing Capt. B. C. Graves, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the transfer of Lieut. J. L. O'Bryen to the 3rd Goorkhas, no subaltern officer being available.

HAUGHTON, Major J., chief garrison instructor, is posted to Bangalore. HODGSON—Lahore division order confirmed, dated Oct. 10, 1878, appointing Major C. N. Hodgson, general list, infantry, to take charge of the depots of native regiments at Mooltan from the 7th idem, during the absence of the regiments on service.

KANE—Cawnpore brigade order confirmed, dated Oct. 11, 1878, appointing Capt. F. W. Kane, 1-3rd Foot, to officiate as brigade major from that date, vice Capt. W. G. Thomas, proceeded on service.

LANE—28th N.I.—Lieut. A. A., 51st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer on probation, dated Oct. 8 1878.

MCGREGOR—Sitapur station order confirmed, dated Oct. 4, 1878, appointing Capt. A. D. McGregor, 92nd Highlanders, to officiate as station staff officer, as a temporary measure, from Sept. 18, 1878, vice Capt. H. M. Court, no qualified officer being available.

M'EWEN—Convalescent Depots, Darjeeling—Capt. R. B., 92nd Highlanders, station staff officer, to officiate as commandant from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Ralston to rejoin his regiment.

NICHOLSON, Capt. A. J., general list, infantry, attached to the 1st N.I., is transferred to the 15th N.I. for duty.

O'BRYEN, Lieut. J. L., 4th N.I., supernumerary 3rd Goorkhas, to be wing officer, vice Lieut. B. Smith. Lieut. O'Bryen will remain attached to the 3rd Goorkhas until further orders.

SARTORIUS, Lieut. Col. R. W., V.C., C.M.G., Bengal Infantry, late squadron officer 6th Bengal Cavalry, is posted to Rawul Pindi, for general duty.

SVETENHAM, Lieut. H. H., 21st N.Ir, wing officer and quartermaster, to be adjutant, in succession to Carruthers, promoted.

THOMPSON—M'PHERSON—TURNER—1-17th Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 1, 1878, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from that date, consequent on Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) H. H. Howett being about to be invalided to England:—Lieut. Col. W. D. Thompson, president; Capt. and Brevet Major (Local Lieut. Col.) C. M'Pheron, member; Capt. and Local Major G. H. Turner, member; Major Turner will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

VOYLE—The leave of absence granted to Capt. F. R. C. Voyle, 29th N.I., is cancelled at his own request.



**WELLER**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 4, appointing Lieut. A. T. Weller, wing officer and quartermaster, 9th N.I., to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, no other qualified officer being available, consequent on the appointment of Capt. H. O. Woodhouse to officiate as brigade major, Meean Meer.

**WHEELER**, Lieut. C. S., 6th Bengal Cavalry, supernumerary on the establishment, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Sartorius, vacated on promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

**WILES**—The services of Lieut. G. F. Wiles, 34th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the commissary general, for transport duty, and he is directed to report himself at Mooltan for orders.

**WOODHOUSE**—**SCOTT**—Meean Meer brigade order confirmed, dated Sept. 30, appointing Capt. H. O. Woodhouse, 9th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, vice Capt. W. W. H. Scott, appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the Lahore division.

The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to decide that officers of departments and regiments proceeding on field service need not take their full-dress uniform with them.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to direct that all officers of British regiments ordered on field service, serving in any extra regimental or staff appointment, who are not seconded, are to proceed and join their corps without delay. This order does not apply to officers serving with native regiments as probationers for the Staff Corps.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 22.)

**BAYNES**—The services of Major C. D. Baynes, Government agent, Chepauk, paymaster of Carnatic stipends and Persian and Hindustani translator to Government, are replaced at the disposal of the military department.

**BEATTY**—**HASTED**—**PRENDERGAST**—The following promotions are ordered:—Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade (on furlough), to be superintending engineer, 1st grade, vice Major-General C. V. Wilkieson, R.E., deceased. Lieut. Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, to be superintending engineer, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., promoted. Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., officiating superintending engineer, 3rd grade, to be superintending engineer, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., promoted. Lieut. Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade, to act as chief engineer for irrigation, with the rank of a chief engineer of 3rd class during the employment of Lieut. Col. J. Mullins, R.E., on other duty.

**GRIBBLE**, Mr. J. D. B., to act as collector and magistrate of the district of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. W. D. Horsley on other duty.

**HAPPELL**, Mr. W. A., Madras Civil Service, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

**HOMAN**—**WHITESIDE**—The services of the undermentioned officers deputed for famine duty to this Presidency have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments:—Mr. G. E. Whiteside and Mr. D. K. Homan.

**MUMFORD**—The services of Mr. E. A. Mumford are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N.W. Provinces and Oudh.

**TUTE**—The services of Mr. A. C. Tute, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date of expiration of his leave.

#### MEDICAL.

**BEAMISH**, Surg. J. M., M.D., A.M.D., from D. d. 48th Regiment, Cannanore, to Bengal, under instructions from the Horse Guards. To proceed in medical charge of 13-8th Brigade Royal Artillery, under orders to Mooltan.

**SMITH**, Deputy Surg. Gen. C., M.D. (with temporary rank), will be considered as acting in the room of Deputy Surg. Gen. Williamson (who vacates his appointment), and is posted by the Governor to the Presidency division and Northern district.

#### MILITARY.

**BAYNES**—The services of Major C. D. Baynes are replaced at the disposal of the acting commander of the forces.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Capt. W. H. M. Franklyn, general list infantry wing officer, 38th N.I., to act as sub-assistant commissary general, 2nd class.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, from Oct. 1, 1878, during the absence of Col. G. R. F. Bardin, on furlough to Europe:—Lieut. Col. G. J. D. Heath, deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major H. T. O'Reilly, deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Major A. F. Laughton, sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 1st class; Major H. C. Wright, sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class, to act as deputy assistant commissary general, 2nd class; Capt. W. Cooke, sub-assistant commissary general, 3rd class, to act as sub-assistant commissary general, 1st class.

BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 11.)

**CLARKE**—**ANTON**—In continuation of G.O.C.C., dated Oct. 4, page 571, the undermentioned officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots:—2-13th Foot, Capt. R. S. Clarke will proceed

to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage. 89th Foot, Lieut. A. H. G. Anton, now in England.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 17.)

**DOWNING**, Lieut. J. G., 72nd Foot, is appointed wing officer 11th Regiment N.I., and, with the sanction of Government, a probationer for the Madras Staff Corps.

**ELTON**—**PHELPS**—**DOVETON**—**TILLARD**—**MALTBY**—The following promotions are made in the Madras Staff Corps subject to H.M.'s approval:—To be majors having completed twenty years' service. Capt. H. S. Elton, A. D. Phelps, J. C. Doveton, and G. H. Tillard from Oct. 20. Lieut. F. C. Maltby having completed twelve years' service to capt. from Oct. 16.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 18.)

**BAYNES**—With reference to G.O.G., dated Oct. 16, 1878, Major C. D. Baynes, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as secretary and examiner in Hindustani during the absence of Major Wright, or until further orders.

**DAVIDSON**, Major A. A., from general duty, Bangalore, to officiating wing commander 27th N.I.

**HASTINGS**, Lieutenant E. S., Staff Corps, wing officer, 25th Regiment N.I., is appointed adjutant of the regiment, vice Stainforth.

**HOLDER**, Sergeant J., 67th Foot, is appointed garrison sergeant-major, Poonamallee, with effect from Oct. 1, 1878, and transferred to the unattached list, vice Lynch.

**LOUSADA**, Major F. de, from general duty, Bangalore, to officiating wing commander 5th N.I.

**SAWYER**—Under instructions from H.E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, 43rd Foot, will proceed forthwith to Meean Meer.

**STAINFORTH**, Captain W., general list, wing officer and officiating adjutant, 25th Regiment N.I., is appointed quartermaster of the regiment, temporarily, and until a qualified subaltern is available.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—Surg. Maj. H. J. Beach, civil surgeon, Canada, has obtained privilege leave for one month and twelve days, on medical certificate. Mr. T. von Donop Harding, acting sub collector, Nellore, is allowed furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for twelve months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—Royal Artillery: Veterinary Surgeon M. Anderson, H Battery, 1st Brigade, to England, by first troopship, to appear before a medical board; unfit to do duty with troops. Capt. A. W. H. Hornsby, Staff Corps, squadron officer 1st Light Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to sea on leave on medical certificate for three months. Surgeon-Major J. Law, M.D., Indian Medical Department, superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs for one year. 2-13th Foot: His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. Col. W. E. Brown, from Sept. 5 to Oct. 30, 1878, unless previously required for embarkation. 43rd Foot: Capt. R. B. R. Williamson, for two months, from Oct. 10, 1878, or date of departure: Bangalore and Neilgherries, sick certificate.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 24.)

**BATTY**, Mr. H., received charge of the office of senior assistant judge and sessions judge of Puna for the detached station of Sholapur on the 3rd inst.

**CRAWFORD**—**WILKINS**—Messrs. J. A. Crawford, C.S., and A. D. Wilkins, sub-assistant conservator of forests, Puna, passed their examination in the Hindustani and Marathi languages respectively on the 21st inst.

**DANIELL**, Mr. N. M. W., is permitted to retire from H.M.'s covenanted civil service on the Bombay establishment, from the 30th Dec., 1878.

**GREGORY**, H. E.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Gregory to be executive engineer, Broach.

**GREIG**—The Rev. T. H., junior chaplain, Church of Scotland, is promoted to be a senior chaplain from the 1st May, 1878, vice the Rev. A. P. Hogarth, B.D., resigned.

**HIGHT**, Mr. A. E., from the Royal Indian Engineering College, having reported his arrival in Bombay on Oct. 22, is appointed an assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**JAMSEIJEE**—**HAMILTON**—Messrs. Ardaseer Jamseijee and W. R. Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector and magistrate, Nasik, on the 28th ult.

**MACKAY**—The Rev. J. H., M.A., has been appointed an assistant chaplain of the Church of Scotland in the room of the Rev. Mr. Hogarth.

**MIDDLETON**—**BORRADAILE**—Mr. J. R. Middleton delivered over and Mr. A. A. Borradaile received charge of the office of the 2nd assistant collector, Ahmedabad, on Oct. 11.

**MIDDLETON**—**BORRADAILE**—Mr. J. R. Middleton delivered over and Mr. A. A. Borradaile received charge of the office of the collector and district magistrate of Ahmedabad on Oct. 11.

**MUIR**—**MUIR-MACKENZIE**—**SHEWAN**.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest each of the undermentioned officers in the Satara district with the powers of a collector under the Act to hear appeals against license tax assessments in that district:—Mr. J. F. Muir, first assistant collector; Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, second assistant collector; Mr. A. Shewan, extra assistant collector.

**PAYNE**—**FITZGERALD**.—Capt. C. Payne delivered over and Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Colaba, on the 7th inst.

**SHARKEY**—**BLATHWAYT**—Messrs. E. D. Sharkey and C. Blathwayt

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and district magistrate, Kanara, on the 14th inst.  
 SHARKEY, Mr. E. de la G., to act as first assistant collector of Kaledgi.  
 TODD, Mr. J. H., to act as first assistant collector of Kanara.

## MEDICAL.

EATON, Surg. J. B., appointed civil surgeon, Ahmednagar (temporarily), from Sept. 16, 1878.  
 MACDOUGALL, Surg. Major H. R. L., M.D., to be civil surgeon, Rajkot, vice Surg. Major A. M. Bloomfield, deceased.  
 THORP, Surg. Major R. C., 5th N.L.I., officiating in medical charge 3rd N.L.I., to be confirmed in medical charge, vice Surg. Major Day.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 24.)

ANDERSON—Northern division order confirmed, dated Oct. 12, directing Lieut. Col. H. S. Anderson, 1st N.I., to perform the duties of assistant adjutant general, Northern division, in addition to his own, vice Lieut. Col. Tanner, rejoined his regiment.  
 CROSTHWAITE—The following extract from brigade order confirmed by Brigd. Gen. R. Phayre, C.B., commanding at Nusseeraabad, dated Oct. 2:—Capt. Crosthwaite, R.A., is appointed to act as executive commissariat officer as a temporary measure, in the place of Lieut. Yerbury, R.A., reported sick.  
 JOPE, Major J., assistant quartermaster general, Northern division, officiated as assistant adjutant general, Northern division, in addition to his own duties, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 12.  
 LYSER—The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be captain from the date specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Staff Corps: Lieut. W. H. Lyster, Oct. 16.  
 MOORE, Lance Corporal P., 83rd Regiment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances in India pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital on his claims to pension.  
 MURPHY—PENGREE.—The following acting promotions in the ordinary department are ordered consequent on the appointment of Capt. F. J. Caldecott, R.A., 1st class commissary of ordnance, to act as superintendent, gunpowder factory:—Capt. C. W. E. Murphy, R.A., 2nd class commissary of ordnance, to be acting 1st class. Lieut. H. H. Pengree, R.A., 3rd class commissary of ordnance to be acting 2nd class.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Oct. 25.)

BEVILLE—SIMPSON—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 14, 1878, directing Lieut. Col. Beville, 21st N.I. (Marine Battalion), wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. Simpson, officiating adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Major Lyons, deceased.  
 BLOWER—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 10, 1878, directing Major Blower, 10th N.L.I., wing commander, to officiate as second in command in addition to his other duties (no other officer being available), vice Major Durand in sick quarters.  
 COULSON—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 17, 1878, directing Capt. Coulson, 3rd N.L.I., quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties, from the 13th inst., and until the arrival of Major Yonge.  
 DAWSON—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Sept. 20, 1878, appointing Lieut. H. L. Dawson, 1-2nd Foot, assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion.  
 HAMILTON—The name of Lieut. B. M. Hamilton, 2-15th Foot, is to be added to the list of officers directed to join the garrison class at Puna.  
 HOGG—THOMAS—The undermentioned officers have completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, and have been awarded "1st class extra" certificates:—Capt. A. M. Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse; Lieut. H. R. D. Thomas, 7th N.I.  
 INGLESFIELD—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Sept. 23, appointing Lieut. F. S. Inglesfield, 2-15th Foot, assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion, from Sept. 12.  
 LAMBERT—Under instructions from the director general of military education, Mrs. Margaret Elizabeth Lambert, acting school-mistress, 68th Foot, is appointed 3rd class army school-mistress, and posted to the 68th Foot.  
 MAYNE, Capt. M., 3rd Light Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as aide-de-camp to Lieut. General Forbes, C.B., commanding Mhow Division, vice Capt. Angus, proceeded on service.  
 MIGNON—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 7, directing Major Mignon, 5th N.L.I., officiating wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. Poole, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Major Yonge, appointed officiating wing commander, 3rd N.L.I.  
 MULLOY—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 4, 1878, by the officer commanding, R.A., Bombay, appointing Capt. and Adj. W. G. Mulloy, R.A., to perform the duties of quartermaster, late 6th Brigade, in addition to his own from the 6th inst., vice Norton.  
 PENTON—BRAINE—Regimental orders, dated Oct. 16, 1878, directing Lieut. Penton, 18th N.I., quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant; and Capt. Braine, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster (no subscription being available) in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieut. Bell, proceeding on medical certificate.  
 ROBSON, Capt. J. C., M-1 R.A., doing duty with C-2 R.A., at Belgaum, is directed to proceed to Kariachi, to join his battery.  
 SHIPPARD—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 12, 1878, by the officer commanding R.A., Bombay, appointing Capt. W. O. C. Shippard, acting quartermaster, late 6th Brigade, from 12th inst.  
 SINGLETON—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Sept. 27, 1878, directing Capt. F. C. Singleton, 28th N.I., in vacating the appointment of adjutant, to continue to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties of wing officer.

WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. W. S., 10th N.L.I., 43rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander on probation.  
 WOOLRIDGE—Regimental orders confirmed, dated Oct. 16, 1878, directing Major Woolridge, 22nd N.I., wing commander, to officiate as second in command; and Capt. Stewart, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Lieut. Col. Drummond.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Capt. J. Humfrey, district superintendent of police, Broach, is allowed a further extension for five months of the furlough in India granted to him in Government notification dated Oct. 8, 1877. Rao Saheb Govind Jagannath, 2nd class, 1st grade, subordinate judge at Bhusawal, in the Khandesh district, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for three months, from Sept. 9, 1878, inclusive. Col. T. Waddington, acting director of public instruction, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 18th prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. Mr. W. A. Boulton, assistant settlement officer, Sind Survey, has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for twenty months. Mr. F. F. Artushnot, collector of Bombay, is allowed subsidiary leave from Dec. 8 to 30, 1878, both days inclusive, preparatory to his retirement from the Bombay Civil Service. Mr. C. B. Winchester, acting 2nd assistant collector of Ratnagiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from Nov. 2, 1878. Mr. G. McCorkell, assistant collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—2-15th Foot, 2nd Lieut. H. J. Forster to Bombay, and thence to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board. 18th N.I., Lieut. A. W. C. Bell to Bombay for thirty days from date of departure to appear before a medical board. A.M.D. Surgeon Major J. Mackay, to remain at Ootacamund from Oct. 31 to Nov. 20, 1878, private affairs. Lieut. Col. W. Kincaid, Madras Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of his own furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Major A. T. Reid, Staff Corps, wing commander, 12th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in January next. Surgeon Major A. D. Campbell, Malwa Bheel Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Conductor S. Sparrow, of the Bombay Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there. Major C. J. S. Cahill, Staff Corps, wing commander 14th Regiment, N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Dec. next.

## WAR OFFICE.

Nov. 12.

13th Hussars—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. John Miller, having served five years as regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half-pay.  
 Cavalry Depot—Lieut. the Hon. Eustace Vesey, 9th Lancers, to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. S. J. Lea, 3rd Hussars, who has relinquished that appointment, having been placed under orders to proceed to India.

1st Foot—Capt. William Beresford Baker retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission; Second Lieut. Thomas Rowland Scarlett to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Bond, resigned; Second Lieut. David Fitz-Ameline Robert Anckettill to be lieutenant, vice A. W. Mitchell, deceased; Second Lieut. Archibald M'Lachlan to be lieutenant, vice H. Gardner, promoted.

6th Foot—Lieut. Gregory Haines has been seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Foot—Lieut. Harry Evelyn Stracey Pocklington, from the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. J. J. F. Irwin, promoted.

14th Foot—Lieut. Charles James Orr has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. John Hawley Burke, from the 53rd Foot, to be lieutenant, vice Henry Fenning, who exchanges; Quartermaster William King, from the 62nd Foot, to be quartermaster, vice J. Moore, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Second Lieut. Edmund Ashton Ogle to be lieutenant, vice W. St. L. Chase, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

16th Foot—Sub Lieut. John Alfred Wyllie, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

17th Foot—Second Lieut. Benjamin Geale Humfrey, from the 18th Foot to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. F. Parkinson, promoted.

19th Foot—Second Lieut. Edward John Bentley Buckle to be lieutenant, vice H. L. Gipps, promoted; Second Lieut. Thomas David Kirkpatrick to be lieutenant, vice A. J. Paterson, promoted; Second Lieut. James Ahmuty Fearon to be lieutenant, vice C. Barton, promoted; Second Lieut. Reginald Hayes-Sadler to be lieutenant, vice W. G. W. M'Clintock, promoted; Second Lieut. Edward William Mills to be lieutenant, vice G. E. Langford, promoted; Second Lieut. Charles Stuart Molony to be lieutenant, vice W. A. Burnett, promoted; Second Lieut. Edward Roger Jacson is superseded for absence without leave.

22nd Foot—The following notification, which appeared in the Gazette of Oct. 18, is cancelled:—Lieut. Thomas Edward Graves Molyneux, is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut. Thomas Edward Graves Molyneux to be captain, vice H. L. Nicholls, retired on a pension; Capt. Thomas Edward Graves Molyneux is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Lieut. Alexander Bowes Mein, who has resigned his appointment as a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, vice T. E. G. Molyneux, promoted.

44th Foot—Second Lieut. William Leigh Boswell, from the 61st Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. Churchill, promoted;

Second Lieut. Alexander Clement O'Donnell, from the 13th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. P. Edgcombe, promoted.

51st Foot—Lieut. James Saurin Cave-Browne-Cave, from the Royal South Gloucester Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. Edmund Walter St. George Welchman, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

59th Foot—Sub Lieut. George Charles Atkinson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

60th Foot—Lieut. North More Nisbitt resigns his commission.

62nd Foot—Sub Lieut. George Frederick Watson, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant, dated Jan. 17, 1877, but his commission as lieutenant in the army to bear date Oct. 28, 1876; Quartermaster John Moore, from the 14th Foot, to be quartermaster, vice W. King, who exchanges.

65th Foot—Sub Lieut. Algernon Henry Wilmer, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

71st Foot—Lieut. Herbert Broke Turnor retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

83rd Foot—Lieut. Folliott Stuart Furneaux Stokes to be captain, vice T. F. Gibbs, retired; Lieut. Herbert Mansfield has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

85th Foot—Sub Lieut. Frederick Charles Northland Knox to be lieutenant.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Henry Pelham Burn to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. W. J. Lindsay, promoted.

#### BREVET.

Senior Apothecary A. R. Menasse, Hyderabad Contingent, to have the honorary and local rank of surgeon in the East Indies.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Cols. John William Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; William Turton Fagan, Bengal Staff Corps; Richard Collyer Andrée Marshall, Madras Staff Corps; Alexander Ruxton M'Mahon, Madras Staff Corps; Thomas Wolrich Stansfeld, Madras Staff Corps; Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey, Madras Staff Corps; George Bayles Heaste, second commandant Royal Marine Light Infantry; Robert John Hughes, 63rd Foot.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of honorary rank on retirement:—To be major-generals: Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. Benjamin Parrott, Bengal Staff Corps; William Charles Rich, Madras Staff Corps; Henry Ambrose Hare, Madras Staff Corps; Thomas Gordon More Lane, Madras Staff Corps; Alfred Becher, Bombay Staff Corps; Augustus Phillip Cheshire, Bombay Staff Corps; and Thomas Darling Ker, Bombay Infantry.

To be colonels.—Lieut. Cols. William Cabell, Bengal Staff Corps, and William Blakeney, Bombay Staff Corps.

#### Nov. 15.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut. Charles Reginald Sydney Douglas Hamilton to be lieutenant, vice T. C. Porter, promoted.

Royal Artillery.—Major Charles Edward Besavi (late Bombay), from the supernumerary list, to be major, vice G. H. Candy (late Bombay), to be supernumerary to the establishment; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Harry Vince Timbrell (late Bengal) retires upon a pension; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Francis William Stubbs (late Bengal) retires upon a pension; Capt. William Bedford Troup (late Bengal), upon the seconded list, retires upon a pension.

7th Foot—Lieut. William Conolly to be captain, vice T. J. R. Mallock, seconded for service on the staff.

15th Foot—Second Lieut. Thomas Nock Bagnall to be lieutenant, vice W. H. Rushbrooke, seconded for service as a lieutenant instructor at the School of Musketry.

17th Foot—Lieut. Matthew William Brock to be captain, vice Brevet Major J. Bellamy, deceased.

21st Foot—Lieut. William Andrew Yule to be captain, vice W. A. Bridge, seconded for service on the staff; Lieut. Daniel Auchinleck to be captain, vice T. C. Ross, resigned, on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

43rd Foot—Lieut. William Harcourt Sawyer to be captain, vice J. S. Langlands, seconded for service as an adjutant of the Auxiliary Forces.

54th Foot—Lieut. Charles George Lewis Wingfield to be capt., vice C. F. Carey, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

60th Foot—Lieut. the Hon. Keith Turnour, to be capt., vice W. J. E. Poole, retired on a pension.

65th Foot—Sub-Lieut. Robert George Iremonger, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

70th Foot—Sub-Lieut. Arthur Harry Clark-Kennedy, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

72nd Foot—Sub-Lieut. George Liptrott Angelo, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant. Dated Jan. 17, 1877, but his commission as lieutenant in the army to bear date Nov. 11, 1876.

Staff—Major and Brevet Col. the Hon. James Charlemagne Dormer, half pay, late 13th Foot, from assistant adjutant and quartermaster general at Cyprus, to be deputy adjutant and quartermaster general at Malta, vice Major and Brevet Col. St. George Mervyn Nugent, half pay, unattached, appointed assistant adjutant and quartermaster general in North Britain.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. Col. Francis William Stubbs, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Duncan John McGrigor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Harry Vince Timbrell, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of major general upon retiring on a pension.

Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Francis William Stubbs, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of major general upon retiring on a pension.

Capt. William Bedford Troup, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, to have the honorary rank of major upon retiring on a pension.

## INDIA OFFICE

Nov. 11.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India:—

#### BREVET.

In succession to Lieut. Gen. S. C. Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, removed to the retired list:—

To be lieutenant col.—Major Alexander Kincaid Johnston Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.

To be major—Capt. Frank Hale Berwick Marsh, Bengal Infantry.

#### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

##### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant cols.—Majors John Charles Campbell Daunt, V.C., John Thornhill Bushby, John James Boswell, Hardress Edmond Waller, (Brevet Lieut. Col.) Courtney Harvey Saltren Scott, and Henry Tyndall.

To be majors—Captains Charles Kenneth Mackinnon, William Brereton Birch, Henry Holwell Birch, George Logan, Alexander David Cator Inglis, and George Young.

To be captain—Lieut. Francis Richard Begbie.

##### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant col.—Major William Morgan Frazer.

To be majors—Captains Michael Alexander Rowlandson and Matthew Conway Poole.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admission to her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps:—

To be captain.—Capt. Harvey Hamilton Kelly, 56th Foot.

#### Nov. 14.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the resignation of the service of the undermentioned officer:—

##### BENGAL INFANTRY.

Capt. John Edwards Werge Howey.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

India Estab.—K. E. Symons (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—F. R. H. Sharp (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—C. N. Clifton (Uncov.), W. A. Boulton (Uncov.).

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major E. C. Garstin, S.C.

Madras Estab.—Surgeon Major J. Law, Capt. S. W. M'Iver, N.I., Col. G. R. F. Bardin, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major C. J. Anderson, S.C., Capt. T. H. L. Greenfield, S.C., Col. A. A. Bayley, R.A., Lieut. W. H. Lyster, S.C.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—R. L. Ogilvie (Uncov.), six months, S.C., W. Peel (Uncov.), six months, S.C.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—F. T. Guillaume (Uncov.)

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. H. T. Newmarch, S.C., Lieut. Col. W. H. Macksey, S.C., Surgeon I. M'Gregor.

Madras Estab.—Major H. A. T. Nepean, S.C.

Bombay Estab.—Major G. C. Hogg, Cavalry, Capt. L. F. Heath, S.C., Surgeon-Major D. E. Hughes.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Macksey, S.C., one week.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. C. Smith, R.E., four months, Surgeon Major I. S. Ridings, six months.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. W. Harris, S.C., six months.

The undermentioned officers have been specially ordered to return to duty:—Capt. C. F. Hughes, Bombay S.C., Lieut. S. C. Dobbs.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT—Oct. 15, at Madras, the wife of J. W. Arbuthnot, Esq., a daughter.

BARR—Oct. 19, at Dinapore, the wife of J. E. Barr, Esq., 3rd Regiment, N.I., a son.

BRADSTREET—Oct. 16, at Madras, the wife of Capt. C. R. Bradstreet, 15th Regt. N.I., a daughter.

COCKBURN—Oct. 9, at Kotagerry, Mrs. F. Cockburn, of a daughter.

CONINGHAM—Oct. 13, at Palamcottah, the wife of Major H. E. Coningham, Staff Corps, a son.

CORNEUVE—Oct. 12, at Raneegunge, the wife of F. E. T. de la Courneuve, a son.

FERGUSON—Oct. 14, at Nasik, the wife of J. D. Ferguson, M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, a daughter.

FRANCK—Oct. 11, at Nangumbakum, the wife of J. Franck, Esq., Bank of Madras, a daughter.

GRIFFON—Oct. 6, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the wife of Surgeon Major G. C. Griffon, Army Medical Department, and 25th Regiment, a son.

HARROLD—Oct. 7, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Harrold, a daughter.

MATHESON—Oct. 17, at Madras, the wife of J. Matheson, Bank of Madras, a daughter.

MILLER—Oct. 7, at Palamcottah, the wife of Capt. W. Miller, 37th Grenadiers, a daughter.

O'GRADY—Oct. 10, at Madras, the wife of Capt. R. W. O'Grady, R.A., a son.

FERNANDEZ—Oct. 21, at 8, Apollo-street, Fort, the wife of Mr. Arthur St. James Fernandez (of the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris), a daughter.  
 ORAM—Oct. 1, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. F. C. Oram, S. P. and D. Railway, a daughter.  
 PEMBERTON—Oct. 8, at Dinapore, the wife of Major D. S. Pemberton, R.A., a son.  
 RICHARDS—Oct. 6, at Madras, the wife of Rev. W. J. Richards, C.M.S., Cottayam, Travancore, a son.  
 SCOTT—Oct. 16, at Girgaum, the wife of Robert Scott, V.S., a son.  
 SMITH—Oct. 11, at Nellore, the wife of Mr. T. B. Smith, P. W. Dept., a son.  
 SMITH—Oct. 11, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. A. M. Smith, a daughter.  
 STIRLING—Oct. 11, at Murree, the wife of Col. Stirling, R.H.A., a daughter.

**MARRIAGES**

BROWN—MEYRICK—Nov. 13, at Dinapore, Robert Hanbury Brown, Royal Engineers, son of Robert Brown, Newlands, Crawley Down, to Marian, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edwin Meyrick, Allington Rectory, Salisbury. (By telegram.)  
 BYRNE—PHILSTONE—Oct. 1, at Calcutta, Hugh B. Byrne, to Louisa M. Philstone.  
 HOLBERTON—CLARKSON—Nov. 9, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Lieut. Col. Holberton, R.H.A., to Amy Frances, eldest daughter of Horace Clarkson, Esq., Elmfield House, Teddington, Middlesex.  
 YOUNG—BATTEN—Oct. 10, at Mooltin, Charles W. Young, Esq., 5th Punjab Infantry, second son of Major General C. B. Young, R.E., to Annie Mara, only daughter of J. H. Batten, Esq., Bengal C.S. (retired), Heavittree, Exeter.

**DEATHS**

ASHFIELD—Oct. 6, at Sirlarpore, Central India, Annie Edith, daughter of Lieut. Ashfield, adjutant Malwa Bheel Corps, aged 4 years and 9 months.  
 BELTHASER—Oct. 7, at Calcutta, Hosannah, the wife of M. Balthaser, Esq., aged 29 years.  
 EVANS—Oct. 15, at Mysore, Reginald Hornby, infant son of G. R. Evans, Esq., aged 3 months.  
 FENN—Oct. 15, at Madras, the Rev. David Fenn, M.A., secretary of the Church Missionary Society.  
 MOORE—Oct. 15, at Marine Lines, William Durie, second son of Thomas H. Moore.  
 OWEN—Oct. 3, at Jubbulpore, Central Provinces, Llewelyn Owen, aged 39, major Madras Staff Corps, only son of the Rev. T. Caesar Owen, rector of Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire.  
 PASLEY—Oct. 14, at Nagpore, of typhoid fever, Ada Maria, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Pasley, aged 13 years and 17 days, deeply regretted by all who knew her.  
 SMITH—Oct. 15, at the Government Model Farm, Cawnpore, Mabel, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Smith, aged 5 weeks.  
 SPALDING—Oct. 13, at Palamcottah, John Walter, son of Mr. W. H. Spalding, assistant engineer, S.I.R., aged one month.  
 SWETENHAM—Oct. 13, at Cloud End, Mussoorie, at midnight, Rose, widow of the late Major Edmund Swetenham, Bengal Engineers, aged 63 years. Deeply regretted. English papers, please copy.

**HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

**MARRIAGES**

CARSTAIRS—FOWLE—Oct. 31, at Milverton, Somerset, Robert Carstairs, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Cecilia, eldest daughter of Fulwar Craven Fowle, late Bengal Civil Service.  
 MACDONNELL—MACDONNELL—Nov. 13, At the Sardinian Chapel, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, A. P. Macdonnell, H.M. Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of Mark Garry Macdonnell, of Rock Lodge, Newcastle, Galway, to Henrietta, daughter of Ewen Macdonell, M.D., of 20, Montague-street, Russell-square, London.  
 SHERIFF—SUTHERLAND—Nov. 12, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Col. John Pringle Sheriff, Bengal Staff Corps, commandant 42nd Regiment, A.L.I., to Sophia Margaret, daughter of George Sutherland, Esq., of Forse, Caithness.  
 SLATER—FOSTER—Oct. 26, in the Collegiate Church of St. Paul, Valletta, Malta, Alfred William Slater, assistant engineer P.W.D., son of the Rev. S. Slater, Simla, India, to Florence Sophia, eldest daughter of Col. E. H. Foster, 69th Brigade Depot, late 12th Regt.  
 WADE—ELWELL—Nov. 7, at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, William Barton Wade, capt. 5th Fusiliers, eldest son of John Wade, Esq., of St. Canice's Cottage, Kilkenny, to Emily Ada, daughter of the late Henry Elwell, Esq., J.P., and D.L., of Quarry Lodge, Lichfield, Staffordshire.

**DEATHS**

BARRINGTON—Nov. 7, at Leinster House, Bexley Heath, Kent, Eliza, the beloved wife of W. B. Barrington, Esq., LL.D., late of the Bombay Medical Service.  
 BRETT—Nov. 7, at Knowle Lodge, Cheltenham, Emily Georgina, widow of the late Richard Rich Wilford Brett, H.E.I.C. Bombay Cavalry, aged 49.  
 GROUNDS—Nov. 2, at Wykeham House, Shirley, Southampton, Capt. Henry William Grounds, of the late Indian Navy, aged 62.  
 FAGAN—Oct. 6, at Croydon, Christopher Ramsy, third son of the late Lieut. Col. C. G. Fagan, Bengal Cavalry, aged 35.  
 MACGREGOR—On the 14th inst., at 70, Kensington-gardens-square, London, John Herschell, son of John Macgregor, Bengal Medical Service, aged 4 years and 5 months.  
 WINGROVE—Nov. 11, at the residence of S. P. Griffiths, Esq., Brighton, Edmund Walter Wingrove, of Southend House, Twickenham, aged 57. Indian papers, please copy.

**HOME NEWS.**

H.M. NAVY.—The subjoined information is supplied by the Admiralty:—H.M.'s ship *Simoom* arrived at Aden on the 12th inst., and was to sail on 13th for Bombay; all well. H.M.'s ship *Orontes* arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst., and left at 4 p.m. on the 13th. H.M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* arrived at Suez on Monday last, and left Port Said on Wednesday for Portsmouth.

COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £200,000 in bills on India. The amounts allotted were:—To Calcutta, £120,000; and to Bombay, £80,000. Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 7 5-16d. will receive about 9 per cent., and on Bombay at that price 25 per cent. These prices are practically the same as those last week; the allotment, however, was not then in full, as at present.

THE REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN INDIA.—Mr. W. J. Rhodes, managing director of the Moyer Coffee Company, writes to the *Times* to say that his company possesses estates at Devalah, in the district in question, extending over nearly 2,500 acres, which abound in auriferous quartz reefs, and Mr. Brough Smyth, at the date of last advices, October 2, was engaged in examining them. He further adds that the directors have not disposed of any of the mining rights or any of the reefs belonging to the company.

FORSYTH'S MISSION TO KASHGAR.—A correspondent writes to the *Athenaeum*:—"I observe that Messrs. Trübner are advertising the report of Sir D. Forsyth's Mission to Kashgar at £5 5s. Some time ago this report, which was published in India, was on sale in Calcutta at Rs. 12; afterwards it was withdrawn from sale by authority, and not publicly procurable. Now it is offered by a private firm at nearly five times the original cost. This seems to require explanation."

A COOLIE SHIP ON SHORE.—The Royal Mail steamship *Nile*, which arrived at Plymouth on Wednesday from the West Indies, landed part of the crew of the *Portland*, a ship which, in going out from Trinidad, bound to Calcutta, with between three and four hundred coolies, went ashore and was lost. About three hundred of the men were taken off by an English steamer which passed a few hours later, and the remainder were landed by the ship's boats on the island of Monos, and were conveyed to Port of Spain by a steamer chartered by the local Government. An inquiry into the circumstances was held by the stipendiary justices, and the captain was acquitted of all blame, as the ship went ashore owing to the wind falling and a strong current running.

LORD NORTHBROOK, late Viceroy of India, delivered a speech on Monday last, at Winchester, in which he referred to the state of affairs in India and to Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Guildhall. He remarked that he was responsible for the settlement of some of the difficulties which arose in 1876 between the Khan of Kelat and his nobles, but he had never contemplated in the arrangements which were then made the occupation of Quetta; indeed, he had always been opposed to such a step, and he also disagreed with other suggestions which had been made for the rectification of the North Western Frontier. He believed that our present frontier was unassailable, and to make any further advance into Afghanistan would be unwise. Our greatest difficulty on the frontier was in dealing with the independent tribes, and the further we advanced the greater this difficulty would become. He denied Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that the question of the North Western Frontier had been under the consideration of recent Indian Viceroy, and combated the idea of a Russian invasion of India in that direction.

GENERAL SIR JOHN GARVOCK, G.C.B., died on Sunday afternoon at 81, Queen's-gate South Kensington. Sir John entered the army in 1835. He was major of brigade in Sir Harry Smith's division throughout the Sikh campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon (where he was severely wounded). He served on Sir Harry Smith's staff at the defeat of the Boers at Boom Plaats in 1848, and in the Caffre war 1850-52. After serving at the head of the Quartermaster General's Department in Ceylon and in command of a brigade at Dover, he was appointed to the Peshawar division, and placed at the head of the Eusofzaie Field Force in December, 1863. The operations proved perfectly successful, and he was nominated K.C.B. Sir John Garvock commanded the northern district of England from 1866 to 1871, and was appointed to the southern district in May, 1877, but was compelled to resign through ill health on the 1st of October, 1878. He was advanced to G.C.B. in 1875.

IMPROVED ROCKETS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Government of India, recognising the value of war rockets in such operations as the contemplated campaign in Afghanistan, have requisitioned the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to supplement former issues by a supply of rockets larger and more powerful than those in ordinary use. The department is, accordingly, manufacturing the pattern known as the six-inch rockets, the largest in the service, in which very few exist. It is, as its name implies, six inches in diameter, and its length is nearly 4ft. The bursting charge in the head, in accordance with the latest improvements, will consist of gun-cotton, occupying about one-third of the case, the remainder being filled with the firing composition. A strengthened attachment of the head recently tried at Shoeburyness is adopted, and it is proposed to introduce, in case of need, the



new delayed-action fuse. Like all the war rockets now made, they are without sticks, rotation being imparted by the escaping gases, and they may be fired either from troughs or tubes. Twenty of these rockets are to be used for experimental purposes, but 100 will be sent out as soon as possible to the army in North West India.

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK ENGLISH, C.B., late of the 53rd Foot, died on the 5th inst. at 13, Oxford-terrace, Cheltenham, aged sixty-two. The deceased joined the army in March, 1833, as an ensign in the 35th Foot, with which he continued to serve until 1857, when he exchanged into the 33rd Foot with Lieut. Col. (now Major Gen.) Walter. He served in the Indian Mutiny campaigns from 1857 to 1859, and while in command of the left wing of the 53rd Regiment, 180 strong, with 100 Sikhs, attacked and routed at Chuttra a force of 1,000 mutineers, chiefly of the Ramghur battalion, taking all their guns, treasure, and camp equipage—thanked by the Commander in Chief, and nominated a C.B. Was thanked by the Commander in Chief for having cleared the Behar district of the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd N.I., whom he encountered and defeated at Gopalgunge; commanded the 53rd Regiment at the action of Khocagunge and entry into Futtelghur, and the affair of Shumshabad. Commanded the right column of attack at the storm and capture of Meerangunge; commanded the 53rd throughout the siege and capture of Lucknow, also at the passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad on the 23rd November, the action at Toolsepoor (horse wounded), and minor affairs (medal with clasp). Major Gen. English retired on full pay in April, 1864.

GENERAL SHUTE ON INDIA.—This hon. and gallant gentleman, who is one of the members for Brighton, addressed his constituents at the Mayor's banquet on the 9th. He said the depression of trade was not confined to England, but was great throughout Europe and in America. He remembered that a great Indian authority had spoken of the harm the electric telegraph would do to India. He was satisfied that home interference with the Indian Government would do little good. They had a Governor General there, with a council composed of men who had the deepest knowledge of everything Eastern—who had spent a life in India, had been governors and deputy governors, and been employed in Indian departments. The Governor General was thus not only a Viceroy, but he had an Indian Government that acted with regard to India. He was satisfied that Indian affairs had better be left in the hands of that Government. (Cheers.) He had heard more nonsense talked about India in the House of Commons than about anything else. He was not an authority; he had been only eight years in India, and he believed it required a life in India to understand it. If ever a man ventured to talk about anything which he did not understand it was about India. He was rather surprised to hear men get up in the House and say, "Here you have postponed this Indian Budget to the last moment; do you not think the people of India will be insulted?" Well, every one in India knew perfectly well that out of 200 millions of people there was not, he supposed, one in 25 millions who had ever heard of a Budget in his life. (Cheers and laughter.)

A VALUABLE SHIPMENT TO THE EAST.—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Poonah*, Captain W. C. Angove, sailed from Southampton on Thursday with the heavy India, China, and Australian mails, a general cargo, and 554 boxes of specie, jewelry, &c., value £111,245, consigned as under:—For Gibraltar, jewelry, £40; for Suez, watch, £25; for Bombay, microscope, £290; for Galle, gold coin, £70, watches and jewelry, £176; for Madras, watches and jewelry, £238; for Calcutta, watches and jewelry, £150; for Penang, dollars, £56,800; for Singapore, dollars, £17,000, silver coin, £5,700, jewelry, £250; for Shanghai, dollars, £21,700; for Glenelg, watches and jewelry, £517; for Hobson's Bay, ditto, £3,283; for Sydney, ditto, £2,163; for New Zealand, ditto, £2,843. The *Poonah* takes out 120 passengers, and 55 proceed by the corresponding steamer from Venice and Brindisi, making a total of 175. Mr. R. D. Walker (Middlesex) and Mr. F. Penn (Kent) go out in the *Poonah* on their way to Melbourne, to join the party of English cricketers, under the captaincy of Lord Harris, who left Southampton on the 17th of October in the steamship *Australia*, to engage in a series of cricket matches in the Australian colonies. The following military officers also leave in the *Poonah*:—Major J. P. White, for Malta; Sub-Lieutenant W. H. Arnold, for Aden; Captain S. G. Smyth, Lieutenant W. H. S. Bunbury, and Lieutenant W. J. Brocke, for Bombay; Captain E. G. Ryder, for King George's Sound. The *Poonah* will go through the canal to Calcutta, passengers for Bombay changing steamers at Suez.

APPEAL CASES FROM INDIA.—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council were occupied the whole of last week in hearing the arguments in two appeals from the High Court at Calcutta in cases which had come originally before the local tribunals at Gya, in the Bengal Presidency. In the first case, that of "Mussumat Bebee Zohrun and others v. Dooli Chand," the suit was instituted to ascertain which of two auction purchases of certain property was to hold good—namely, that of the appellants, who were the three widows of Khorsheid Ali, to whom the property originally belonged, an execution of their own decrees for a share of the estate and for their unpaid dower, or the prior purchase of the respondent by virtue of a decree obtained against the son of Khorsheid Ali on a bond which the latter had executed. The original court decided in favour of the appellants, but the two courts of appeal in India against

them. On Saturday, 9th inst., their lordships affirmed the decision of the latter tribunals, and dismissed the appeal, with costs. In the second case the appellant was Moulvie Mahomed Wajid and the respondents were Mussumat Bebee Zohrun and others, who, as will be seen, were the appellants in the former suit. The same question arose, though the property was different. The appellant was a purchaser under a mortgage effected by the son of Khorsheid Ali. At the same time, however, that that mortgage was created, suits were pending between the respondents and the son as to the payment of dower, and the property was being held by the son under a decree to account for it, and in order to meet the claims of the respondents and other creditors. The High Court, on appeal, decided that the respondents had a title to the property in suit prior to that of the appellant, presuming that he had any at all, and that they were entitled to recover. In this opinion their lordships concurred, and rejected the appeal, with costs.—On Thursday the case of "Suraj Bunsu Koer v. Sheo Prosad Singh and others" was heard. This was an appeal preferred from a decision of the High Court of Calcutta of the 21st of July, 1875, reversing a prior judgment of the local tribunal at Tirhoot, in the Bengal Presidency. The suit was brought by the appellant as guardian of her two sons, who are minors, against the respondents, by whom a village, belonging to the late Adit Sahai, the husband of the appellant, was bought at a judicial sale in execution of a decree on a mortgage bond given by the latter. The object of the suit was to set aside such sale on the ground that the village thus disposed of was part of the ancestral family property, and could not be alienated by, or be liable for, the debts of the father, Adit Sahai; that the debts were incurred for personal and immoral purposes with the mortgagee's knowledge; and that the respondents had purchased with knowledge of the claim and objections of the appellant. Their lordships, at the conclusion of the arguments, reserved judgment.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 17. Commilla (s.), Rangoon; Umballa (s.), Moulmein; Benclench, London.—18. Pala in (s.), Hongkong; Flying Venus, Newport; Patie, Bourbon.—19. Navarino, London.—20. Afghan (s.), Borrowdale (s.), and County of Sutherland (s.), Bombay; W. H. Corsar, Bombay.—21. Pemba (s.), and Es'epona, Pombay.—22. Su'z (s.), Bombay; City of Carthage (s.), Liverpool; Punjab, Jeddah.—23. Satara (s.), Cammorta, Nicobar; Madras (s.), Kyauk Phyo; Duke of Sutherland (s.), London.

MADRAS.—Oct. 19. Madura (s.), Calcutta.—20. Canara (s.), Rangoon.—21. Mirzapore (s.), Calcutta; Peshawur, Southampton; Brazilian, Calcutta.—22. Meinam (s.), Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 20. H.M.S. Euphrates, Portsmouth.—21. Socotra (s.), Bassorah; Romania, Cardiff; Henry Bolckow (s.), Bassorah.—22. Kaiser-i-Hind (s.), London; Chanda (s.), Calcutta; Lord of the Isles (s.), Malta.—24. Scotland (s.), London; Alata, Newcastle; Emma Marr, Liverpool; I.G.S. Tenasserim, Cannanore; Mahratta (s.), Karachi.—25. H.M.'s Jumna, Portsmouth; Belle Flower, Mauritius.—27. India (s.), Liverpool; Mindora, Moulmein.

HOME.—Nov. 8. Star of Persia, Calcutta.—9. Scio (s.), Bombay; Rydal Hall (s.), Bombay.—10. Ava (s.), Calcutta, &c.; Hutton (s.), Bombay.—11. Timor (s.), Calcutta; Star of Greece, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 17. Reliance (s.), and Sir John Lawrence (s.).—18. Brazilian (s.).—19. City of Edinburgh (s.), and Mirzapore (s.), Calcutta.—20. Rajpootana (s.), Bagdad (s.), and Venice (s.); City of Hankow, Amoy, and Eaton Hall.—21. Japan (s.).—22. Commilla (s.), and Meinam.—23. Cyrene (s.), and Harmonia.

MADRAS.—Oct. 19. Duke of Sutherland, Calcutta.—20. Goa (s.), Calcutta; Merkara (s.), Calcutta.—21. Madura (s.), Bombay; Mirzapore, Southampton; Canara (s.), Negapatam.—22. Kingdom of Saxony, London.—23. Pe-hawur (s.), Calcutta; Pohumba (s.), Rangoon; Brazilian (s.), Bombay.

BOMBAY.—Oct. 21. Akola (s.), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Goshawk, Sandhead; Cashmere, Calcutta; Deccan (s.), Southampton, &c.—22. Calder (s.), Persian Gulf; Nenuphar, Bassorah.—23. Branble-tye, Chittagong.—24. Desdemona, Sandhead; Lady Lisgar, Callao; Cocnala (s.), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—25. Queen Margaret (s.), Zanzibar; Malda (s.), Calcutta; Oorun (s.), Kutch Coast; Ethiopia (s.), Coasts and Calcutta.

HOME.—Nov. 6. Neeva (s.), Bombay.—7. Duke of Buccleuch (s.), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—8. Yan (s.), Bombay.—9. Glenesk, Macedon, Chrysomene, and City of Venice, Calcutta.—10. Potomac (s.), Bombay.—11. Cypromene, Benledi (s.), and Galatea (s.), Bombay.—12. Kandahar (s.), and Respigadera, Calcutta.—13. Lennox, Calcutta.

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Bacchus, from Rangoon, Sept. 25, 24 S., 4 E. Johanne, for Rangoon, Oct. 7, 14 N., 25 W. Prince Charlie, from Bombay, Aug. 6, 1 S., 85 E. Berlin, for Rangoon, Oct. 14, 16 N., 25 W. Natal, for Natal, Sept. 29, 10—, 25 W.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT MADRAS.—From London: Mrs. Rowlandson, infant and ayah, Mrs. Spay, child and ayah, Mrs. Morgan, child and ayah, Miss Keeley, Messrs. Tucker and Jameson, Capt. Cox, and Mr. and Mrs. Moore, three children and ayah. From Southampton: Mrs. Oxy, Miss Smith, Mr. S. Beech, Rev. A. J. Wallace, and Major Trevor. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and Miss Conversa. From Venice:

Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Bruce, jun., infant and European female servant. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. W. Kinn, Miss Daly, and four native servants. AT CALCUTTA.—From Southampton: Mr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. O'Keenely, infant and native servant, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Brickwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Grace, Mr. W. A. Macdougall, Mr. M. H. Beathe, Mr. H. W. Mason, Mr. H. Cox, Mr. G. F. Alexander, Mr. W. G. Martin, Dr. Ruddock, Mr. Verner, Mrs. D. K. Murray, Mrs. Pinsep and native male servant, Mrs. Cummins, Miss Varty, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mrs. G. Atkins, Mr. E. Stansbury, Mr. J. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. T. Witham, Mr. G. S. Pain, Mr. G. Ingles, Mr. P. P. Douncey, and Mr. and Mrs. Rigby. From Gibraltar: Mrs. Mosby. From Suez: Mr. T. Lucas. From Venice: Mrs. Lacy, infant, and European female servant. From Brindisi: Mr. W. Bickmyn and Mr. A. J. King. From Galle: From E. H. O. Nims, Sownie Mung Win Lin Mainfo and four natives.

AT BOMBAY.—From Southampton: Mrs. Duncin and infant, Mr. J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Evens, Mrs. Caemarton, Mrs. Rimmell, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Mr. W. H. Impey, Miss Dacres, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. A. J. Lyon, Mrs. Meluish and child, Mrs. Arnott, Major General and Mrs. Bright, son and three daughters, Mr. E. L. Cappell, Mr. H. B. Addis, Capt. A. D. Shettill, Dr. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Twemlow and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. Tiel and five children, Mr. H. Harding, Mr. J. H. Baker, Miss Baker, two ladies, Mr. H. L. Pearse, Mrs. Addis and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Pickering and two children, Mrs. M. Higgs, Mr. and Mrs. Fox and child, Mr. D. Bean, Mr. T. Smeal, Mr. J. H. Swan, Mr. Burtwhistle, Mr. and Mrs. Chick, Capt. J. Bernard, Mr. R. Bertram, Masters A. and T. John, and Mr. and Mrs. Isbister and two children. From Suez: Mr. Fairfax, two mail officers, and two sorters. From Venice: Mr. E. J. Porter, Major J. D. Madden, Capt. Hallett, Mr. G. J. Melli, Mr. A. V. Laraces, Mr. D. Gauntlett, Mrs. Prendergast, Lieut. Col. Prendergast, Mr. C. Tweedie, and Mr. A. J. Wilson. From Brindisi: Mr. J. A. Anderson, Major Grant, Miss Grant, Major Wodehouse, M. Sanquet, Mr. H. Chase, Major J. E. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Capt. Tritman, Mr. Cole, Mr. H. Fize, Col. R. Macdonald, Rev. R. Stothert, Rev. W. Van Twzie, Mr. C. Gobert, Mr. J. Kock, Major and Mrs. Sewell, Lieut. Col. Montagu, Lieut. Reid, Lieut. Heighly, Capt. Hobday, Mr. A. Clarke, Capt. A. Sander-son, Col. Medley, Mr. G. McRae, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. J. Melville, Mr. A. Macmillan, and Mr. J. Porter.

Per P. and O. s.s. Ceylon, at Brindisi, Nov. 6.—From Bombay: Mr. S. Neill. At Venice: Mr. Binn, Capt. and Mrs. McIver. From Hong Kong.—At Venice: Dr. Choricraft, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Maxwell. From Singapore.—At Venice: Mr. Johnson. From Calcutta.—At Venice: Mr. Clarke, Mr. Earley. From Madras.—At Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Lawson. From Alexandria: Mr. A. Rennett.

Per P. and O. s.s. Khedive, at Southampton, Nov. 10.—From Shanghai: Mrs. Souper, Mrs. Lemarchand, Mr. Dunman and children, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Foulger. From Hong Kong: Mr. Pearce. From Singapore: Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bidwell. From Madras: Mrs. Ford, Mr. Garland, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. From Bombay: Dr. Kavanagh. From Malta: Mr. Fletcher, Mr. White, Mr. Holt. From Gibraltar: Capt. Fielden, Mr. Beardmore, Mrs. Beardmore and child, Mrs. Banbury.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. s.s. Pekin from Southampton, Nov. 7.—From Bombay: Mrs. A. Wilson and child, Major Ommamey, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Mackillop, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and children, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Miss H. Newington, Miss Tennant, Miss FitzGibbon, Mr. D. Hughes, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mrs. French and two daughters, Rev. Shepherd, Rev. Lewis, Miss Whitcombe, Col. Baugh, Miss Glover, Mrs. Galloway and child, Mrs. J. J. Carter, Mr. G. Turner, Mr. W. K. Woodrow, Mrs. Robt. Tyndall and children, Col. Carnell, Messrs. Waggenruter, Mr. F. Walker, Miss Darby, Mrs. De Rinzy, Miss Turbette, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Major Stockwell, Mr. F. Boyle, Mr. Fisher. From Suez: Messrs. James, Duke de B'acas, Baron Mechin. For Suez: Mr. and Mrs. M. Clark, Mr. J. R. Thurstield, Mr. R. H. Hall, Mr. Prosser, Mr. Gatt, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Crofton. For Port Said: Mr. Grimsey. For Malta: Lady Borton, Mr. and Miss Borton, Mrs. Welch and children, Miss Drummond, Mr. Leathom, Mrs. Watson, Miss Sampson, Mr. H. White, Mr. and Mrs. Peabody, Miss Rodman, Mrs. Beaumont. For Zanzibar: Lieut. Oules. For Gibraltar: Hon. P. Sidney, Mr. and Mrs. Woolcott, Mrs. and Miss Moseley, Mr. Forde, Mr. Baker.

From Southampton, Nov. 14, per Poonah.—For Bombay: Mrs. Hilson, Miss A. Keene, Mrs. Saunders, Capt. S. G. Smith, Lieut. W. H. S. Buntary, Lieut. W. J. Burke. For Madras: Mr. M. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nerinde, Lieut. Col. G. W. Cox, Mrs. Cockrell, Mrs. Jones, Mr. R. Harper, Mr. A. J. Willings, Mrs. H. Madison. For Calcutta: Mr. H. Mosley, Mr. S. Apar, jun., Miss Mosley, Miss Scott, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Gaye, Dr. W. Holman, Mr. G. A. Mather, Mr. G. W. Barton, Miss Lloyd, Miss Leslie. For Melbourne: Dr. and Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. C. Enys, Mr. Finlay, Mr. H. G. Kirby, Mr. W. K. Hill, Mrs. Hill, and two daughters, Mr. F. Pence, Mr. R. D. Walker, Mr. P. O'Brien, Mrs. Holt, Mr. I. F. S. Maberly, Mr. A. Forde, Mr. C. W. Stewart, Mr. G. Atkinson.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sumatra, from Venice, Nov. 15.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Mr. and Mrs. Hanns, Mrs. Farren, Mr. H. J. Brown, Dr., Mrs., and Miss Barry, Mr. de Rinzy, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. J. H. Forbes, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Campbell, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Birtner. From Brindisi: Rev. and Mrs. Squires, Surg. Major Turnbull, Mr. Musgrave, Mr. Happell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wyer, General Douglas. For Aden.—From Brindisi: Mrs. Phelps and child. For Alexandria.—From Brindisi: Hcn. C. and Mrs. Berkely, Mrs. Loftie, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. and Mrs. Sinadine, Mr. Blum, Mr. Grosch, Mr. Smith.

From Venice, Nov. 22, per Khiva.—For Bombay, Hon. S. C. and

Mrs. Hope. For Melbourne: Alderman and Mrs. Mowbray, Mr. Daniell, Mr. J. Day, Mr. W. H. E. Archer, Mr. Ronald, Mr. M. Scharff, Mr. J. Blair.

From Brindisi, Nov. 25, per [Khiva.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. M. Macnaghton, Mr. R. B. Pringle, Mr. and Mr. G. E. A. Ross, Mr. Wyer, Miss Plondor, Mr. R. Porch, Mr. Millar, Mr. G. F. Knight. For Madras: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Keith, Mr. H. J. Fraser, Mr. E. B. Goodall, Mr. W. F. Watson, Mr. C. A. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth. FROM MADRAS.—For Southampton.—Mrs. Elmhirst, child, and European female servant, Mrs. E. Barclay, child, and European female servant, Mrs. Moore, four children, and European female servant, Mr. T. V. D. Hardinge, Mr. G. R. Byron, and Mr. J. D. Grant.

FROM CALCUTTA.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Pegose, Captain H. de Smidt, Mrs. Read and infant, Mrs. Bennett and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Kera, Mr. B. Smyth, Mr. W. S. Rough, Mr. W. Laird, and R. Robson.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, a lady, Capt. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Mr. J. T. Wolff, Major Fisher, Mrs. Heathcote and two infants, and Mr. and Mrs. Hall and two children. For Brindisi: Major and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Miss Andrews, a gentleman, Col. Hastings Fraser, Sister Marie Lucie Viero, Mr. Sharp, and Rev. — Drakes. For Venice: Mrs. Fitz Hush and child, Col. P. F. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Mr. Bull, Mr. R. Dick, and Mr. J. Knowles.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 21.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. O'Connell and children, Rev. — and Mrs. Dale, Major and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. F. E. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Norland and child, Mrs. S. B. Miles, Mrs. G. Hunter, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. A. Porteous, Miss Lister, Misses Venning, Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor and family, Miss Deverall, Miss Lyall, Mr. Simond, Mrs. Mills, Major Keays, Mrs. Rusland and family, Mr. G. P. Robinson, Mrs. Beville and Master Crook, Mr. M. Bull, Mr. W. Cape, Miss Pratt, Lieut. Little, Major and Mrs. Swin's and three children, Miss Bidde, two Misses Van Hythesen, Miss Manifold, Mr. Clark, Mr. Ruckert.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. A. Wilson, Sir J. and Lady Strachey and child, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. R. H. Perkins, Mr. Gilfillan, Major Murray, Mr. E. Plate, Capt. Smyth, Mr. Harms, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Himdy, Mr. Buckholtz, Mr. Phillips.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Mcwburn, Mr. Bythe, Mr. Carnegie.

FROM SUEZ.—Mr. J. Tachin, Mr. Ziffo.

FROM MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Steinbelt.

FOR MALTA.—Lieut. Col. Blackett, Mrs. Way, Miss Butt, Lieut. Mowbray, Lieut. Kingsford, Shortland, Moore, Little, Rowndley, Warden, Major Simpson, Major and Mrs. Berger and three children, Midshipmen Graham and J. H. Fox.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mrs. Baxendale, Miss Cluchester, Lieut. Bird, Mr. Baxendale, Mr. Chichester, Mr. Boshote, Rev. — Horton.

FOR SUEZ.—Master Chitty, Mr. E. V. Jordan.

FOR HONG KONG.—From Suez: Mr. R. W. and Miss Irwin, Mr. Kodama.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Miss Wade, Mrs. Eastman. From Brindisi: Mrs. and Miss Riddford, Mr. Riddford.

NOVEMBER 22.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Mr. E. D. Urquhart, Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Langlands, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and child, two Misses Drummond, Mr. Cowie. From Venice: Mr. Pape.

FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Fairclough, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Martin, Mr. L. Simson, Mr. A. Edwards, Dr. John Ratton.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Adey, Mr. A. H. Collin, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. MacLeod.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. Ray, Mr. P. W. Alexander, Mr. W. Prescott, Miss Prescott, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and two children, Miss Anderson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mr. Gadderum, Mr. Kirby.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffreys, Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Knox, Major D. Welsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watt, Mr. Micruochi, Mr. Masters.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Dugdale, Capt. Sackville.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd, Mr. Hopkins.

FROM BRINDISI.—Lord and Lady Conyngham, Mr. Harbin.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Clarke, Miss Shaw.

FOR WELLINGTON.—Mrs. Riddford, Miss and Mr. Riddford.

FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Fraser.

FOR SINGAPORE.—Miss Marshall. From Venice: Mr. Gilfillan.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr. Hibbert.

FOR ADEN.—Lieut. Currey.

DECEMBER 5.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Mrs. Bodier and child, Col. and Mrs. Newman and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Laing and child. From Venice: Mr. W. A. East, Messrs. Grieve. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Batcock, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macdonald. From Suez: Mr. Scramanger.

FOR SUEZ.—Bishop of Carlisle, Miss G. odwin, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Jourdan.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Col. Mostyn, Captain Hopwood, Col. Sotheby, Mr. J. Boldro.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. A. W. Walker. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. White and two children.

DECEMBER 12.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joubert and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crombie and four children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crebble and two children, Mr. Lark.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Long and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Russell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. J. Merton, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, jun., From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Levey and two daughters, Mr. J. J. Ware.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Miss Phillipson.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Moot.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Beyts and child, Miss Beyts, Miss Freeman.

From Venice: Sir J. and Lady Strachey and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Owen.

FOR HONG KONG.—Miss McCrae.

FOR MALAS.—Col. Richards.

DECEMBER 19.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hildebrand and two children. From Venice: Col. R. S. Simonds.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—From Venice: Messrs. Alexandria.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Kinear.

DECEMBER 26.

FOR BOMBAY.—From Venice: Mr. W. F. F. Handcock. From Suez: Mr. Kunsar.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—From Venice: Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Harbine.

FOR CALCUTTA.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. D. nielle.

JANUARY 2.

FOR BOMBAY.—From Suez: Gen. Sir E. Johnson.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. H. H. Mosley, Mr. Taylor.

Per Star Line s.s. Pleiades, Liverpool, Nov. 16.—For Calcutta: Mr. J. H. Dixon, Hon. F. B. Kemp and Miss Kemp, Miss E. G. Pant, two children, and European nurse, Mr. Wm. Greer, Mr. Alfred Teil, Mr. G. B. Clarke, Mr. C. B. Leupitt, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Ravenshaw, the Misses Ravenshaw, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Stansbury, Via Genoa and Suez: Mrs. Bridges, Miss Lizzie and Miss Jeanne Bridges, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Go-don.

FOR COLOMBO.—Mr. Carey and native servant, Mr. Cosby F. Deane-Drake, Mr. R. A. Shand, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Miss McCall.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—October 18, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 96 to 12
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	100 0
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 to 94 4
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 0 to 94 6
6½ per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills ...	On London.	Per Rupee
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7½d.
	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1-16d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1861	...	(1881)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 109	0 to 109	8
6 per Cent. 1865	...	(1885)	...	...	...	...	110	0 to	
6 per Cent. 1866	...	(1886)	...	...	...	...	110	8 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1867	...	(1887)	...	...	...	...	111	0 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1870	...	(1890)	...	...	...	...	113	0 to 113	8
6 per Cent. 1872	...	(1892)	...	...	...	...	113	8 to 114	8
5 per Cent. 1878	...	(1908)	...	...	...	...	103	8 to 104	0

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each. 10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	710 to 710
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	735 to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130 ...	— to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	— to 1455
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	167 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	165 to 166
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to 305
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	64 to 65
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	215 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	195 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1400 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£24 ...	35 to 36
Nasmyth's Pl. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	470 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124 ...	110 to 111
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	128 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpeire, per ton ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	12 6 0 to 0 0 0
Lined ...	1 12 6 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 1 1 0
Jute ...	1 10 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Wheat ...	0 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—October 19, 1878.

## EXCHANGES

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8 5-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7-16d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7d. 3d.
" " at 3 months ...	1s. 7d. 7-16d.
" " at sight ...	1s. 7d.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1850 ...	Not quoted.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	1 dis
4½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	½ to 1 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	4½ to 5½ dis
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	
Ditto ...	1872 ...	4½ 5½ dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—October 21, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 118 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1842-33 ...	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	—
" " " 1842-43 ...	94
" " " 1854-55 ...	—
Four-and-a-half per Cent. ...	94
New Four-and-a-half Loan, 1878 ...	100
Five-and-a-half per Cent. ...	—
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 191
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	192
Ditto Pekin ...	18-12

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 7½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8½d. Credits

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	146
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 90
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	550
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 975
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	210
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	315
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 550
Cooli Spinning Company ...	Rs. 950
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,100
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 1,100
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ...	300
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per share
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	800
Bank of Bombay (all) ...	697½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 200) ...	—
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	470
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	725
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
Colaba Land Company ...	890d
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,030) ...	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 3 dis

## LONDON.—November 18, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi- cends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25, Sa. R.	Actual sales.	93 94
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	81½ 82½	
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	81½ 82½	
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	81½ 82½	
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterling taking	76½ 76½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	Co.'s Rs. 76½ 76½	
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	1,000 as	76½ 76½
4½ per Cent. of 1870 ...	equiva-	77½ 78½
4½ per Cent. of 1872 ...	lent to	76½ 76½
6½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	£100.	81½ 82½

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Columbo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 6½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	—	—	503d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	—	—	504½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	—	—	69d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1850 ...	103	to 103½
	India 4 per Cent. ...	99½	to 100½
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1834 ...	96	to 98
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	25s.	to 15s. dis.
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	25s.	to 15s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	112 to 114
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	128 to 130
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	97 to 99
Stock	East Indian ...	100	121 to 124
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118 to 120
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	to —
20	Ditto ...	10	to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	— to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	108 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	110 to —
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 to 114
	Ditto Debentures ...	—	to —
Stock	Schinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 110
20	Ditto ...	£2 8s.	to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	to —
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	to 102
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	10 to 11
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17½ to 18½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	21½ to 22½
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 30 years ...	all	— to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	32 to 34
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7 to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	45 to 50
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6 5s.	to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	3½ to 4½
10	Assam Tea Company ...	20	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5 to 6
5	Ditto, New ...	4	par to 1 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	9½ to 8½ dis.
20	Orarling (Limited) ...	all	20½ to 21½
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	100 to 105
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
10	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1 dis.
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	38 to 40
25	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	8 to 6 dis.
20	National of India Land ...	12½	to —
	Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to —
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	66 to 67
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	89 to —
	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	89 to 90
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	71 to 72

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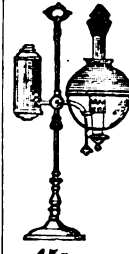
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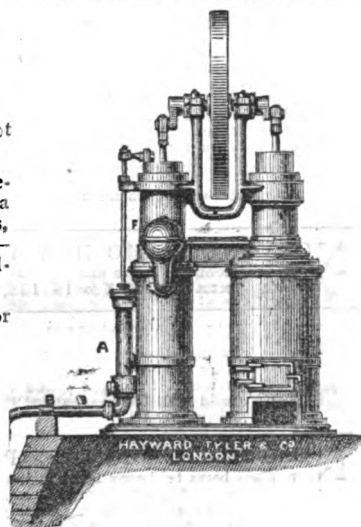
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## AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay to November 4; Allahabad and Madras, November 2; Calcutta, November 1.

THE general remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending October 22, 1878, state that in Madras general prospects are satisfactory as heretofore; in Kurnool the weather has again become unfavourable to the standing crops, and in parts of Tinnevely rain is required immediately; slight damage also continues in Coimbatore, but in Malabar the second crop is now reviving. The number—64,955—on relief works has again decreased by 5,981, and that—37,438—gratuitously relieved by 3,716. Prospects in Mysore are excellent, and prices continue to fall. The diminution in the numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief amounts to 3,213 and 779 respectively, the totals now standing at 20,191 and 9,936 as against 23,404 and 10,715 in the previous report. In Bombay prospects on the whole remain favourable. Kharif reaping is in progress in Sind, Guzerat, North Deccan, Kanara, and the Konkan, and sowings for the rabi are in progress; damage by locusts in places is again reported. Prospects of the kharif in the Central Provinces are in general favourable, and the rabi is being sown; good rain has fallen in some districts, and there have been light falls in others; rain is required in Bilaspur and Raipur; cholera is disappearing and prices are stationary. In Berar the kharif crops are good as before, and rabi sowings have commenced. Rain is much needed in Central India. From Rajputana no report has been received. In Bengal where rain has fallen the crops have greatly benefited; rain is much wanted in Shahabad, Sarun, and Lohardugga, and in others more would do good. Complaints of injury by insects come from Jessore, Noakholly, Hill Tipperah, Shahabad, and Manbhoom. Prospects in Assam are still good. The report from British Burma shows no material change. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is wanted for the rabi sowings; the heat is unusually great. In the Punjab prospects remain generally favourable; fever, as noted last week, is still very general.

THE reports of the public health for the week ending October 22 record fever as prevalent in Sind, Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, and Guzerat, also in thirteen talukas of Kandesh, but health good in Nasik. Cholera decreased in Deccan. The Kattywar and Gackwar territory, fever prevalent. In Bengal: Public health good in Noakholly, Backergunge, Furreedpore, except a few cases of cholera, Pubna, Rajshaye, Rungpore, and Cooch Behar. In Jessore ordinary fever. In Bogra, Maldah, Hooghly, Bankoor, Bhagalpur, Sarun, Shahabad, and Singbhoom fever prevalent. Cholera in Monghyr, Gya, and Cuttack. North West Provinces and Oudh: Fever prevalent in Benares, Agra, and Lucknow. The heat excessive for time of year. In Punjab fever still very general. In Central Provinces cholera disappearing; fever prevalent in Nimar, Bhandara, Balaghat, and Bilaspur. In British Burma: Fever in Akyab district; general health good in Pegu; a few cases of cholera in Rangoon, Bassein, and Myanong; health good in Tenasserim. In Central India fever still very prevalent.

THE time allowed for the Ameer's submission to the terms of the ultimatum having expired without any reply being received, the columns were ordered to cross the frontier. The Viceroy issued a proclamation to the Ameer and people of Afghanistan, recapitulating the conduct of the British Government to the Ameer and his requital of it with insult and injury, but declaring that the independence of Afghanistan would be respected, and that the war was not with the sirdars and people, but with the Ameer

alone. The following despatches from the Viceroy summarise the first events of the campaign, and up to our going to press no further intelligence has arrived:—

"FROM VICEROY, NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

"Roberts advanced Kuram Valley yesterday; no resistance; two small forts evacuated at approach. People friendly. Browne advanced on Ali Musjid yesterday; one column direct by Pass, one making a long detour to right to turn Ali Musjid and intercept retreat. Difficulties of roads delayed advance. Browne occupied Shaghai ridge without resistance. Shelled fort and skirmished with Ameer's troops occupying Pass, but deterred attack, other columns not having reached points assigned. During night Ameer's troops abandoned Ali Musjid, which was occupied by us this morning, capturing Ameer's guns and tents. Casualties few; details not yet received.

"FROM VICEROY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

"Second Brigade cut off retreat of Ameer's troops in Khyber, and have captured many prisoners. Force moves to Lundi-khana to-day. Casualties on 21st, Major Birch and Lieut. Fitzgerald, 27th Native Infantry, killed; Capt. McLean, 14th Sikhs, wounded; thirty or forty men killed and wounded."

Hart's "Army List" gives the dates of commission of the two officers who were killed at Ali Musjid as follows:—Major Henry Holwell Birch, B.S.C., in command of the regiment. Second lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1858; lieutenant, April 26, 1860; captain, Aug. 20, 1870. Major Birch served as a civilian volunteer throughout the defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and as assistant field engineer during the subsequent occupation of the Alumbagh, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and received a medal with two clasps. For his gallantry he received also a commission in the 27th N.I., when formed as the 19th Punjabs. Lieut. Thomas Otho Fitzgerald, B.S.C., wing officer and adjutant of the 27th N.I., obtained his commission as second lieutenant on Nov. 10, 1869, and his lieutenancy on Oct. 28, 1871.

The following Reuter's telegrams afford supplementary information:—

"LAHORE, Nov. 23.—General Browne's report upon the capture of Ali Musjid states that ten guns and many mules were taken. Major Birch and Lieut. Fitzgerald, of the 27th Native Infantry, were killed, and Capt. McLean, of the 14th Sikhs, wounded. Among the rank and file, thirty to forty men were killed and wounded. The Second Brigade, under Col. Tytler, cut off the enemy's retreat, and captured many prisoners before the fall of Ali Musjid. The artillery engagement on Thursday lasted from noon until 4 p.m., the enemy's guns being well served. At four o'clock, the Third Brigade, under Colonel Appleyard, advanced close to the enemy's batteries, which were soon silenced. General Browne's force moves forward to-day to Lundi-khana. The *Civil and Military Gazette* of this morning announces that Sibi, a place situated due east of Dadur, in the Ameer's territory, has been occupied, without resistance, by the Sind Horse and the Sikhs. General Biddulph's force with the troops under Major Sandeman has advanced close to Peshin. No resistance is expected at this place.

"NOV. 24.—Major Cavagnari telegraphs that the Afridis have intercepted 500 men of the Afghan army, taking from them their arms and clothing. It is officially announced that a further report respecting the fall of Ali Musjid, received through Jamrud, gives the number of guns captured in the place as 22. It is believed that the greater portion of the Afghan garrison of Ali Musjid, including a general and several officers, have been taken prisoners."

The most recent accounts of the disposition of the three advanced columns is as follows:—The Northernmost or Khyber Division numbers about 8,000 men, with 42 guns; the Central or Kuram Field Force, about 4,500 men, with 24 guns; the Southern or Quetta Division, 4,000 men, with 18 guns.

KHYBER EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—Lieut. Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., V.C., C.B., commanding; Quartermaster-General, Col. C. M. Macgregor, C.S.I., C.I.E. Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. E. Williams, C.B.; commanding Royal Engineers, Col. F. Maunsell. Cavalry Brigade.—Col. C. Gough, V.C.; 10th Hussars, Lieut. Col. Lord Ralph Kerr; Guides Cavalry, Major G. Stewart; 11th Bengal Lancers, Major Boyle; one battery Royal Horse Artillery. 1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. H. Macpherson, V.C., C.B., Brigade Major, Major D. Macpherson, B.S. Corps; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Lieut. Col. Newdigate; 4th Goorkhas, Lieut. Col. J. P. Turton; 20th Punjab Infantry, Lieut. Col. Rogers; one company Sappers and Miners; Hazara Mountain Battery. 2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. Tytler, V.C., C.B., B.S. Corps; 1st Battalion 17th Foot, Lieut. Col. Dalrymple Thompson; Guides Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. Jenkins; 1st Sikhs, Major A. G. Ross; one company Sappers and Miners; one Battery R.H.A. 3rd Infantry Brigade.—Col. Appleyard, 85th Light Infantry; 81st Foot, Col. Chichester; 14th Sikhs, Lieut. Col. Williams; 27th Punjab Infantry, Major Birch; one company Sappers and Miners; one Battery Field Battery. 4th Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier-General C. C.



Ross, C.B.; 51st Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel Acton; 6th Native Light Infantry, Colonel Thompson; 45th Sikhs, Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong; one company Sappers and Miners; one Battery Field Battery. The Artillery force attached to Sir Samuel Browne's division comprises the following batteries:—I Battery A Brigade R.H.A., Major Tupper; D Battery A Brigade R.H.A., Major P. Hill; H Battery C Brigade R.H.A., Major C. Nairne; C Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., Major Magen; C Battery 4th Brigade R.A., Major Auchinleck; D Battery 4th Brigade R.A., Major Davidson; Hazara Mountain Battery, Captain de Latour.

KURAM FIELD FORCE.—Major-General F. S. Roberts, R.A., V.C., C.B., Commanding A.D.C.—Capt. Lord W. Beresford, 9th Lancers. Assistants Adjutant-General.—Major W. Galbraith, 85th Light Infantry, and Captain J. Davidson, B.S. Corps; Assistant Quartermaster-General.—Major H. Collett, B.S. Corps. Cavalry Brigade.—Colonel H. Gough, V.C., C.B.—One squadron 10th Hussars; 5th Punjab Cavalry, Major B. Williams, commanding; 12th Bengal Cavalry, Colonel P. S. Yorke. 1st Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Cobbe, 17th Foot, commanding; D.A.Q.M.G. Captain Kennedy, B.S. Corps; Brigade Major Captain A. Scott, V.C., 4th Sikhs; 2nd Battalion 8th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew; 5th Punjab Infantry, Major McQueen; 20th Punjab Infantry, Colonel J. J. H. Gordon. 2nd Infantry Brigade.—Colonel Thelwall, C.B., B.S. Corps; D.A.Q.M.G. Captain F. Carr, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Brigade Major Captain G. de C. Morton, 6th Foot; 72d Highlanders, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Brownlow; 2d Punjab Infantry, Major Tyndall; 5th Goorkhas, Major FitzHugh; 21st Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Stewart. The following batteries are attached to this force:—F Battery A Brigade R.H.A., Major W. Stirling; G Battery 3rd Brigade R.A., Major Blackwood; 11th Battery 9th Brigade R.A., Major E. Dyce; Peshawur Mountain Battery, Captain Charles; Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lindsay commands the artillery of this column.

QUETTA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—Major General A. S. Biddulph, R.A., C.B., commanding; Assistant Adjutant-General, Major G. B. Wolsley, 65th Foot; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Colonel H. Moore, C.I.E.; D.A.A.G. Captain R. Stewart; D.A.Q.M.G. Captain H. B. Hanna; commanding Royal Engineers, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hichens; commanding artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Le Mesurier. Cavalry Brigade.—Colonel Palliser, C.B.; 1st Punjab Cavalry, Major M'Lean; 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Colonel T. G. Kennedy; 3rd Scinde Horse, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolmson. Artillery Brigade.—E Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, Major Martells; No. 1 Punjab Mountain Battery, Captain Kelso; No. 2 Punjab Mountain Battery, Captain Swinley; Sind Mountain Battery, Captain H. G. Young. 1st Infantry Brigade, Colonel Lacy commanding.—70th Foot, Colonel Pigott; 1st Punjab Infantry, Major F. J. Keen; 19th Punjab Infantry, Colonel E. B. Clay; 26th Punjab Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. Smith; 32nd Punjab Pioneers, Colonel Morgan; 29th Bombay Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholletts; 30th Bombay Infantry, Colonel Mainwaring. This last division will be strongly reinforced on the arrival of General Donald Stewart's troops. It will then number no less than one British and seven Native cavalry regiments, six British and sixteen Native infantry battalions, with eleven batteries of artillery.

THE native chiefs on the line of march from Multan to Quetta are all displaying most friendly feelings towards the British. Imam Baksh, the principal chief near Loti, and Retchie Khan, the chief of the Chambaries, accompanied General Biddulph on his line of march, and on the arrival of the general at Loti, Shamzan Khan, the chief of the Bugtis, came in to pay his respects and offer his services.

A SAD case of suicide is reported from Mhow. Capt. Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 3rd Hussars, shot himself through the head and died immediately. Capt. Berkeley was the youngest captain in his regiment, and had been adjutant for some time before his promotion.

CAPTAIN PRINGLE, of H.M.S. *Vulture*, has reported the capture of eighteen piratical dhaoas, and other boats, off Katif, on the southern side of the Persian Gulf.

ACCORDING to the Indian papers the expedition of General Lomakin against the Turcomans along the river Atrek, on the northern borders of Persia, appears to have failed. His troops are said to have suffered some reverses in action against the tribes, and to have been put to some distress for want of supplies. It is certain that General Lomakin has retreated from the advanced positions formerly occupied. He winters at places much nearer the Caspian.

In an account drawn from "various" sources the Indian papers state that the present condition of Eastern Turkistan is very unsettled. The Chinese have comparatively few troops; these are badly armed, and no reinforcements have arrived since they first

entered the country. They came because they were invited, not by virtue of a conquest, as they were scarcely required to fire a shot; they remain by force of their old name and prestige, but they could be crushed and turned out of the country to-morrow if the natives had ready a ruler to up set in their place. There is no one, however, thought to be fit for the post except Turras and Andjanis, and of these the people will have none. The number of troops at Kashgar is estimated at 4,000; at Aksu, 3,000; at Yarkund and Kuchardach, 1,000; and at Khotan and some smaller towns each 200 or 300. The men are armed chiefly with spears; but few have muskets or rifles, and there are no guns except those formerly belonging to the Amir, and which were found in store at Kashgar. On the Russian frontier there are no Chinese troops, the native Kirghiz being employed to watch the roads and passes; and this in spite of expectations of a war with Russia in Ili. The roads to Ladakh also are guarded entirely by local Kirghiz. The chief ruler of the country is Niaz Hakim Beg, late Hakim of Khotan, who resides almost exclusively at Yarkund. Through him the Chinese ambans carry on the whole of the administration. But the one great object of their administration is, in the opinion of the Yarkundis, to extort money from all classes of the people. Bribes are required on every trifling occasion, and these are shared by Niaz Beg and the Ambans. Of bloodshed there has been but little exception at Kashgar, where some two hundred Sunganis were executed during the winter; at Yarkund about forty persons in all were either executed or tortured, and at Khotan about thirty persons. In spite of this comparative leniency, the discontent caused by extortion, restrictions on trade and personal liberty, and the destruction of mosques is great, and plans for rising against the Chinese and displacing Niaz Beg are being matured in all the large towns. Whether these will be carried out or not depends entirely on whether the Chinese receive reinforcements from the East. If no reinforcements arrive within a month or six weeks it was thought that a rising will certainly take place, and the Chinese soldiery will become easy victims to the Mussulman population, for not only are the former few and divided into detachments, but the army in their rear is threatened by Tungunis and Parsuchis, it not by the Russians, and they are dispirited and alarmed at not receiving the reinforcement they expected. In view of this contingency many Chinese have made preparations for their escape eastwards, and Niaz Hakim has concluded arrangements with the people of Kugiar, and with the Kirghiz behind that place, to assist him in flying to Ladakh whenever it may be necessary. The fear on the part of the Chinese is shown, moreover, by their constantly moving the troops and officials from one place to another, and in their desire to collect all the horses in the country and to mount the whole of their men—circumstances which the Yarkunds regard as indications of a readiness to take flight at a moment's notice.

The above quotation from the Indian journals, which claims to represent the existing condition of things in Eastern Turkistan, must be taken for what it is worth; and a little consideration will show that its value is not very great. The story bears internal evidence of having been brought from Kashgar by a Mahomedan trader, either through Wakhan and Cabul, or through Cashmere, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that all rumours coming through such a channel must be greatly influenced by the antagonism of all Mussulmans to the Chinese. But, when we come to consider the few facts which are detailed, we find no proof whatever of the weakness of China's position in Kashgar, but rather the contrary. The authority in this case admits that there are 4,000 Chinese troops in Kashgar, 3,000 in Aksu, and 1,000 in Yarkund, and there is, probably, a strong force at Maralbashi, Ush Turfan, and other places. We are not aware that it has ever been asserted that the Chinese army in Kashgar itself exceeded 15,000 men; what has always been contended is, that the main army is at Manas, whence the real attack will be made on Kuldja, when the time comes, *via* Karakuru. The Mahomedan merchant substantially confirms the accuracy of that view. Niaz Hakim Beg is supposed to be ruling Khotan in a state of independence, and we have no information of the Chinese having advanced south of Yarkund. The Turras mentioned are, in all probability, the Torahs, princes or nobles created by the late Athalik Ghazi. There is every reason to place this report in the same category as those which were received at such frequent intervals after the death of Yakoob Beg, and before the Chinese began their onward movement in the early winter of last year.

ACCORDING to the *Madras Times* it is said that, in consequence of the present state of affairs on the frontier, the Viceroy has written to the Portuguese Government at Goa intimating his inability to be present at the opening of the tomb of St. Francis Xavier in December next. It

is, however, supposed that His Excellency will depute one of his suite to represent him at the festival.

THE two Burmese princes who took refuge in the British Residency at Mandalay have asked and received permission to proceed to British India. The protection afforded to them is reported to have excited the resentment of some of the Burmese nobles. It is hoped that the new King, who is said to intend to visit India and England, will be humane and wise enough to spare the twenty or thirty other princes who have been kept fettered in prison since the late King's death, though they were released for a few hours to do obeisance to his corpse. Among other reforms of the new *regime* 400 Phomygees have been expelled from Mandalay, some arrears have been paid to the troops, the jewels of the late Queen are being sold to defray the overdue salaries, and, while wasteful expenditure on canals, &c., is stopped, a Public Works Department is being organised to make good roads throughout the country.

THE *Madras Times* informs us that the Wynaad gold mines were started in the early part of this month by his Grace the Governor of Madras, "who broke with his own hand a large block of quartz from a level in the Alpha mine, one portion of which contained a large piece of gold, and the remainder was gold throughout. His Grace complimented Mr. Brough Smythe on the successful results attained, and expressed his opinion that the numerous samples exhibited hitherto unbounded wealth, which requires only to be developed."

THE report on the operations of the revenue surveys of India during 1876-77, lately submitted to the Secretary of State, shows that the total outturn of work was greater, although the number of parties engaged in actual survey was less by one than that of the previous year. The Secretary of State remarks that he is "glad to perceive that the important question of carrying out lines of levels in connection with revenue surveys in districts likely to be irrigated continues to occupy the attention of the Indian Government. In a country where contouring is frequently not feasible, it appears desirable that the lines of levels laid out by the revenue surveyors should, when practicable, show both the highest and the lowest lines of the surface so as to throw light on the natural drainage."

THE new Arms Act bears very hardly upon military officers, who have still to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent., instead of a lump sum, of Rs. 50 on every gun or rifle imported. A correspondent writes to the *Pioneer* to say that on a rifle he lately received from England he was charged Rs. 71-8, whereas a merchant or private person would have had to pay only Rs. 50. If the correspondent and the customs authorities between them have not strangely misinterpreted the law it clearly contains a provision that can only have been allowed to exist by a mistake.

THE *Bombay Gazette* declares its entire dissent from Mr. Fawcett's theory that India is a very poor country, that her resources are exhausted, and that England must either abandon her or support her as a poor relation. The country is rich enough, and taxation is light enough—though it may be badly adjusted. No impartial observer who knows India can have any doubts as to the increasing prosperity of the country; and the principle, therefore, which Mr. Gladstone affirmed at the time of the Abyssinian war, that India, as an integral part of the Empire, should bear her fair share of Imperial expenditure, ought still to be observed. As for Mr. Fawcett's technical objection, that the Indian army must not be used out of India except to prevent or repel an invasion, these words permit of great elasticity of construction. It may, for instance, be reasonably argued that the Afghan war is to be undertaken to prevent the invasion of India by the Russians.

A RESOLUTION by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on the working of the scheme for introducing labourers from the Madras Presidency into British Burma, gives information as to the reasons of the failure of that scheme and the consequent closing of the Coconada depot.

It appears that in 1877 and the beginning of 1878 some six or seven hundred emigrants—men, women, and children—sailed for Burma, under contract with the Government to obtain wages at certain rates. But it was found that the amount of regular employ open was insufficient, and that by the contract the Government was bound to pay wages whether employment was found or not. The labour law appears to have been introduced in the belief that there were large employers of labour in British Burma who would gladly avail themselves of the services of the coolies in the depot, and who might induce the immigrant families to settle down on farms in the country. As a matter of fact, however, such employers exist almost exclusively in the seaport towns, and their wants are readily supplied from Madras (or from Chittagong in the case of Akyab) without the necessity for any interference on the part of Government. The Chief Commissioner points out that a labour law may be required and may work well under two conditions:—(1), when labour cannot be had by voluntary contract, except at great cost and with great difficulty; or (2) when, from local circumstances, special precautions are needed for the protection of immigrants. Neither of these conditions exist in British Burma at present. The true want of Burma is a settled agricultural population of Burmans or Shans to cultivate the extensive tracts of waste land in the interior. There is little, if any, real difficulty as to labour in the seaport towns. The province is in direct and constant steam communication with the Madras coast, whence hordes of labourers flock over to the Burma rice-ports annually for the busy season, returning home with their savings at its close. The result is that private employers secure the services of men who come over in crowds at their own expense and make their own terms. Government, on the other hand, imports coolies at enormous cost, and has to feed and house them, while the coolies themselves, by way of return for this, desert as soon as they can get a chance, Government being obliged to engage special police to watch them as if they were criminals. Under these circumstances, the Chief Commissioner has directed that the depot at Coconada should be closed, and his action has received the approval of the Government of India. Endeavour is being made to find employment for the coolies now in Rangoon on the railway in the Public Works Department, or on municipal works.

A GROWING difficulty is becoming visible, in the resolutions on the Divisional Reports, which has been gradually more and more acutely felt by the middle classes of Bengal. The pressure of want of employment, not only for the English speaking, but even more so for those who can only speak Bengali, is said to be producing actual distress. The *Friend of India* finds the explanation of this in the excessive numbers of those who are supposed to be above labour. In Bengal proper, exclusive of Behar, there are, according to the census, eleven hundred thousand Brahmins and eleven hundred and sixty thousand Kyusths. All these are taught to look for a maintenance to the liberal professions, Government service, employment as clerks, the collection of rent, or some occupation connected with religion or writing, and which does not call for manual labour. The total population of Bengal being thirty-six millions, we find that one man in fourteen considers that he has a hereditary right to live as a gentleman. It is true that the members of these superior castes are by no means unwilling to engage in trade, but as there are three hundred thousand Gondhabaniks and other such men whose peculiar vocation it is to buy and sell, and as a vast number from the lower classes have taken to commerce, there is not much room to be found in that walk of life. Moreover, the Brahmins and Kyusths have no monopoly of their favourite occupations, except those connected with religion. They have to compete on equal terms with Mahomedans and with the lower castes, who secure a certain proportion, perhaps a third, of the good things of the country. Thus we have two millions and a-quarter of persons in a single province dependent on a fractional part of the more gentlemanly occupations. In Behar the case is much the same as in Bengal. The Brahmins and Kyusths there

count twelve hundred thousand out of nineteen millions and three-quarters, and there are, moreover, a million of the high military caste of Rajputs. We grant that a vast number of these men have some share in the rent fund of the country. But the fund is not sufficient to support so many. The whole rent of Bengal, after the revenue has been paid, is only some six millions sterling, of which about one million is taken by a dozen great families of names very well known. There are others who possess from a lakh to five thousand rupees a-year, and must be counted in the upper ranks. What remains for the smaller men, the middle classes, may be two millions sterling a-year. This is a substantial sum, but as a contribution towards the support of over three millions it is not large. Let us add all that can be made by native servants of Government, lawyers, priests, clerks, and mohurrirs, and we find that the means at the disposal of the middle classes are not enough for their maintenance.

THE letter of Mr. A. Rogers, late member of the Bombay Council, on the subject of factory legislation in India, which appears in the *Times* of Sept. 24, is declared by the *Times of India* to contain a number of inaccuracies:—First, with regard to the Commission which sat under the orders of Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, Mr. Rogers says that the Commission came to the conclusion that interference on the part of the Legislature in favour of the factory operatives was uncalled for. This is contrary to the fact. The Commission, as originally formed, was composed of the following members—viz., Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, the Collector of Bombay; Mr. I. K. Bythell, Sir Munguldass Nuthobhoy, Dr. T. Blaney, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. G. A. Kittredge, Mr. Morarjee Goculdass, and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Out of this number two of the independent members, Messrs. Bythell and Kittredge, were unable to act, leaving on the Commission three independent members (Arbuthnot, Blaney, and Mandlik) and four millowners. Mr. Arbuthnot and Dr. Blaney in their report expressed a decided opinion that "a simple legislative enactment would be beneficial both to the factory owners and operatives." Of the remaining members the four millowners naturally opposed legislation in any shape, and with them Mr. Mandlik concurred. We do not know how the members of Sir P. Wodehouse's Government were divided on the subject; but as regards Sir Philip Wodehouse himself we understand that he had not formed any opinion about it one way or the other. Mr. Rogers is again in error in stating that "children at all events, if not even men and women, work in the mills in pairs, one off and the other on, so that the hours of labour are really only one-half of their nominal length." No such system prevails, but all the women work the same number of hours as the men, and there is no arrangement of working by reliefs in either case.

THE acting commander of the forces, in reviewing the returns of annual musketry practice in the Madras Presidency, says that the results may be considered as generally satisfactory. The best shooting European regiment is the 89th Foot, and of the Native Infantry the 23rd Regiment N.L.I., but the figure of merit of the Native Army is 21.52 lower than that of the Bengal Presidency.

WE understand that Mr. D. C. Boulger, author of the "Life of Yakoo Beg," is engaged on a new work entitled "England and Russia in Central Asia." The author's object will be to place the events which have occurred during the last three years in a clear light before the English reader, so that the present crisis may be the better appreciated. Special attention will be given to the condition of the Turcomans and to the recent Russian explorations in Central Asia. This opportune volume will be published by W. H. Allen and Co. before the end of this year.

COTTON PROSPECTS.—The Dhollera agent of a Bombay firm states the result of his visit to the districts to be: Plantings small comparatively; crop, condition good; probable out-turn, a three-quarter crop, or 260,000 bales for the whole of Guzerah and the peninsula of Kattywar. —*Times of India*.

## CYPRUS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NICOSIA, NOV. 18.

THE visit of the Lords of the Admiralty, Col. Stanley and others, made quite a stir in our quiet capital; albeit their stay was not a long one, they made the most of it. One outcome of their consultations with officials here is the departure of the 42nd Regiment, which takes place on the 17th of this month. Col. Stanley resolved upon this after his visit to Matthiadi. Two other subjects which were earnestly discussed were the harbour question and the construction of railways. As regards the harbour at Famagusta, the best scheme is that of Mr. Hamilton Fulton, C.E., of Westminster, which was, I believe, forwarded by the Foreign Office for the consideration of his Excellency. But it was understood that the question would be deferred until the official visit. In the future development of Cyprus the Messaria plain, which may practically be looked upon as extending from the eastern to the western seaboard, will play a great part. There lies the rich agricultural district, and a reference to the map at once shows the importance of connecting Famagusta by rail with the capital, as well as of constructing a line between Nicosia and Larnaca. These matters are believed to have been entered into, and the opinion of Sir George Elliott and others cannot but prove valuable to the Government. But it must necessarily be some time before anything is done. Mr. Kellner has gone to England on a month's leave of absence. I regret to say that his health is far from good, and this, I fear, is in some measure attributable to the climate, though to a great extent to overwork. Few officials have devoted themselves to their task so unremittingly as our Financial Commissioner, and we trust to see him back again with renewed health and vigour after a well-earned holiday. The wonder is that his health has stood the strain so long. All through the excessive heat he was at work from morning to night without a day's cessation. Col. Biddulph is Acting Financial Commissioner in his absence. I have just been reading Forbes's article on Cyprus. Like everything from his pen, it is well written, though hardly up to his mark, and sadly lacking that impartiality with which he has hitherto been credited. I can only explain its bitter, jaundiced tone by the fact that he wrote it whilst still under the influence of Cyprus fever. There are strange inaccuracies in it, especially as regards the climate, which he calls "pestilential," and again where he speaks of the winter cold rendering Cyprus temporarily habitable by Englishmen. Winter has not yet come round, and we have experienced two months of the most delightful weather. After winter comes we have spring to look forward to, about which there can be no question. Whilst on this subject I may as well give you an extract which may interest your readers. It is from a book of travels in Egypt, Nubia, Holy Land, Mount Libanus, and Cyprus in the year 1814, by Henry Light (afterwards Sir Henry Light), Capt. R.A. The passage, which is almost prophetic, is as follows:—

"The possession of Cyprus might easily be acquired by any Government having a navy. If it were wrested from the Turks with a certainty of not being given up at a peace it would soon become a flourishing country. The population would be increased by swarms of Greek emigrants from Asia Minor, who would gladly fly to an asylum from the tyranny of their oppressors, and, if their industry were encouraged, would soon fertilise the barren waste over running one-half of the island. The unwholesomeness of the air may be remedied by draining the marshes that cause it. In the time of the Venetians this was done, and the malaria was not felt. Circumstances may hereafter oblige Great Britain to strengthen herself in the Mediterranean, and, for the richness of soil and general advantages to be derived from it, Cyprus may be considered of more value to her than either Syria or Egypt."

I rode over to Matthiadi the other day to see how they were getting on with the erection of the new huts, and was very pleased to see what material progress had been made. The huts are roomy and serviceable, good roads are already made and wells sunk, and the new colony is in a flourishing condition. The situation is charming, being high and well wooded, and close to the hills and mountains. I was sorry not to find a military police established as there used to be at Dali. I was personally witness of the necessity of such in the village, for some-

thing very like unauthorised requisitions was the order of the day amongst the soldiers. I heard complaints of a very grave character on all sides. Indeed, collisions between the natives and the soldiers have in several instances been with difficulty avoided. The future care of forests is to be undertaken by some one learned in the craft, who is coming from Calcutta for the purpose. The wholesale destruction of timber which has hitherto taken place leaves a wide field, and will require more than one to remedy the loss to the island. Mr. Brassey and family have arrived in their yacht, the *Sunbeam*. Rumour, of course, connects his visit with various schemes, beginning with Cyprus and ending with the Euphrates Valley Railway. But then rumour tells us also that his Excellency the Governor has been recalled, and that would be a piece of news that we should be very loth to believe true.

I understand on the best authority that Budget prospects stand high. If the Cypriotes share, in common with the rest of humanity, a dislike to taxation, they surpass them in the ingenuity with which they seek to evade it. But the firm front shown by officials has overcome all difficulties, and where the natives threatened to be refractory the presence of a zaptich has invariably solved the question.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### BRITISH INDIA IN OLDEN DAYS.

"Early Records of British India: A History of the English Settlements in India." By J. TALBOYS WHEELER. Trübner and Co., 1878.

THESE "Early Records of British India" appear to form one in the series of volumes in which their able and industrious author has proposed to set before us the history of India from the earliest ages. His former volumes have already won for him a place of mark among contemporary historians. In the present volume, which is published separately, Mr. Wheeler has drawn up from Government records, the works of old travellers, and other contemporary documents, a lively and instructive account of our connection with India from the beginning of the seventeenth century to the departure of Verelst from Bengal in 1770. The book abounds in extracts from the works of old travellers like Mandelslo, Fryer, Hamilton, and from heaps of old official documents, which throw a curious light on the rise and growth of our rule in India. For the early history of the English in Bengal few materials were to be found in the public offices of an earlier date than 1757; but with the help of Tavernier, Stewart, Holwell, of the native historians, and of records preserved in Madras, the author has pieced together a detailed and trustworthy narrative of events in that Presidency before Clive's appearance on the scene. After that date the Calcutta records furnish the main sources of the chapters devoted to Bengal. In dealing with Madras Mr. Wheeler had only to select from and condense the rich fruits of his former researches among the records which Sir C. Trevelyan had first enabled him to explore in 1860. With the further help of extracts from Fryer and Hamilton, he has produced in three chapters a full and lifelike picture of the Southern Presidency from its first beginnings down to 1754, when an English Nawab ruled the Carnatic, and Dupleix had "returned to France a broken-hearted man."

The story of English life and energy in Bombay is brought down only to 1700, and the bulk of this chapter consists of long extracts from Mandelslo, a young Holsteiner, who visited Bombay and Surat in 1638; and from Dr. Fryer, who visited those places in 1674, when Sivaji invited the English envoy to witness his coronation at the hill fortress of Rairi. In those days the future capital of Western India was a mile long, a town noted for its unhealthiness, "in which confusedly live the English, Portuguese, Topazes, Hindoos, Moors, Cooly Christians, most fishermen." The people, then reckoned at 60,000, "were a mixture of most of the neighbouring countries, most of them fugitives and vagabonds, no account being here taken of them; others, perhaps, invited hither by the liberty granted them in their several religions." There was already a president, with his council, his body-guard, his "chaplains, physician, surgeons, and domesticks; his linguist and mint master. At meals he has his trumpets usher in his courses, and soft music at the table. If he move out of his chamber, the silver staves wait on him; if down stairs, the guard receive him; if he go abroad, the Bandarines and Moors, under two standards, march before him. He goes sometimes in the coach, drawn by large milkwhite oxen, sometimes on horseback, other times in palankeens . . . always having a sumbrero of State carried over him." For all their "gallantry," however, the English, says the doctor, "walk in charnel houses, the climate being extremely unhealthy," and he gives a terrible list of the diseases to which they are liable through "an infecundity of the earth and putridness in the air." Things had altered for the better before Grose, a Company's "writer," landed at Bombay in 1750. He found the climate "no longer so fatal to the English inhabitants as

it used to be, and incomparably more healthy than many other of our settlements in India."

In the chapters on Bombay we find no reference to Anderson's work on the early history of that settlement, compiled from old records, and published, if we mistake not, some years before Mr. Wheeler entered on the researches which have issued in the present volume. Neither does Mr. Wheeler give any extracts from that part of Grose's narrative which deals with the affairs of Bengal before and during the government of Clive.

When Fryer visited Madras about 1674 he found Fort St. George already furnished with defences strong enough to defy any attack from a native force. Its governor then ruled not only over the factories on the Coromandel coast, but over those in Bengal as far up as Patna. A timely peace with Holland saved Fort St. George from capture by the Dutch. The author gives some amusing glimpses of life at Madras under the governor, Sir W. Langhorn. No one was allowed to drink more than half-a-pint of arrack or brandy at one time, under penalty of a fine. Drunkards were set in the stocks and prostitution sternly discouraged. Fines were exacted for lying, for absence from morning or evening prayers, for cursing and swearing, and other such offences. Anyone guilty of climbing over the walls of the White Town was to be put in irons and shipped off to England. Duelling was punished by imprisonment on rice and water. In spite of these rules, however, "the times were as lawless in Fort St. George as they were in Covent Garden or the Strand." The Company's servants all dined together at an early hour, married men not excepted. In the Black Town the "customer," or collector of customs, acted as magistrate, but over white men the governor and council sat as judges, aided by a jury of twelve whites. The low salaries of that time were eked out by the profits of private trade, and the presents received from native merchants and brokers. The little settlement was often worried by internal squabbles, and raids or threats of attack from without. Its subsequent fortunes under Governor Pitt and his successors, to the middle of the eighteenth century, will be followed by the reader with an interest due in part to the author's light, quick-moving, compressed style, in part to the quaint freshness of the extracts from contemporary documents.

More than half the volume is necessarily taken up with the wondrous tale of English progress in Bengal. We have to go over a good deal of old ground, but new details brought out as we pass along, and the author's skill in putting something of a new face on old facts helps to enliven the journey. Life in Calcutta about 1720, as described by Hamilton, seems to differ but little from the life led there many years afterwards by the contemporaries of Clive and Hastings. The story of the Black Hole is taken bodily from Holwell's simply powerful narrative of that awful event. There are scores of passages that might be quoted as fair samples of the whole volume; but selection is difficult and conditions of space unfavourable. The more thoughtful class of readers will derive much food for reflection from certain State papers of Clive and Verelst, which are here given in full, or nearly so. Among the new points made by the author is the grant from Shah Alam of a blank firman to Verelst for the subahdarship of the Dekhan in 1767. It allowed the English at Madras to depose the hostile Nizam and set up another in his stead. The grant was cancelled by order of the Court of Directors, much to the disappointment of Verelst himself, who proposed to use it in a statesmanlike and generous spirit.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### THE NEW INDIA.

OUR Indian Empire has, for many years, enjoyed one of the greatest political advantages which a nation can possess. It has been free from the neighbourhood of a Power of any strength. In this respect it has resembled England and the United States, which, being inaccessible to rivals, are able to dispense with many onerous precautions found necessary elsewhere. The advance of Russia in Central Asia is fast depriving us of this fortunate position. Had our repudiation of the Treaty of San Stefano led to war, as most politicians supposed it would have done, Sepoys and Cossacks would now be facing each other at Herat, or Merv, or on the Indus. In fact, a Russian expedition had started on the mere chance of hostilities commencing, and it may almost be said that, in occupying Quetta, we despatched troops with a similar purpose. There remains but the barrier of Afghanistan between the two great Empires, and we are, at this moment, engaged in levelling it to the ground, or, more strictly speaking, in occupying it as a rampart of defence. Russia will probably meet us half way by annexing to the dominions of the vassal Ameer of Bokhara the territory he has so long claimed. While we seize the more important parts of Afghanistan she will take possession of the outskirts, and then our outposts will be face to face. Our sentries may salute each other on their rounds, as do those of France and Prussia. Even should some intervening territory be left, it will be narrower than that which a few months ago would have proved too confined to keep us from crossing bayonets. It is perfectly certain that India will have to take part in the next Russian war, whenever it may break out. We do not mean in the sense of resisting invasion. Many years must pass before such an attempt is possible, but sooner or later our rivals are sure to send an expedition



against some place beyond the frontier which we shall think it politic to defend, Herat for instance; and we shall probably retaliate by more than one return blow. We cannot as yet get to close quarters; there can be no death grapple in this generation, but we have come within range almost. It is not easy to realise at once the complete revolution in Indian politics which must be the result of this change. The position of England would not be more altered were an earthquake to throw up dry land where the Channel is now than is that of our Empire by the approach of another European Power. Our organisation has been made to resist native attack; it must be remodelled when exposed to more serious danger. In the first place, we may notice that the precautions which, since 1857, have been taken to prevent the recurrence of mutiny interfere with our military strength. The Madras army is kept up as a separate force, although it is agreed that for the same money a much larger and more efficient body could be raised in the north of India, on the ground that, in case of another sepoy war, it would be advantageous to have some check on the Bengal regiments. It was for this reason only that the Duke of Argyll refused, when Secretary of State, to sanction Lord Mayo's proposal for the unification of our armies. There is no native artillery, so that any future insurgents may want gunners. The weapons of the sepoys are not the best procurable. All this was very well as long as we had to deal only with internal dangers; it may have to be changed when our most formidable enemies are to be sought beyond our borders. Muzzles for dogs are not used when the pack has to hunt. The chance of another mutiny is not the smaller because of the approach of Russia, but it is infinitely less than that of foreign war, in which we shall require our whole strength, free from the trammels which, in dread of its exuberance, we have imposed on it. We must risk something, and there can now be no doubt as to which is the most formidable of the two sources of danger. Still most important and delicate is the problem of organising the military power of that portion of the Empire which is under the rule of native chiefs. Besides the 200,000 British soldiers who defend India, there are 300,000 men in uniform kept on foot by native princes, who are of no use to us or to any one. The only reason given for the existence of this force is that the chiefs have treaty rights to maintain it. But surely rulers are not bound to commit every folly from which they are not restrained by the obligation of a treaty. To waste the resources of a province upon useless objects is a crime in itself, irrespective of all engagements. The treaties in question were very reasonable at the time when they were signed, when the native States really required to be ready to defend themselves against each other, and when India, as a whole, was not threatened by any foreign Power. But they do not meet the present necessities of the country. If Germany had to unify her armies in order to encounter France, India is under even more pressing necessity to adopt the same policy when brought face to face with Russia. All natives must unite against a general enemy. We can understand that there may be a difficulty in obtaining the immediate assent of some of the chiefs to this maxim, however incontrovertible it may be. But there are provinces in which our own Government holds the reins for a minor chief, and the question should be in these settled at once. Mysore, Hyderabad, and Baroda, three of the five great Indian feudatories, are now in our own hands, and we could at once proceed to incorporate their armies with our own, taking for the expenses a fair portion of the revenue of each State. If we put off the settlement of the question much longer, the minorities will come to an end and the opportunity be lost.—*Indian Daily News.*

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

### FUNERAL OF THE KING OF BURMA.

THE grand funeral of his late Majesty, Mine-done-Min, took place on Oct. 7. The foreigners being invited to attend, and due preparations being made for their reception, almost all of them went to witness a sight so rare and interesting in this Golden City. Our Resident and Assistant Resident went on elephants, the former in his uniform and with his sword. The Italian Consul, who attempted to go in similarly habited, was stopped at the city gate, until orders were issued from the palace to admit him with his sword on. These three officers, with the Rev. Mr. Colbeck and Dr. Williams, who were the only persons permitted to look on without taking off their boots, had a separate shed erected for them. The other foreigners were ushered in by their respective heads—the Armenians by the ex-Kullawoon, Mr. Manook; the Frenchmen by the Setwoon; the Suratees by Moolah Ebrahim; the Chinese by the managing proprietor of the *Mandalay Gazette*; the Moguls by a gentleman whom the Burmese Judge of the Mixed Court styled "the rich man who had no money," &c. All these, after being unshod, were thrust into one box whence they could get a splendid view of the whole ceremony. The women's quarter was on the west, extending northwards from the now deserted house of the present King, where, beside the wives of officials, were to be seen several Armenian ladies who had managed to procure passes of admittance for the occasion. The spot where the Maidaw-hpyah-gyee's (mother of the Paghan Ming) bones were burnt was the place selected, which, with the pagoda

erected to receive the remains of the late King, was enclosed by a fence of bamboo work covered with long-cloth. Within this enclosure were sheds put up for all the officials as well as the places for the burning and burying ceremonies. At about eleven o'clock the Paghan Ming, with his head queen, made his appearance under four golden umbrellas, and followed by his body-guard. There was then a pause until at noon, when the grand funeral procession left the palace gates. According to custom, this was the first funeral of the day, and, the city gates being shut and well guarded, all other funerals had to be postponed till the whole ceremony was over. From the palace to the place of interment the ground was covered with red cloth for the remains of his Majesty to pass over. All the officials and palace people had white bongs, or hats, on their heads for the occasion. First came the three Mingyees and a Woondouk, the old Loung Shway Mingyee being too much of an invalid to stir from his bed. Each official held a long fan in his hand. Kinwoon Mingyee, on seeing Mr. Shaw, crossed over immediately to the shed where he was, and shook hands, while the others passed on. Next came the musicians, who were followed by other officials, among whom was the faithful magistrate Oo That Oh, ever and anon looking around and calling out for order. Then were brought the valuables of the deceased King, such as his crown, court dress, gold betel box, spittoon, and other very costly things, too numerous to mention. An empty coffin, overlaid with red velvet and plates of gold, was then carried, after which passed, with great solemnity, a whole host of widowed queens, princesses, and very young princes, all holding the rope which was attached to the tanyin, a sort of hammock, which contained the body of the old King. The most important personages in this crowd were her Majesty the Tsin Byoo Mai, the chief mourner, under three white umbrellas, and her three daughters, the lovely Soopyahs, each with a yellow umbrella, ranking even above gold ones, over her. Eight white umbrellas were held over the Royal body. As the procession moved by, and as a mark of respect to the late friend of the British, all those who were with the Resident rose and uncovered their heads. The ladies all accompanied the body into the white enclosure, whence the head queen and her daughters retired to a shed prepared for them. After some time silence was demanded, when it was announced that his Majesty the new King, the Thee Baw Ming, was coming out. Having undergone the necessary bathait administered by the Brahmins, the youthful ruler of Burma, the noble descendant of Alonghpyah, the worthy son of a not unworthy father, came forth in the court dress which the late King had used only once, and that at the consecration of his inimitable kyounng. Seated in the centre of a woh, a sort of gilded palankeen, at each corner of which was a maiden standing with bowed head and clasped hands, not daring to stir or look up to the face of their royal master, was this young Monarch carried by some forty men. Preceded by his body-guard, some dozen young men, with each a fine silk turban and a double-barrelled gun, and passing between ranks of invincibles, the Shway Nan Yin Hpayah (the possessor of the golden throne) was borne slowly by his Youkkyah Bah-thah slaves till he reached the entrance of the enclosure.—*Rangoon Times.*

THE KING OF BURMA.—The personal allowance of the new King of Burma is said to have been fixed at four lakhs of rupees only per annum. With this sum he is expected to maintain proper royal state, as well as five wives and an unlimited number of concubines. The ladies of the royal palace will not be able to indulge in many jewels or other extravagances under the new régime.—*Englishman.*

APPLICATION FOR PENSIONS.—The Government of India is said to have recently passed a rule, directing the submission, with the application for pension, &c., to the family of a Government servant killed in the execution of duty, of a list of the names, &c., of the surviving kindred of the deceased officer.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE R. C. BISHOP OF BENGAL.—Among the passengers who have arrived by the mail steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* was Dr. Paulo Goethales, the new Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Bengal. He is staying with Bishop Meurin, and we hear that he will not proceed to Calcutta for some time yet.

MARRIAGE OF PRINCE HASSAIN OF TALIFU.—The *Rangoon Times* describes the preparations for the marriage of Prince Hassain, son of the late Sooltan Sooliman, ruler of Yunan after it asserted its independence of the Chinese Government and attempted to establish a Mahomedan State, with Rownack Zemanne, the daughter of Prince Jewan Bukht, son of Shah Bahadur Shah, the last of the Great Moguls. "Invitations have been issued to a number of officials and to European and native gentlemen to meet at the Guest House, opposite Government House, where an entertainment for the gentlemen guests is to be given. Invitations to Prince Jewan Bukht's house have also been issued to a large number of European and native ladies, in order to be introduced to the bride. A very handsome and expensive trousseau has been provided by Government, who also bear the expenses of the marriage ceremonies and entertainments; over Rs. 10,000, we believe, have been expended. A house has been hired by Government for Prince Hassain at Rs. 100 per month, and has been furnished. An annual stipend has been also settled on the young lady, which we have no doubt will be increased hereafter. We are glad to see that Government is acting liberally in this matter. Taking everything into consideration, it is

only right and proper that they should do so. In fact, we are strongly of opinion that the stipend at present allowed to Prince Jewan Bukht is far from being sufficient for his position, although he is only a State prisoner." Our Rangoon contemporary doubtless expresses in this topic the opinions of the community among whom the Prince has been residing since the downfall of his father.

We regret to announce the death of the only son and heir of the Maharaja of Jodhpore.

DR. ARCHIBALD ADAMS, of the Madras Medical Service, at present serving in the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, at Jaulna, has been nominated for the appointment of medical officer to the Kotu and Jhalra Patan political agencies.

MURDER OF A HEAD CONSTABLE.—A head constable at Rajpore has been murdered by a subordinate to whom he had refused a share in a bribe given to the police by a party of gamblers who had been arrested.—*Pioneer*.

DEPUTY POSTMASTER OF CALCUTTA.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, the pay and allowances of the deputy postmaster of Calcutta have been raised from Rs. 300 (rising to Rs. 350), with a house rent of Rs. 50, to Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400, with an allowance of Rs. 100 a-month for house rent.

OFFICIATING SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of an allowance of 250 rupees a month to Dr. Harvey, officiating sanitary commissioner, Bengal, for the period during which he may be employed as a member of, and secretary to, the committee appointed to report on the management of the medical institutions of Calcutta and its suburbs, and on medical expenditure generally in Bengal.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—The Secretary of State has approved of the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the conversion of the temporary office of the assistant director-general of the post-office in India into a permanent one, with a pay attached to it of Rs. 1,000, rising eventually by small monthly increments to Rs. 1,400 a-month. This increase of expenditure will be more than covered by diminished travelling and contingent charges.—*Times of India*.

THE MHAIRWARA OF AJMERE BATTALION.—The Mhairwara Battalion arrived at Delhi from Ajmere on the 27th, and left by special train for Lahore en route to the front. The battalion comprises 725 in all, 95 per cent. of whom are big and powerful men. They were all delighted at the prospects in store for them. As the train steamed out of the station there were reiterated shouts of "Victoria Maharani-ji-ki-jai!" (victory to her Majesty the Queen).—*Indian Daily News*.

FIRE AT THE KOSSIPORE GUN FACTORY.—A fire occurred on November 2 at the Kossipore Gun Factory, Calcutta, by which damage to the amount of Rs. 20,000 was occasioned. A large shed was burned down and a number of lathes for turning conical shot were destroyed. Thus states the *Bombay Gazette*; but the *Indian Daily News* is of opinion that the damage done was of much less importance.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.—The *Rangoon Times* of October 16 says:—"A seizure of two hundred fan daggers was made a few days ago on board the *Shoay-Dagone* steamer from the Straits by a custom-house preventive officer. The sheath of this description of weapon resembles an ordinary Chinese fan when it is closed; hence its name. It is a very dangerous weapon, and every attempt to import it should be severely punished."—*Pioneer*.

KANGRA VALLEY.—Complaints reach the Lahore papers from the Kangra Valley of hardships in the imposition of the license tax. It is said that many men, such as slate excavators, are taxed, though their income is much under Rs. 100 per annum. It is also reported that payment of the tax will not be received in currency notes, rupees being required.—*Pioneer*.

REVOLT OF THE SHAN TSAWBWAS.—There was a rumour in Rangoon, just before the last mail left, that several of the Shan chiefs, tributary to Upper Burma, were in a state of revolt. This is by no means unlikely, as they revolted or refused to pay tribute more than once during the late King's life, and have now seized the opportunity of his death to do so again. United, the Shans would be quite strong enough to resist the Burmese troops, but they are continually quarrelling, and each chief is jealous of the other.—*Pioneer*.

MUSKETRY PRIZES.—His Excellency Sir F. P. Haines has announced his intention of giving as prizes for rifle competition by regiments of British and Native Cavalry, batteries of Royal Artillery, and regiments of British and Native Infantry serving in the Bengal Presidency, for the competition which will take place during the season 1878-79, the following prizes:—For the Royal Artillery and British Cavalry—a sword, regulation pattern; for the Native Cavalry, including the Madras regiment at Saugor, the Punjab Frontier Force, and regiments under the Government of India serving within the limits of the Bengal Presidency—a sword; for the British Infantry, for the aggregate prize, a cup; and for the individual prize, a watch; and for the Native Infantry, "the Magdala medal," with inscription.—*Times of India*.

PROPOSED DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.—We are informed that the officiating senior member of the board has recommended to Government the dissolution of the collector of stamp, land revenue, and excise departments. The first he recommends to amalgamate with the board, the second with the collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the third to go direct under the commissioner of the presidency

division. Whether this proposition will effect any saving remains to be seen.—*Indian Daily News*.

OPERATIONS IN THE NAGA HILLS.—With reference to the late cold-weather operations in the Naga Hills, Captain Brydon, 42nd Native Infantry, who commanded the troops throughout the expedition, and Lieutenant Macgregor, 44th Native Infantry, have received the commendations of the Commander in Chief, and the thanks of the Governor General in Council for their services on that occasion.—*Indian Daily News*.

THE INDUS VALLEY RAILWAY.—We have received official intimation that the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway on Oct. 1, from Sukkur to Radhan, was followed on the 8th by the opening of the other end of the line from Kotri to Laki, a distance of seventy-five miles. The remaining portion of the line between Laki and Radhan was to be opened on Oct. 27, on and after which date the Indus Valley State Railway will be open for passenger and goods traffic between Mooltan and Kotri. We thus get, commencing from Oct. 27, communication by railway from Lahore to Kurrachee, the only break in the line being between Rohri and Sukkur, where the River Indus intervenes, and over which at some time, not yet known, a bridge of one great span, 658ft., will be thrown. At present the Indus is crossed by means of a steamer hired or, we believe, purchased for the purpose, which is employed in carrying passengers and goods across the river, and this is done without much loss of time. The mails should be conveyed, now that the line is open throughout, in about three days from Kurrachee to Lahore; but our English letters will still come by way of Bombay, we presume; for the recent postal arrangement with the British India Steam Navigation Company, for their steamers to meet the P. and O. steamers at Aden once a fortnight, is confined to the Kurrachee and Sind mails, and does not include any other; indeed, until the direct communication between Kurrachee and Aden is made once a week, we could depend on the Bombay route with greater reliance than on any other. Nothing is mentioned officially about the rolling-stock of the Indus Valley State Railway; but for present purposes borrowing from other lines must be resorted to. The recent breaks on the line have been repaired by means of diversions without much loss of time, and we may indulge in a hope that the future of the Indus Valley State Railway will be prosperous, but there are many difficulties yet to be overcome.—*C. and M. Gazette*.

DISTRESS IN JULLUNDER.—Over fifty deaths a day have been registered amongst the native population of the town and suburb of Jullunder during the past month. The total population is about 50,000, and the distress caused by the heavy floods from the low hills beyond Hoshiarpur has been very great. Local committees for relief have been organised, and are spending one or two hundred rupees a-day, and the sanitary committee has been ordered to inspect and report on the state of affairs.—*Times of India*.

THE KURRUM COLUMN.—The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, writing from Camp Thul, October 17, says that it is evident that Shere Ali finds his forces are much weaker than he imagined, and, giving up Khushit, Kurrum, and Candahar, will commence by disputing the passage of the Khyber and Shukr Gurdan Passes, and then, concentrating all his forces round Cabul itself, hopes to be able to make a fight for it on his own ground. A Kafilah of 50 camels came in the day before yesterday with the usual loads of grapes, pistachio nuts, &c. They came from Logur beyond the Shukr Gurdan in eleven days, and this, combined with the excellent condition the camels were in, does not say much for the much-talked-of difficulties of the route. Their story is that the garrison at Ali Kheyl, between Shukr Gurdan and Peiwar, consists of one battery of artillery, one regiment of cavalry, and three regiments of infantry, and that the garrison of the Kurrum Fort consists of 16 guns and three regiments of infantry. They say that beyond these there are no troops in the valley, but that we will not be able to trust to the supplies of the country, as all the grain has been taken over the pass, leaving scarcely sufficient for the inhabitants. They also say that the feeling of the tribes bordering on the Kurrum—viz., the Zymicks, Turis, and Jajis—are entirely on our side, that they are all ready to welcome our "Raj" and help us in clearing out the Duranis. The Waziris also, whose country runs down along the right bank of the Kurrum, are declaring in our favour, for they not only have offered to convey our supplies from Bunnoo through their country, but also, when ordered by the Governor of Kurrum to send their principal men to consult with him as to what ought to be done in the present crisis, refused to do so without our permission. They consequently sent in to Osman Khan, the son of an influential Khan at Hungoo, who is in civil employ here, to ask if they might go. From all this it is very evident that the tributary tribes of Cabul see that the Ameer's day is over and are very unwilling to join the losing side.

## MADRAS.

The death, at Bangalore, is announced of Col. G. C. Finlay, M.S.C., commandant 26th M.N.I.

It has been decided to have Major Bird, late cantonment magistrate of Trichinopoly, tried by a general court-martial, which is shortly to sit at Bangalore, in connection with the matters which

lately formed the subject of a court of inquiry at Trichinopoly.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Tupp, C.S., North West Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as deputy accountant general, Madras, with the view of his officiating as accountant general of the Madras Presidency, in February next, when Mr. Probyn, the accountant general, intends to take furlough. Mr. Tupp's appointment is in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, to fill the office of accountant general, as a rule, from the Covenanted Civil Service, as required by statute.—*Times of India.*

**GAS LIGHTS FOR MADRAS.**—Certain gentlemen in Madras, four in number, have communicated with Government relative to entering into a contract to supply Madras with 2,000 gas lights at Rs. 160,000 per annum.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**CALICUT.**—The Second Rajah of Calicut Veeragan is dead; he was very generous to all who surrounded him.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**ANOTHER REGIMENT FOR BENGAL.**—We hear that the 19th Regiment N.I., under command of Col. Dickey, now stationed at Trichinopoly, has received orders to proceed to Calcutta.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**MADRAS REVENUE.**—The deficit in the Madras revenue for the years 1876-77 was 172 lakhs, and in the year 1877-78 89 lakhs, or a total of 261 lakhs. This year the collections are expected to be about up to the average. The Secretary of State, in a despatch on the subject of the deficit, says:—"I have read with great interest your correspondence with the Government of Madras on the subject of the collection of the revenue of the present and the two past years. That Government appears to be fully alive to the importance of the punctual realisation of the public revenue, and, as I am glad to observe, to the danger of such pressure as may result in the ruin of the ryots, and so to the decrease of cultivation and further loss to the State. It is hoped that, if the present season be moderately favourable, the collections of 1878-79 will be equal to the average of ordinary years. The deficit during the last two years is estimated at 261 lakhs. I do not offer any opinion as to the portion of this amount which may be recoverable. I confidently leave this question to the discretion of your Excellency in Council and to that of the Madras Government."

**MYSORE ESTABLISHMENTS.**—The reductions in the Mysore Administrative Establishment and expenses are being carried out vigorously in view of the approaching transfer of the State to native rule. The terms upon which the European officers of the commission will receive some indemnity for the cessation of their civil employ have been settled and will shortly be announced.

**BAMBOO SCALING LADDERS.**—The Conservator of Forests, Madras, having offered to supply suitable bamboos for making escalating ladders, the local Government have sanctioned the issue of eighteen such to each of the following stations for the practice of infantry regiments:—Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Kamptee, Madras, Vellore, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Rangoon, Thayetmyo, and Tonghoo.—*Pioneer.*

**THE WYNAAD GOLD FIELD.**—Mr. Brough Smythe, who is now preparing his report on the Wynaad gold district, has, according to the Ooty paper, suggested a new theory as to the formation of quartz reefs and the run of gold in them. Instead of the generally accepted idea that the veins of quartz are to be attributed to fissures formed in the original rocky crust of the earth, which were subsequently filled up by silicious deposit, Mr. Brough Smythe is of opinion that the quartz veins are in constant course concretion from the adjoining rocks, the silicious and metallic particles being extracted and collected by molecular or other action, and he thinks that the payable gold in the reefs will be found in more or less defined runs, in accordance with some principle of electro-magnetic attraction.—*Pioneer.*

**FEMALE STUDENTS.**—At the forthcoming matriculation examination of the Madras University two young ladies are to be examined. They have both been trained under Dr. Pope at Bangalore. Application has also been received from a Tamil young lady at Jaffna, who expects to be ready for examination next year.—*Madras Times.*

**THE COFFEE-STEALING ACT.**—A Wynaad correspondent rejoices over the notice of the Coffee-Stealing Act having been actually passed on Sept. 28, and in working order. But there seems to be some mistake in the wording of the *Gazette*, which would lead one to suppose that the Act is only available in Wynaad in the Malabar district, so that the cartmen, when they were actually out of Wynaad, would be exempt from its penalties, and it is along the, Calicut road and about Tambercherry that very many of the robberies occur. This is a matter which is important enough to require immediate attention, as it otherwise would prevent, in a great measure, the favourable effects of the new law. The *Mysore Gazette*, however, announces that the Act has been extended to Worg.—*Madras Times.*

**RETURN OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—The following notification appeared in the *Gazette* of Nov. 1:—"Adverting to the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated March 19 last, the Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the Council of the Governor in Fort St. George will assemble at Fort St. George on and after November 12, 1878."—*Madras Times.*

## BOMBAY.

We understand that Mr. D. Macfadyen, late of W. Nicol and Co., has been appointed joint agent at Bombay for the British India Steam Navigation Company with Mr. Mackie, who is now acting here for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Co. The Karachi paper states that Mr. D. M'Iver will act as the B.I.S.N. agent at that port.—*Bombay Gazette.*

During a recent storm over 2,000 tons of timber, belonging to native dealers and Marwarrees, were washed away from Tank Bunder. The value of the property thus washed away amounts to about Rs. 1,20,000.

**ARREST OF A MAHOMEDAN MURDERER.**—A Mahomedan fanatic who murdered the leader of the Persian Zoroastrians four years ago has been arrested at Bushire.—*Times of India.*

**MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.**—The march of the 1st Light Cavalry from Puna to Neemuch has been postponed until the 11th November. This will consequently throw the moves of the other native cavalry regiments eleven days later. We believe that the move of the Marine Battalion to Puna next month for exercise has been postponed.—*Times of India.*

**PENSION.**—The Secretary of State has sanctioned to Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, late assistant political agent in Bunswarpa and Petabgurrh, a retiring pension of Rs. 250 a month in lieu of the pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum, for which he is eligible under the rules.

**THE NERIAD MURDER.**—The native fanatic who committed the murder of a boy at Neriad some time ago, adding to the crime the horrible atrocity of disembowelling his victim and gnawing the entrails, was executed at Ahmedabad on the 22nd Oct., Government having reversed the decision of the native judge who sentenced the convict to transportation for life.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE RECENT SURAT TRIAL.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Sammachar* says that Mr. Branson's bill for fees as counsel for Government in the recent case against the Surat editors, amounting to Rs. 10,400, about the payment of which some difficulty had arisen, will be paid in a day or two. Government have, it is said, asked for an explanation from the Surat authorities for proceeding with a case that was so weak, when the reply was: that they acted upon information which appeared to be reliable, and which was given by some vakils and other respectable citizens of Surat. The correspondence on this subject has not yet closed. The total cost of the prosecution is said to amount to Rs. 20,000, and that of the defence to Rs. 45,000. The *Jam-r-Jamshed* publishes a somewhat contradictory report, saying that Government have declined to sanction the payment of Mr. Branson's bill, with some severe notice of the action of the Surat authorities; and that the bill is therefore to be paid out of the Surat municipal fund, which will be in defiance of right and equity in doing so.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**EUROPEAN TROOPS.**—All reliefs of European Infantry in the Bombay Presidency are stopped for the present. The 11th remain at Puna and the 7th at Belgaum, and the 66th and 83rd also stand last.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**BROACH MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).**—At a recent meeting of the shareholders of the Broach Mills Company it was resolved to wind up the company in order to form a new one with larger capital.

**COTTON SHIPMENTS.**—The quantity of cotton shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports during the month of September was 13,553½ bales, or 5,313,924lb., valued at Rs. 12,46,585.

**DEPARTURES OF HOMEWARD TROOPSHIPS.**—Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates*, 4,173 tons, Captain C. L. Brown, sailed on October 30, for England, with 41 officers, 9 ladies, 30 children, 930 men, 70 women, and 178 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Lieut. P. Blackburn, R.H.A.; Colonel and Mrs. G. A. Wilkinson and three children, R.H.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. W. Campbell and three children, R.A.; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, General List; Major and Mrs. W. C. O'Shaughnessy and child, 1-12th Foot; Major and Mrs. G. F. Blackwood and two children, R.A.; Lieut. A. S. Pratt, R.A.; Lieut. W. E. Blewitt, R.A.; Major the Hon. A. B. Montmorency, R.A.; Lieut. H. Burton, R.A.; Lieut. A. Burton, R.A.; Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Rigg and two children, R.A.; Lieut. W. R. Bisset and child, R.A.; Lieut. K. P. Leach, R.A.; Lieut. T. H. Prickett, R.A.; Lieut. H. M. L. Rundle, R.A.; Major and Mrs. B. Hinde and child, Royal Artillery; Major W. E. Acton, R.A.; Surgeon B. M. Tincler and child, A.M.D.; Capt. A. French, 12th Regt.; Vet. Surg. B. A. W. Powell, R.A.; Vet. Surg. M. Anderson, R.A.; 2nd Lieut. H. J. Forster, 2-15th Foot; Capt. G. Vernon, 2-16th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. M. Sawyer and child, 2-16th Foot; Lieut. A. E. Peters, 2-11th Foot; Surgeon Major G. L. Hinde, A.M.D.; Surgeon P. Connolly, A.M.D.; Sub. Lieut. S. M. Jopp, 48th Regt.; Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, Staff Corps; Capt. C. O. Cornish and two children, 73rd Foot; Capt. J. H. G. Wolseley, 2-22nd Foot; Lieut. H. H. Leak, 2-22nd Foot; Capt. W. S. Richardson, 2-25th Foot; Lieut. W. A. Tebbitt, 65th Foot; Lieut. J. H. C. Coode, 73rd Foot; Capt. T. A. Kemble, 2-11th Foot; Quartermaster and Mrs. Walsh and six children, 72nd Foot; Lieut. L. A. T. M'Cudden, Staff Corps. Her

Majesty's Indian troopship *Fumna*, 4,173 tons, Capt. G. Parsons, sailed for England, on Nov. 3, with 17 officers, 5 ladies, 11 children, 344 men, 34 women, and 87 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. J. Miller, 13th Hussars; Surgeon Major J. B. P. O'Brien, A.M.D.; Lieut. Col. A. Schmidt, 109th Foot; Capt. C. James, 1-6th Foot; Vet. Surgeon, W. A. Russell, 14th Hussars; Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Battye and six children, Staff Corps; Surgeon R. Blood, A.M.D.; Lieut. E. Lewis, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. Balfe, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. W. Hawkins, R.A.; Lieut. F. L. Archer, R.A.; Lieut. F. M. Bland, R.A.; Lieut. H. G. Hay, 68th Foot; Lieut. R. Wynard, R.A.; Surgeon W. J. Rainford, A.M.D.; 2nd Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley, 2-17th Foot; 2nd Lieut. D. S. Lewis, 48th Foot; wife of Major Handcock and child; wife of Major Ashburnham; wife of Surgeon Major Evatt; wife of Surgeon Major Warren, and four children of Lieut. Mayne.—*Times of India*.

**U. S. FAMILY PENSION FUND.**—We hear that the Supreme Government have sanctioned the grant of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the balances of the proposed Children's Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, as recommended by the Local Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

**STRIKE OF THE BARBERS.**—The Bombay barbers recently treated the citizens to a strike week. They are dissatisfied with the amount they have to pay as license tax, and, by way of compelling the authorities to reduce it, they struck for a few days. Finding that this had not the desired effect, they have returned to duty, though still protesting against the unfairness of the tax. From another account the picketing system was resorted to, but promptly put down by the imprisonment of sixteen tansors, who threatened to beat and outcast one of their trade who pursued his usual vocation.—*Times of India*.

**THE PROPOSED KHOJA COMMISSION.**—Our readers are aware that last month some of the friends of H.H. Aga Khan forwarded a petition to H. E. the Governor, praying that the proposed commission to inquire into and report upon the Khoja customs as to intestate succession should not be issued, inasmuch as for the last 135 years all matters in relation to the customs and usages of the Khojas have been decided by the respective Khoja leaders, and never been before a law court. The members of the Khoja Jamat recently presented a counter-petition, in which they say that they have been separate from Aga Khan's party for several years past, and feel confident that the petition of his party will not be allowed to prevent the carrying out of a much needed reform, the necessity of which has been declared to exist by such a competent and eminent authority as Sir M. R. Westropp, the chief justice, and recognised by Government as of imperative moment to prevent the frittering away of property in uncertain litigation through want of proper, well-defined, and fixed rules of succession amongst the Khojas.—*Times of India*.

**LOCUSTS.**—The collector of Belgaum reports, under date Oct. 19, that "four days ago a flight of locusts, said to be three miles in extent in breadth and length, alighted in the Belgaum taluka (main division). It is said that during the hour of their stay they devoured one-half the crops in the villages of Ganepbail, Idelhonda, and one-quarter those in the villages of Kudgali, Kitur, and Shingankop. The crops destroyed are nachnee, jowaree, sawe, and rice. The villagers drove them away by making a great smoke and shouting. They are said to have gone to the Bide taluka. I am told the locusts are peculiar, as they have red heads and green bodies, whereas locusts are usually all green. I presume this is the flight of locusts which the political superintendent of Sawant Waree reported a few days ago to have visited Waree and to have flown in the direction of the Belgaum taluka."—*Times of India*.

## CEYLON.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—C. E. Dunlop, Esq., to be acting district judge, &c., for the district of Badulla, commissioner of requests and police magistrate, &c., Haldumulla, and visitor of the prison at Badulla. R. H. Sinclair, Esq., to be acting assistant at Mullaitivu to the Government agent for the Northern Province, acting district judge, &c., Mullaitivu, and superintendent of the prison at Mullaitivu. C. Edmunds, Esq., to be acting office assistant at Batticaloa to the Government agent of the Eastern Province and justice of the peace Batticaloa.—Date, Oct. 1. Also C. Edmunds, Esq., to be commissioner of requests, &c., Kayts. L. O. Pyemont, Esq., to be commissioner of requests, &c., Galagedara (Messrs. Kathirawalu Pillai, and Paranagama, however, to continue to act until further orders as commissioner of requests, &c., at Kayts and Galagedara respectively). L. O. Pyemont, Esq., to be acting office assistant at Jaffna to the Government agent, Northern Province.—Date, Oct. 21. It is also notified that an extension of leave of absence for fourteen days from the 18th Oct. having been granted to Mr. J. W. Gibson, Mr. N. Cooke has been appointed to act during that period as district judge, &c., Chilaw, superintendent of the prison at Chilaw, and visitor of the prison at Puttalam.—*Gazette*.

**NICOL AND CO.**—The *Ceylon Times*, remarking on the explanations given by one of the partners of the insolvent firm of W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, at a meeting of the creditors of that house,

says that these remarks as reported were calculated to lead to a belief that there had been rather large transactions between Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and their Colombo correspondents, whereas, in point of fact, the latter have no knowledge of any such bill transactions as those mentioned as "drawn on Colombo account at the request of Smith, Fleming, and Co." These transactions were, our contemporary suggests, of a nature similar to many which some firms are too often in the habit of drawing, in order to keep the wheel moving, as it is called, and as such paper must specify some account on which it is alleged to be drawn, the "Colombo account" was given, for which no doubt should be read "Ceylon account," as the firm possess no property in Colombo.

From the same journal we cull the following items of interest:—**LAND SALES.**—At the land sale in Kandy, held on Oct. 23, there were 3,067 acres disposed of for Rs. 323,580, giving an average of Rs. 105.50 per acre. This amount, added to previous sales, brings up the total for the ten months of this year to the amount originally estimated for the whole twelve months—viz., a million of rupees, leaving two months' land sales yet to be received.

**COFFEE CROPS.**—The prospects of crop are fairly good, and picking on all but the highest estates is well begun; one and a-half to two boxes have already been gathered off some fields, and crop operations are in full swing. The sample from second picking is all that can be desired. Being about three weeks late in commencing, the beans have had time to develop, and the result is confidently expected to equal in quality any previous year's shipment. From Ouvah the news of blossom is decidedly better, and the spring will not be far below an ordinary average on some places. Crop is now finding its way rapidly into Colombo, and most mills are tolerably well employed.

**CRIMINAL STATISTICS.**—The report of the Inspector General of Prisons for the year 1877 states that, deducting women and road ordinance defaulters, and those under sentences of simple imprisonment, the average daily number of convicted male prisoners in gaol during 1877 was 1,893, or 69 less than in 1876, and 198 less than in 1875. The daily average of convicted prisoners during the first half of 1877 was as low as 1,974, and that for July was 1,910; but from August it rose steadily, till in December it stood as high as 2,165. The statistics of the past three years coincide in this respect, and all show a higher daily average from August to November than during the rest of the year. I have been unable to trace the cause of this in former years, but during 1877 the increase is entirely due to a large excess of convictions for short periods (under three months), chiefly at Colombo, Matara, and Jaffna. During the first half of the present year the daily average of all classes, road ordinance defaulters included, has been as under:—January, 1,980; February, 2,034; March, 1,932; April, 1,872; May, 1,830; June, 1,886; average for first half of 1878, 1,931; average for corresponding first half of 1877, 1,974. The large number of capital convictions is a painful feature in the statistics. No less than twenty persons were sentenced to death during the year, of whom eleven were actually hanged, against three in the previous year, two in 1875, and three in 1874.

**THE CASE OF THE "CHANDA" COLLISION.**—This was a case in which the owners of the schooner called the *Amoya Soon-dram* sought to recover compensation from the British India Steam Navigation Company, as owners of the s.s. *Chanda*, for the loss of the schooner through being sunk after collision with the steamer, owing, it was alleged, to the negligence of the latter. The case was argued in the Vice-Admiralty Court before Chief Justice Sir J. B. Phear, who adjudged that the schooner was materially in fault, but no fault was attributable to the steamer, and dismissed the suit with costs.

**THE MAHARAJA OF JOHORE.**—The visit of the Maharaja of Johore to Colombo was a very brief one. Arriving on Sunday, 13th inst., the distinguished passenger was received by the Colonial Secretary and the aide-de-camp and private secretary to his Excellency the Governor, and was taken to Queen's House, where he was welcomed by Sir James and Lady Longden. The next day, owing to the unfavourable weather, he did not proceed to Kandy, as had been arranged, but visited Messrs. George Wall and Co.'s coffee mills, in which the Rajah was apparently deeply interested. The same evening, escorted by a guard of honour, the Rajah went to the station and travelled by rail to Kalutara, where a special coach was in readiness to convey him to Galle, at which port he joined his steamer *en route* for his own dominions. The Rajah has taken with him a large quantity of Liberian coffee plants with which he hopes to make successful experiments.

**DISTRESS IN THE RAYIGAM KORALE.**—At the meeting of the Legislative Council, Oct. 23, the most important business was a question from the Hon. J. Van Langenberg as to whether the Government had received any reports from the Government agent, Western Province, as to the existence of distress in the Rayigam Korale. The Government contended that the rumours were exaggerated. There had been a certain amount of distress in the Rayigam Korale arising from successive floods, but no actual want. The Government officers had taken the usual measures for the relief of distress, but these had not been availed of by the people alleged to be suffering. No man in the district who was willing to work need go without food. A similar assurance was given by the Colonial Secretary.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Service, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1878.

## LORD CRANBROOK'S DESPATCH.

THE advance of our troops into the territory of the Ameer has been heralded by a Proclamation from the Viceroy of India declaring that the quarrel is with Shere Ali alone, not with the sirdars and people, and that the independence of the country shall be respected. Upon the Ameer alone rests the responsibility of having exchanged the friendship for the hostility of the Empress of India. The statement of reasons justifying the commencement of hostilities, which thus concludes, will assure the princes and people of India that the Government of the Empress have yielded reluctantly to the necessity of departing from the peaceful principles of their rule. It is hardly possible for any one who carefully studies the immense anxieties attendant on the administration of India, the complicated problems arising out of "the old order changing, giving place to new," to imagine it possible for the Government to embark wantonly in a war of conquest or annexation. The appeal of the Proclamation to the public opinion of India will be responded to with renewed offers of loyal service. Simultaneously with this appeal, by the unusual but well-timed publication of Lord Cranbrook's despatch the Home Government have enabled the people of England to judge for themselves as to the real causes of the war. Laying aside all regard to party politics, the unprejudiced reader of that masterly review will perforce come to the conclusion that the shortcomings and errors of previous administrations have caused the danger that pacific remedies have failed to cure. The open hostility and insulting demeanour of the Ameer, the avowed presence on our frontier of a disturbing hostile influence, cannot be now attributed to unwise measures recently adopted. They were the legacy of the policy of neglect and indifference which some would persuade us to perpetuate. The proofs of this are fully and convincingly set forth in the appeal to English common sense in the despatch to the Viceroy. Two months ago we desired our readers to remember that it was not the fault of the Government of India, but

the direct interference of the English Ministry, that threw away the opportunity of securing all that was needed when Shere Ali met Lord Mayo at Umbala. It is quite possible that the Ameer was reluctant to receive the irksome presence of a British Resident, but had it been permitted to Lord Mayo to press it as a *sine qua non* that British Residents should thenceforward, by their presence, assure the Ameer of the good offices of England, and watch the movements in Central Asia, we cannot doubt that the Afghan ruler would have yielded. The feeling that found utterance in the words "Now, indeed, I feel I am a king," may indeed have been no more than the sense that the conduct of Lord Mayo "had rendered His Highness's position more assured at Cabul than any other ruler." But it is not too much to assume that the words expressed also that he had, to his own astonishment, found that his refusal was enough to nullify the wishes of the Governor-General of India. His overweening conceit was thus fostered by an unwise policy, which, whether attributed by him to weakness or indifference, was equally sure to provoke a sullen hostility. As time rolled on events rapidly developed important changes in Central Asia, and, although the Government were contented to rest assured that the Russian advances would be as innocuous as they were declared to be inoffensive, the Ameer, who had a keen eye to his interests, felt alarmed by the conquest of Khiva. The ruler who, when Yakoob Beg had consolidated his power in Kashgar, found, or thought he had found, good reason to dread his ambition in Badakshan, and, to quote the words of the able historian of Kashgar, "regarded him with scarcely concealed suspicion and dislike," felt a terrible insecurity against the onward advance of the Russian power. We are inclined to believe that the presence of the Kashgarian factor in the Afghan problem has not been sufficiently allowed for. But let that pass for a little. We are told how, fear overcoming conceit, and it may be dislike, the Ameer appealed to the Imperial Government of India to give him some assurance of their support against encroachment from the North. He seems to have entertained a considerable mistrust of the pacific promises of the Russians, and to have had small confidence in the maintenance of a neutral zone.

Again the Government of India "was prepared to assure him that, under certain conditions, he would be assisted to repel unprovoked aggression." Again the opportunity was offered of fully securing the interposition of a friendly Afghanistan between our immediate empire and the possible impact of a hostile neighbour. And again our statesmen at home interposed; they did not share His Highness's apprehension, and the Viceroy ultimately informed the Ameer that the "discussion of the question would be best postponed to a more convenient season." It is hardly possible to conceive an utterance more calculated to totally alienate the Ameer, albeit "conveyed in conciliatory language." The security not only of his succession, but of his tenure of the wide inheritance he had secured, was treated as a matter of no consequence; postponed, as his suspicious nature might opine, to a future day, when more pressing danger might enable the Indian Government to drive a harder bargain. From that moment it appears certain that he determined to make himself safe, if needs be, by neglecting, nay, repudiating, the contemptuous friendship of England in favour of the overtures of

the growing power of the Russians in Central Asia. We have said that the jealous suspicions felt by the Ameer of Yakob Beg must not be forgotten. The fact adverted to as a sign of his hostility to England—that he refused a safe conduct to Sir D. Forsyth on his return to Kashgar—has a deeper meaning. He saw that the Athalik Ghazi was courted by the Government of India, and that commercial treaties were entered into with that self-made potentate. He made it a subject of complaint that his own feudatory of Wakhan was treated as if he were an independent prince. He found his own friendship and alliance treated as a thing of insignificance by the same Government that did all this. It is impossible for any one who recognises that there are Central Asian Powers, small and great, and Central Asian political relations and agencies which affect the ruler of Balkh and Badakshan, to doubt that there was a feeling of jealous resentment engendered in the mind of the Ameer—not only by our apparent neglect of himself, but also by our pains to cultivate the friendship of the ruler of Yarkund.

We do not allude to this in order to swell an indictment against the promoters of the past policy towards Afghanistan, but because the bearing of the whole course of events in Central Asia during the past ten years upon the Afghan question must not be lost sight of. Throughout the years referred to there was no overt act of which the Ameer could complain, save the misunderstood acknowledgment of the services rendered by the chief of Wakhan; his subjects profited by unrestricted trade with India; he accepted or left untouched presents proffered to him by the Government of India; but, for all that, the policy which existed up to 1874 resulted in making him an almost unconcealed "friend of the enemies and enemy of the friends of the Empress of India." Therefore he has permitted himself to be influenced by the counsels and to reciprocate the overtures from which he in vain besought the English to deliver him. The Viceroy of India up to 1874 extended to him a supercilious patronage, and put off the question that vitally concerned him to a more convenient season. The Viceroy of Turkistan dubs him "the friend and ally of the Czar, the noble and chivalrous ruler of the Afghans and Beloochees," and arms him with a sword wherewith to win victory over the infidels, "as a pledge of friendship and unchanging affection." It is true that he possesses a sword given to and accepted by him to be drawn on the side of England, and accompanied by an assurance of protection. That he has mistrusted the donor of the latter and espoused, to his own undoing, the cause of the more specious bidder for his friendship, is owing to his own misconception of the power and purposes of the rivals in Asia. That it has become necessary for the present Government of India, after exhausting proffers of friendship and dignified remonstrances against his deliberate and insulting refusal of friendly overtures, to make him feel the weight of justly-incurred resentment, will be charged against the authors of the policy which made him scout the friendship of England as barren and her grip as worthless. Supported, as he believes, by the unseen serried hosts of Russia, the Ameer has elected to defy the power of England and compel us to engage in an Afghan war. Throughout India the popular feeling approves the action of the Government, and the advance of our

troops to Jellalabad and Candahar is confidently predicted and eagerly expected. At home we venture to believe that when, as announced, Parliament meets next month to decide upon the merits of the case, the voice of the country will approve the necessity of the measures taken to secure the future peace of India. The burden of the blame which must attach to the want of foresight in State policy, that, by neglecting precautions, compelled the adoption of violent remedies, will be laid upon the shoulders of those who neglected to secure as a friend the ruler that we now must chastise as a foe.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Oct. 26.)

**ADAMS**—The services of the Rev. J. W. Adams, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the troops ordered on service in Northern India.

**BIGGS**, Mr. T. H., received charge of the office of assistant to the Comptroller General on the 18th October, 1878.

**CARTER**, Mr. W. B., executive engineer, 1st grade, North Eastern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as engineer-in-chief of that railway during the time Major Lindsay, R.E., officiates as director of State Railways, North Eastern system, and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D. Railway Branch.

**CHRISTIAN**—HOBSON—The following changes are made in the Berar police, from the 27th September, 1878, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Capt. E. J. Gunthorpe, district superintendent of police, 2nd class, Hyderabad assigned districts:—Mr. E. R. Christian, officiating district superintendent, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive position in the 3rd class. Mr. E. A. Hobson, officiating district superintendent, 3rd class, to revert to his substantive position as assistant superintendent.

**CROSTHWAITE**, Mr. R. J., C.S., registrar, High Court, North West Provinces, to officiate as judicial commissioner, British Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Jardine.

**DAVIES**, Mr. C. M., deputy locomotive superintendent, is re-transferred to the Rajputana State Railway.

**DEMPSTER**, Mr. J., assistant engineer, whose services have temporarily been transferred from the Sirhind Canal Circle, Irrigation Branch, to the Simla Imperial Circle, joined the Simla Waterworks Division on the 18th October, 1878.

**DOYLE**—The services of Capt. T. Doyle (unattached), barrack master, 1st class, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

**ELLIS**—The services of Capt. W. V. Ellis, wing officer and adjutant, 25th N.I. (Punjab), who was temporarily appointed to officiate as cantonment magistrate of Amballa, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 8th inst.

**FERRARS**, Mr. M. H., B.A., deputy conservator of forests and officiating director of public instruction, British Burma, to be inspector of schools in that province, vice Mr. A. H. Unwin, whose services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Mr. Ferrars will continue to officiate as director of public instruction.

**HAIG**—**STRAHAN**—**SMITH**—**BEAVAN**—Lieut. Col. C. T. Haig, R.E., deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, having returned from furlough and resumed charge of his duties on the 5th inst., the following changes of appointment are made in the survey department from that date:—Capt. C. Strahan, R.E., officiating deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade. Capt. H. L. Smith, S.C., officiating deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant superintendent of the 1st grade. Capt. R. Beavan, S.C., officiating superintendent of the 1st grade, to revert to his officiating appointment of assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade.

**GRACEY**—**CURRY**—The undermentioned officers, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh, are retransferred to the western system of State railways:—Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., executive engineer 2nd grade; Mr. T. E. Currey, assistant engineer 1st grade, temporary rank.

**GRAY**, Mr. W. B., assistant examiner, guaranteed railway accounts, Lahore, and acting deputy examiner, Punjab Northern State Railway, is transferred to Bombay as assistant examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Johnson.

**HEWSON**—The services of Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., assistant commissioner, Simla, in the Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**HODSON**, Mr. R. G., inspector of schools, 1st circle, Mysore, to officiate as inspector of schools, British Burma, vice Mr. Ferrars.

**HOUSDEN**, Mr. C. E., assistant engineer 3rd grade, having passed the examination prescribed in the public works code, is promoted to assistant engineer 2nd grade.

**JOHNSON**, Mr. S. M., deputy examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Bombay, is transferred to British Burma, and will officiate as deputy examiner of accounts, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Quinlan on privilege leave.

**KIERLANDER**, Mr. C. R., received charge of the office of inspector of local offices of account, on Oct. 12, 1878.

**LINDSAY**, Major J. G., R.E., engineer-in-chief Northern Bengal Railway, is appointed to officiate as director of State railways, north eastern system, and joint secretary to the Government of Bengal Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Stanton, R.E., on privilege leave.

**LOCH**, Capt. W., aide-de-camp to the Viceroy and Governor General, is appointed to officiate as principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major St. John.

**MACLEAN**—The services of Mr. A. T. Maclean, Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the 12th inst.

**MORRIS**, the Hon. G. G., a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the bench of the High Court on the 12th inst.

**SANDERSON**—The services of Mr. G. P. Sanderson, late superintendent of the Kheddah establishment, Mysore, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may report his arrival and assume charge of his office at Dacca.

**ST. JOHN**, Major O. B. C., principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere, is placed on special duty with the agent to the Governor General for Beloochistan, from the date on which Capt. Loch may assume charge of his duties.

**SCOTLAND**, Mr. J. P., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch.

**SIVEWRIGHT**, Mr. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 2nd ult.

**SWINNERTON**—The services of the Rev. C. Swinnerton, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for duty with the troops ordered on service in Northern India.

**TAIT—KNOX**—Messrs. J. Tait and H. C. Knox, assistant engineers, 1st grade (temporary rank), both of the Indus Valley State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on Aug. 5 and Sept. 9, 1878, respectively.

**WATSON**, Capt. J. R., wing officer 16th B.N.I., is appointed to officiate temporarily as political assistant, 2nd class, and cantonment magistrate of Nusseerabad, from May 12, 1878.

### MEDICAL.

**CURRIE**—The services of Surg. Major G. V. Currie, medical officer 10th Bengal (the Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

**LITTLE—LAW—ABBOTT**—Surg. C. Little, M.D., civil surgeon, Akola, to officiate as sanitary commissioner, inspector-general of dispensaries, and superintendent of vaccination in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Surg. Major J. Law, M.D., about to proceed to England on sick leave, and during the remaining period of absence on furlough of Surg. Major R. T. Abbott.

**DAVIS**, Vet. Surg. G. F., Veterinary Department, is directed to proceed from Agra to Lucknow, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

**LUNDY**, Surg. Major E. L., Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Allahabad circle, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, during the absence of Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Hendley, on special service.

**JAMESON**, Surg. Major J. L., Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as deputy surgeon general, British Medical Service, Peshawur circle, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, during the absence of Deputy Surg. Gen. A. Smith, M.D., on special service.

**PLOMLEY**—First-class Veterinary Surgeon F. Plomley, R.A., is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Peshawur, for duty with the R.A. at that station.

**TOWNSEND**, Deputy Surgeon General S. C., is posted to the Rawal Pindi Circle, and is directed to proceed and take up his administrative duties at once.

The undermentioned veterinary surgeons of the R.A. are ordered home with the batteries stated against their names, proceeding to England this ensuing trooping season:—Veterinary Surgeon M. F. M. Case, R.H.A., to embark with K-C R.H.A.; Veterinary Surgeon B. A. W. Powell, R.A., to embark with F-5th R.A.; Veterinary Surgeon H. Thomson, R.A., to embark with G-5th R.A.

The undermentioned medical officers are detailed as a reserve to the columns assembled for active service, and directed to proceed and report themselves for duty to the principal medical officers of their respective forces:—Koorum Column—Surgeon Major C. Martin, A.M.D., Surgeons W. A. Simmonds, J. G. Hancock, E. L. Robinson, W. B. Smith, and J. Crofts, M.D., I.M.D. Column assembling at Mooltan—Surgeon Major J. C. B. Reade, Surgeon J. H. Moore, and Surgeon W. A. Burgess, A.M.D.; Surgeons W. Finden, S. H. Browne, M.D., T. E. L. Bate, A. E. R. Stephens, W. H. Cadge, and W. Owen, I.M.D. Quetta Column—Surgeon Major W. G. N. Manley, A.M.D., Surgeons S. Brereton, J. C. Fullerton, W. Coates, M.D., J. Blood, and G. A. Emerson, I.M.D. Veterinary Surgeon, M. F. M. Case, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Peshawur to Morar, for duty with the R.A. at that station. Veterinary Surgeon

W. H. Kemp, R.H.A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Barrackpore for duty with the R.A. at that station. Veterinary Surgeon H. Thomson, R.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Lucknow, for duty with G Battery 5th B.R.A.

### MILITARY.

**BARCLAY**, Lieut. F. M., 44th Foot, officiating wing officer (45th Rat-tray's Sikhs) N.I., is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from Sept. 18, 1878, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

**BARTLEMAN**—The services of Lieut. Col. W. F. Bartleman, Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, from Nov. 1, 1878.

**FAGAN**, Lieut. Col. G. H. W., Bombay Infantry, is promoted to the rank of col. by brevet from Oct. 1, 1878, subject to H.M.'s approval.

**LOCH**—The services of Captain W. Loch, general list, infantry, squadron commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**MOLLOY**—The services of Captain E. Molloy, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander in Chief.

**STANDBRIDGE**, Lieut. E. B., Royal Artillery, to be an assistant superintendent of factories, vice Lieut. J. Bent, deceased.

**VAUGHAN**—That portion of G.G.O. appointing Lieut. T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, to officiate as commandant, No. 5 Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers, who were appointed on probation as sub-assistant commissaries general, 3rd class, having passed the prescribed departmental tests, are permanently attached to the Commissariat Department:—Lieut. G. Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. M. R. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut. T. L. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps.

### MILITARY.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 21.)

**A'COURT**, Second Lieut. C., 4th Battalion Rifle, is directed to proceed to England and join the 3rd Battalion of his regiment, to which he has recently been posted.

**BROWNE**—18th N.I., regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 7, 1878, appointing Capt. W. H. Browne, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, with effect from Sept. 26, 1878, vice Lieut. W. W. Lean, transferred to the 12th Bengal Cavalry, no subaltern officer being available.

**GARTSIDE-TIPPING**—2nd Bengal Cavalry, regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 7, 1878, appointing Lieut. R. F. Gartside-Tipping, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. M. K. Martin, proceeded on field service.

**LAWSON**—POWYS—CHISHOLM—59th Foot, regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 10, 1878, appointing the following committee of paymastership:—Major and Local Lieut. Col. J. Lawson, president; Capt. L. A. Powys; Capt. D. T. Chisholm, members; Capt. Chisholm will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**MEIN—SPENCER**—The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—2nd Battalion 22nd Regiment, Lieut. A. B. Mein to be instructor of musketry, vice Sealy, promoted, subject to the approval of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, dated July 24, 1878. Brigade Staff, Capt. T. E. Spencer, 1st Battalion 3rd Regiment, to officiate as brigade major at Cawnpore, during the absence of Capt. Thomas on other employment.

**PEARCE**, Lieut. H. W., 70th Foot, is permitted to resign his probationary appointment as officiating wing officer 41st N.I.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 24.)

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following transfers:—

**COURT**, Capt. M. H., general list, cavalry, is attached to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry for duty.

**MACMULLEN**, Capt. F. W., Station Staff, from Delhi to Sagar, vice Court, who has been attached for duty to the 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

**OSZARD**, Lieut. H. H., 1st Goorkhas, from the 13th N.I., to be officiating wing officer.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 25.)

**CAMPBELL**—The appointment of Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, 15th Hussars, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

**GALL**—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. H. R. Gall, 1-5th Fusiliers, is cancelled at his own request.

**HARE—M'RAE—GORDON**—22nd N.I., regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 9, 1878, making the following appointments, consequent on Col. J. J. O'Bryne having rejoined from leave:—Capt. G. J. Hare, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. C. H. Bridges, on furlough; Lieut. A. S. M' Rae, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, vice Capt. G. J. Hare; Lieut. R. Gordon, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, vice Lieut. A. S. M' Rae.

**NEWALL**—Dehra Dun station order confirmed, dated Oct. 11, 1878, appointing Lieut. W. P. Newall, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas, to be station staff officer from that date.

**PEARSON**—Morar station order confirmed, dated Oct. 11, 1878, directing Major H. P. Pearson, deputy assistant quartermaster general, to hand over the office of the quartermaster general's department to Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 62nd Foot, from the 10th idem.

**PEILE**—2nd N.I., regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, 1878, appointing Lieut. S. C. F. Peile wing officer, on return from leave, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. C. W. Monypenny.

**PRIOR**—Jullunder station order confirmed, dated Oct. 5, 1878, appointing Capt. H. H. Prior, 100th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer

from the 4th idem, consequent on the departure on duty of Capt. N. Powlett, no qualified officer being available.

**TUTE-DALTON**—The appointment of Lieut. R. Tute-Dalton, 10th Hussars, to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, 15th Bengal Cavalry, is cancelled.

**WEMYSS**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 8, 1878, appointing Capt. B. Wemyss, 41st N.I. wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, consequent on the return from leave of Col. H. S. Obbard. (*Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 28.*)

**BARTRAM-LEACH**—Sappers and Miners—Corps order confirmed, dated Oct. 17, appointing Lieut. G. W. Bartram, Royal Engineers, to officiate as superintendent of instruction, with effect from Oct. 5, vice Lieut. C. H. Bagot, Royal Engineers, proceeded on field service; and Lieut. H. P. Leach, Royal Engineers, to officiate as doing duty officer, and from October 5, vice Lieut. G. W. Bartram.

**BATES**—The services of Major C. E. Bates, private secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Punjab, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, that officer is directed to proceed to Quetta, and join his appointment of wing commander 32nd Pioneers.

**BECHER**—The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to appoint Capt. S. E. Becher, wing officer 2nd Goorkhas, to the charge of the depot of that corps, during its absence on field service, to have effect from the date on which he assumes charge.

**BIRCH-NICOLAY**—The Commander in Chief India is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major A. J. C. Birch, wing commander, 25th Native Infantry, to be 2nd in command, vice Fosbery, resigned the service, dated Aug 26; and Capt. F. W. Nicolay, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Birch, dated Aug. 26.

**FLETCHER**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, appointing Capt. H. A. Fletcher, 6th Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, on return from leave, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Major E. H. E. Kauntze.

**HALLOWES**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, 1878, appointing Lieut. T. R. F. B. Hallows, 6th Dragoon Guards, to be interpreter to the regiment, as a temporary measure, no duly qualified officer being available.

**HARDINGE**—Meerut division order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, 1878, notifying that Lieut. Gen. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C.B., handed over command of the division from that date to Brigadier Gen. W. C. Trevor, C.B.

**PARKER**, Capt. C. E. S., 73rd Foot, assistant garrison instructor, is posted to Umballa.

**SWINTON**, Lieut. J. J., R.A., is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Lucknow, and join No. 8 Battery, 11th Brigade, for duty.

**YOUNG**, Capt. H. R., 39th Foot, brigade major, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Division.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—Capt. G. B. Stevens, Bengal Staff Corps, wing commander, 13th (The Shekhawatee) Native Infantry, is allowed furlough out of India, on private affairs, for one year, one month, and nine days, from the 17th Aug. Lieut-Col. H. Woodhouse, Bengal Infantry, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside in England, from the date of termination of his present furlough. Col. J. Emerson, for six months from the 20th Sept., on private affairs. Surg. Major F. R. Wilson, M.B., to England, from date of embarkation, for six months, on urgent private affairs. Surg. Major C. H. Browne, to England, to appear before a medical board; and Surg. Major E. J. Hopwood, to England, to appear before a medical board. Major J. D. Dyson-Laurie, 34th Foot, is granted an extension of privilege leave, from the 15th to the 25th Oct., in lieu of the period during which he was employed on duty at Simla. Capt. L. B. Irwin, 20th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), for fourteen days from date of availing himself of it, on very urgent private affairs.

**ROYAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE**.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed by the Secretary of State as assistant engineer 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—To Bombay—Messrs. T. Summers, J. H. Ivens, G. S. Morley, and A. S. George. To Bengal Provincial—Messrs. A. Horne, and W. A. Darling. To North Western Provinces Provincial—Messrs. O. J. Shedlock and A. E. Hight. To North-Western Provinces Irrigation—Messrs. H. G. Boyce and C. Hill. To Punjab Irrigation—Messrs. H. L. Hebbet and W. Smith. Central Provinces—Messrs. G. G. White, J. B. Leventhorpe, and C. O. Leefe. British Burma—Mr. H. L. Tilly. Central System State Railways—Messrs. F. Reilly, F. R. Telbbs, and G. P. Rose. North Eastern System State Railways—Messrs. J. Wallace and W. C. Hutchinson. Mr. G. F. Lamb, assistant engineer, is posted to the Kasauli Division.

### BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette, Oct. 30.*)

**BRADBURY**, Mr. J. F., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the Sudder station of the Beerbhoom district, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Dacca. Mr. Bradbury is also appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors from the date on which he is relieved of his appointment at Dacca.

**COMINS**—The services of Surgeon D. W. D. Comins, officiating civil surgeon of Shahabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

**FULLERTON**—The services of Surgeon J. C. Fullerton, officiating superintendent of the Central Jail, Bhagulpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

**HAND**, Mr. J. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Pakoor, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

**HARVEY**, Surgeon Major R., civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be medical inspector of emigrants at Calcutta, but will continue to act as professor of midwifery, Medical College, Calcutta, and superintendent general of vaccination during the absence on leave of Dr. T. E. Charles.

**HUNT**—The services of the Rev. W. J. Hunt, officiating chaplain of

Hazaribagh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

**MANN**, Mr. J., M.A., is appointed to the fourth class of the Bengal Educational Service, and is posted to the Presidency College from the 21st inst.

**MANSON**, Mr. C. F., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, in temporary charge of the Rajmahal division, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Jamtara, in that district.

**MARTIN**, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is posted to Doomka, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

**M'CONNELL**, Surg. J. F. P., officiating civil surgeon, 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as medical inspector of emigrants at Calcutta, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. Major R. Harvey.

**MIDDLETON**, Mr. E. R., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Kissengunge division of the Purneah district.

**NORTON**, Mr. D., officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector, in charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district.

**RATTRAY**, Mr. H., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Kissengunge-Purneah, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs for employment on settlement work.

**STEPHENS**—The services of Surg. A. E. R. Stephens, officiating civil surgeon of Durbungha, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

**VERNER**, Mr. W. H., officiating temporary additional judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act as district and sessions judge of Backergunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. C. Sutherland.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, officiating under-secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial and Political Departments, is allowed leave for three months, from the 1st Nov. next. Mr. H. C. Sutherland, district and sessions judge, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months from the 8th prox. Mr. A. C. Mangles, commissioner of the Chota Nagpore division, is allowed furlough for fifteen months from the 27th Oct., 1878. The Rev. B. Morrell, chaplain of the garrison of Fort William, is allowed furlough for two months from the 5th Sept. Mr. J. Christian, assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Behar agency, is allowed leave for three months. The Rev. A. W. R. Quinlan, chaplain of Chunar, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from the 31st Oct., 1878. Mr. H. G. Connor, traffic manager Ganges Canal, is granted three months' privilege leave. Three months' privilege leave of absence, from the date on which he may avail himself of it, is granted to Col. H. A. Brownlow, R.E., chief engineer and secretary to this Government, at present officiating inspector-general of irrigation with the Government of India. Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Dr. J. B. Ferdinands, civil surgeon, Bilaspur, from the 20th November next. Mr. J. Hirst, inspector of police, and officiating district superintendent, Mandla, is granted three months' privilege leave from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. Coles, assistant district superintendent of police. Sir W. M. N. Young, an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, Telegraph Department, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 11th September, 1878. Mr. J. W. Parry, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from the 15th Oct., 1878, and two months' privilege leave in continuation thereof. Mr. F. P. Quinlan, deputy examiner of accounts Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, from 1st Dec. next. Lieut.-Col. F. S. Stanton, R.E., officiating director of State Railways, North-Eastern system, and officiating joint secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. Department, Railway Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, Oct. 26.*)

Capt. C. W. Losack, deputy conservator of forests, having returned from the three months privilege leave granted to him, resumed charge of the Mandla division on the 8th inst.

Capt. R. M. B. Thomas, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from the 2nd inst.

Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from the date Capt. E. A. Pemberton received charge of the Nimar district.

Mr. Lewis Gordon, supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, vice Mr. Williams.

### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette, Oct. 26.*)

Two months' privilege leave granted to Surgeon J. M'Conaghey, civil surgeon Jaunpur, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. W. Blennerhassett, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, Rae Bareilly, to officiate as deputy commissioner, Rae Bareilly, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. C. Wood.

Surgeon E. Mair, M.B., is appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Bijoor.

Mr. H. G. Pearse, assistant magistrate and collector, who has reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Muttra district.

Mr. W. H. Hudson, officiating magistrate and collector, Etawah, on being relieved by Mr. J. Smith, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate 1st grade, and to be posted to the Hamirpur district.

From Nov. 1, 1878, Mr. S. A. Campbell, district superintendent of police, from Allahabad to Jalaun; Mr. E. Foster, district superintendent of police, from Jalaun to Jaunpur; and Mr. B. Alone, district superintendent of police, from Jaunpur to Allahabad.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department:—



Surgeon W. H. Cadge, officiating civil surgeon, Bijnor; Surgeon J. Lewtas, M.B., officiating civil surgeon, Jhansi.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department:—Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., executive engineer; Mr. T. E. Currey, assistant engineer.

Mr. A. Joyce, assistant engineer, is reprotoed to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal.

#### ASSAM.

(Assam Gazette, Oct. 26.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following permanent promotions, vice Mr. J. Vernon, executive engineer, 3rd grade, deceased, with effect from August 30, 1878:—Mr. C. H. Ringwood, C.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, to be executive engineer, 4th grade; Lieut. E. Raban, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be assistant engineer, 1st grade.

The services of Mr. C. H. Ringwood, C.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, are, with the sanction of the Government of India, placed at the disposal of the Rangpur road-cess committee from Oct. 6, 1878.

Col. A. K. Comber assumed charge of office as deputy commissioner of Nowgong on the afternoon of Oct. 12, 1878, from Capt. E. N. D. Latouche, assistant commissioner.

Mr. J. Patch (on return from privilege leave) assumed charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sylhet, on the forenoon of Oct. 3, 1878, from Mr. G. W. French, assistant superintendent of police.

Mr. R. T. Greer, assistant commissioner, was relieved, and Mr. M'Leod, assistant commissioner, was placed in executive charge of the Kamrup Treasury on Oct. 15, 1878.

Mr. W. B. Maxwell, district superintendent of police, Kamrup, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of office on the afternoon of Oct. 8, 1878.

Lieut. Col. J. F. Sherer, deputy-commissioner of Darrang, on expiry of three months' privilege leave, granted to him under orders of the chief commissioner, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of Sept. 30, 1878, from Col. A. K. Comber.

Mr. W. G. Black, extra-assistant commissioner, has been placed in charge of the Cachar Treasury with effect from Sept. 25, 1878.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Oct. 29.)

AGAR, Mr. A. P., officiating assistant superintendent of police, North Arcot, to act as superintendent of police, North Arcot, till the arrival of Major C. J. T. Whitlock, or until further orders.

AUSTIN, Mr. Ware Plumptre, to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, Malabar, during the absence of Mr. J. F. South on other duty or until further orders.

BADDELEY, Lieut. W. L. L., R.E., assistant engineer 1st grade, to act as general superintendent of public works stores and workshops, Madras, during the absence of Mr. J. N. Grainger or until further orders—to join at the public expense.

BALL, Mr. John, marine department, deputy collector in charge of sea customs at Mangalore, to be an additional registrar of shipping for that port.

BEAN—The services of Mr. J. Bean are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

BUICK—Mr. David Buick, LL.B., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate, North Arcot, during the absence of Mr. A. L. Lister on other duty or until further orders.

CLARKE—STEWART—The services of Messrs. H. G. C. Clarke and H. R. Stewart are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces respectively.

GRIBBLE, Mr. J. D. B., Madras Civil Service, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay on the 19th inst., the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in the *Gazette* of May 22, 1877, page 332, is cancelled.

MEAD, Major H. R., R.E., executive engineer 1st grade, to superintending engineer 3rd grade, vice Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., promoted.

PARSICK—The following transfer is ordered: Mr. E. A. Parsick, assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Ramnad Zemindari Works, to special duty in the Madura district, to join at the public expense.

PRENDERGAST—RUNDALL—The following promotions are ordered in continuation of those published in Notification No. 92, dated Oct. 21st, 1878:—Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., superintending engineer 3rd grade, to be superintending engineer 2nd grade, to complete the establishment. Mr. J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E., executive engineer 1st grade, to act as superintending engineer, vice Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., on furlough.

RAMUS, Mr. W. de N., sub-magistrate of Baliguda, Ganjam, to act as deputy collector in charge of the Salt Department, Kistna, during the absence of P. Venkatanarasimha Rau on leave, or until further orders.

RUSSELL, Mr. S., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Coimbatore, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

STOKES—POWER—Mr. H. J. Stokes, acting district magistrate of Tanjore, and Mr. G. F. T. Power, assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Nellore, are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language.

WOOD, Major H. W., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, to act as superintending engineer, 1st circle, vice Lieut. Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., on other duty.

#### MEDICAL.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 21.)

BEAMISH, Surg. R. T., M.D., A.M.D., from, on arrival from England, to D.d. 14th Hussars. To proceed forthwith to Bangalore, his services there being emergently required.

DONNELLY—BATEMAN—Surg. Major J. M. Donnelly, M.D., of the 1st Light Cavalry, has been permitted to exchange his appointment with Surg. Major D. F. Bateman, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

PEDROZA, Surg. F. H., A.B., from at Secunderabad to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

#### MILITARY.

STATES—The following promotion is made in the Commissariat Department:—Sergt. Harry States to be acting sub-conductor, during the absence, on sick leave, of Sub-Conductor Echlin or until further orders.

##### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Oct. 21.)

BENSON—BROWNE—Under instructions from Horse Guards, the undermentioned officers will proceed to England during the ensuing troop-ing season (doing duty with troops on the voyage) so as to join the Staff College on February 1, 1879:—Lieut. F. W. Benson, 12th Lancers, Lieut. G. F. Browne, 48th Foot.

BRIGGS, Major G., Staff Corps, is appointed to act as deputy judge advocate during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. Col. W. Hands or until further orders, and is posted to No. 1 circle. The above to take effect from the date of Lieut. Col. Hands' departure to Europe on furlough granted to him in G.O.G. No. 697, of September 20.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. G. T. Egan, assistant superintendent of police, Cuddapah, privilege leave for one month, on medical certificate.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—Lieutenant C. H. Simpson, Staff Corps, adjutant of his Grace the Governor's body-guard, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on medical certificate, for twelve months, under Rule IX. (note 1) of the regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave, embarking from Madras or Bombay on or after November 18, 1878. Col. J. Michael, C.S.I., Staff Corps, secretary to Government, Military Department, is granted sixty days' privilege leave (on medical certificate), from October 30, 1878, or date of departure. Lieutenant E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of India.

EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—HINDUSTANI.—*Higher Standard*—Lieut. O. E. S. Forbes, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. N. P. Powell, R.H.A.; Major G. K. Shaw, 68th Foot; Lieuts. H. Mansfield and W. B. Marling, 83rd Foot; Sub Lieut. E. Inglis, 25th N.L.I. *Lower Standard*—2nd Lieuts. A. Carden and P. A. Watson, 2-11th Foot; Lieut. G. de la M. Faunce, 66th Foot; Surgs. A. W. F. Street and J. C. H. Peacocke, Indian Medical Department; Capt. G. Campbell, 65th Foot; Lieut. W. W. Smith, D-A, R.H.A.; Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E.; Lieuts. C. T. Becker and J. M. A. Retallick, 1-25th Foot; Lieut. W. Tenison, Sub Lieut. W. B. Graham, and 2nd Lieut. C. A. Gardner, 63rd Foot. BELUCHI.—Lieut. E. D. N. Smith, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

### BOMBAY.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 31.)

CHAMBERLAIN—BENNETT—LE MESURIER—In accordance with the instructions of the Government of India the following officers are appointed temporarily, pending confirmation by the Government of India in the Financial Department; and by the Secretary of State to the Revenue Establishment State Railways, and posted to the Dhond and Manmad State Railway:—Mr. W. I. Chamberlain to be traffic superintendent 3rd class; Mr. C. Bennett to be assistant traffic superintendent 4th class; Mr. P. Le Mesurier to be assistant locomotive superintendent 4th class.

COURTENAY—WADDINGTON—Mr. R. Courtenay delivered over and Mr. G. Waddington received charge of the office of the second assistant collector, Kolaba, on Oct. 21, 1878.

DICKINSON—The appointment of Mr. J. H. Dickinson to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district is cancelled.

GELL, Mr. H. G., is appointed to act as district superintendent of police in the Sholapur district.

GRANT, Mr. G. F. M., C.S., and Mr. J. F. Fernandez, Huzur deputy collector, Ahmedabad, have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

HAMILTON, Mr. W. R., Huzur deputy collector and magistrate 1st class, Nasik, is appointed to be cantonment magistrate at Deolali, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure. Mr. Hamilton is also appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class within the limits of the military cantonment of Deolali.

MIDWINTER, the Rev. H. N., M.A., having been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to be a junior chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed, on arrival from England, to act as chaplain of Neemuch, vice Rev. G. Gothard, absent in Europe on medical certificate.

MONTEITH, Mr. J., received charge of the office of assistant judge and sessions judge at Tanna on the 17th inst.

OMMANEY—PROPERT—Messrs. T. H. Ommamey and W. H. Propert

respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of collector and magistrate, Kandesh, on the 8th inst.

PHILLPOTTS, Mr. S. H., to be 2nd grade judge and sessions judge at Ratnagiri, vice Mr. W. Wedderburn, who vacated the appointment on Sept. 28 last. Mr. Phillpotts, however, is to continue to act as judge and sessions judge at Puna, and agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

PORTEOUS, Mr. W., acted as junior collector and magistrate and registrar of the district of Kaira, and as political agent, Cambay, from July 1 to Sept. 30.

PROBYN, Major O., returned from special duty at Puna, and resumed charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kandesh, from Mr. J. H. Dickinson, acting first assistant superintendent of police, on the 12th inst.

SHEPPARD, Mr. G. F., collector of Kaira, was on special duty from Oct. 1 to 8.

TALBOT, Mr. W. A., assistant conservator of forests, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

#### MEDICAL.

BRUCE—CHANNER—Surg. Major L. S. Bruce and Surg. O. H. Channer, M.B., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the deputy sanitary commissioner, Northern Deccan Registration district, on the 19th inst.

DESAI—Assist. Surg. M. G. Desai is placed on general duty in the Northern division from 19th inst.

HINDE—HINDE—CONNOLLY—The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troopship *Euphrates* on Oct. 30:—Surg. Major G. L. Hinde and B. Hinde, and Surg. P. Connolly.

NOLAN—BANKS—The undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, to be surgeon major from Oct. 1, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Surg. W. Nolan, M.D., and Surg. S. O'Brien Banks.

#### MILITARY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

BOURDILLON, Capt. O., pension paymaster, Puna circle, is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 1, 1878, on a special pension of £100 per annum, sanctioned for him by the Secretary of State for India, in addition to the pension of rank.

HOGG—CURRIE—The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors by brevet, from the cadre, 2nd Cavalry, Oct. 27, 1878, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. G. C. Hogg and Capt. A. Currie.

JACOB—Hyderabad Station order confirmed, dated Oct. 18, 1878, directing Major W. Jacob, 19th N.I., to officiate as superintendent of bazaars, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. Brough, R.A., proceeding on service.

MOORES, Lieut. S., staff officer, Colaba depot, was relieved of his duties in the Commissariat Department on Oct. 25, 1878.

SMITH—KIRKWOOD—GILLMOR—The undermentioned commissioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Major F. J. Smith, R.E., two months, medical certificate; Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate; and Major J. G. Gillmor, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna*, Nov. 1.)

ASTLEY—ANDREWS—The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the battalions specified, to join their respective battalions without delay:—11th Foot—Capt. S. B. Astley, 1st battalion, and Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2nd battalion.

BEVILLE—BECK—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. G. F. Beville, 21st N.I., wing commander, to be 2nd in command, vice Major Lyons, deceased, Oct. 14; Capt. J. Beck, wing officer and adjutant, to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. Beville, dated Oct. 24.

HARPUR—ROSS—26th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 26, directing Col. Harpur, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; and Major Ross, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, in succession to Col. Miles, proceeding on medical certificate.

HENSLÖWE, Lieut. Col. P. J. F., Bombay Infantry, is appointed to the charge of the depot 29th N.I., during the absence of the regiment on field service.

HUGHES—Baroda station order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, Lieut. E. V. Hughes, R.A., to officiate as staff service officer, in addition to his other duties.

JACOB—Hyderabad station order confirmed dated Oct. 18, directing Major W. Jacob, 19th N.I., to officiate as staff service officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Brough, R.A., proceeded on service.

MIGNON, Major M. J. J., 26th N.I., officiating wing commander 5th N.L.I., to officiate as wing commander.

PEARSON, Lieut. A. A., 24th N.I., wing officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant vice Lyster, who vacates on promotion, dated Oct. 16, 1878.

PELLY, Lieut. H. G., 15-8th R.A., has been transferred to H-1st R.A. SEYMOUR, Lieut. H. W., 68th Foot, a candidate for the S.C., to officiate as wing officer on probation.

THATCHER, Lieut. J. F. C., 20th N.I., performed the duties of S.S. officer, in addition to his own, from Oct. 8th to the 15th, 1878.

WARING, Major H., 1-2nd Foot, is appointed to the command of the Khundwa rest house. This officer will report himself to the brigadier general commanding Bombay district.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—Mr. H. Ingle, Huzur deputy collector of Karwar, is allowed privileged leave of absence for five weeks. H.M.'s

Secretary of State for India has allowed Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.S., an extension of leave for four months on sick certificate.

MILITARY FURLONGS.—Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, 20th Madras N.I., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 18th N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Major C. E. Fisher, deputy settlement officer, Hyderabad, is granted leave to Europe, on private affairs, for four months, from Oct. 28 or date of embarkation, with twenty-five days' subsidiary leave. Lieut. W. M. Campbell, R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency. Lieut. L. A. T. McCudden, 10th N.L.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Major W. T. Keays, Staff Corps, assistant commissary general, is allowed furlough to England for three months, on medical certificate, from Sept. 24. The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence:—Major T. Kelly-Kenny, 1-2nd Foot, to remain at Matheran from 1st to 30th Nov., on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave. Capt. J. W. Andrews, 2-11th Foot, to remain in England to Dec. 1, 1878, on private affairs. Major R. L. Dashwood, 2-15th Foot, to remain in England from Sept. 28, 1878, to March 23, 1879, on medical certificate. Lieut. W. W. Ward to remain at Abu from Oct. 14 to Oct. 28, 1878, on medical certificate in extension. Lieut. H. M. Short, 2-17th Foot, to Bombay, and thence to England, from date of embarkation, for three months on private affairs. Capt. J. Conran, 68th Foot, to remain at Simla from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, on medical certificate in extension. Col. J. Miles, 26th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Nov. 19.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. William Robert Purchas to be captain, vice A. Featherstonhaugh, seconded for staff service; the surname of Lieut. Col. G. P. de P. Falconnet (late Madras) is de Palezieux-Falconnet, and not as hitherto stated.

Staff.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Arthur Lyttelton Annesley, half-pay, late 11th Hussars, from aide de camp to his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to be assistant adjutant general at headquarters, vice Major and Brevet Col. Thomas Durand Baker, C.B., 18th Foot, appointed military secretary to the Viceroy of India.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

Nov. 21.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

H. Ball.

##### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Col. F. T. Powis, Inf.; Col. J. Smart, Inf.

##### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Smith (Cov.), six months, W. H. Douglas (Uncov.), three months, W. R. Burkiit (Cov.), 21 days, H. J. Macgeorge (Uncov.), 14½ months.

##### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—S. Schwendler (Uncov.), D. F. Hogarth (Uncov.), H. T. Geoghegan (Uncov.), E. F. Jacob (Uncov.), A. Hough (Uncov.), R. Reynolds (Uncov.), Dr. J. G. G. Grant (Uncov.), H. Crawford (Uncov.), H. B. Beckett (Uncov.), C. E. S. Innes (Uncov.), W. E. Purser (Cov.).

Madras Estab.—W. Joph (Uncov.)

Bombay Estab.—F. T. William (Uncov.)

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. B. Aislabie, Inf.

Madras Estab.—Major E. M. Cherry, Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. A. Rowlandson, Inf.

##### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

##### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. S. Taylor, R.E., six months; Lieut. Col. A. Seagrim, one month; Major R. G. Birch, Cav., six months. Madras Estab.—Major C. M. Moberley, S.C., six months 24 days, Capt. W. L. Ranking, Inf., one month.

TEA PLANTING.—A young man who is appointed to a post on a tea plantation ought, if possible, before he leaves England, to obtain some slight knowledge of the language, conversational Hindustani or Assamese (or both), tea-tasting, the peculiarity of each description of tea, its position on the bush as green leaf, the cause of degrees of colour, sourness, &c., in the infusion; a general idea as to tea-cultivation, growth, manufacture, sieving, and packing. Also information as to weights, measures, quantities, land measurements, coolie labour tasks, the work of each season, and a slight acquaintance with the various duties of the planter, so far as can be given, taking into consideration the impossibility of practice. As regards the language, by the use of a small vocabulary sufficient knowledge of it could be obtained to prevent the first hardship one experiences in a new country in making oneself understood, and enough learned to enable the student to ask for further information on arrival.—*Field.*

## OFFICIAL PAPER.

## THE "VALUE PAYABLE" SYSTEM.

SEPARATE REVENUE, POST OFFICE, OCT. 8.

The following resolution is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—Under the "value payable" system, the Post Office recovers the declared value of a parcel from the addressee for the sender, charging for this service a commission of about 2 per cent. This system has recently been introduced into the inland parcel service of India, without objection being raised; but the Calcutta Trades' Association objects to the extension of the system to parcels booked in London for transmission to India.

2. The main grounds of objection are:—(1) that the measure is not required in the interests of the public; (2) that it is not the proper duty of the Post Office to perform such a service; and (3) that the facilities thus afforded to foreign traders would cause serious injury to traders resident in India.

3. With special reference to the first of these grounds, inquiry was made from other representative bodies—"whether, in their opinion, the extension of the 'value payable' system to overland parcels, would, or would not, be a boon to the public, especially to European residents in the interior of the country."

4. The results of this inquiry are now before the Government. The representative bodies and authorities have, with the exception of three, supported the measure as calculated to confer a real benefit upon the public. And, as regards the British army in India, the reports from the commanding officers contain unanimous opinions that the measure would be a great boon to the army.

5. The Governor General in Council cannot, therefore, doubt that the proposed measure would be appreciated as a public convenience.

6. As regards the next argument—viz., that it is not the duty of the Post Office to provide such a convenience, the Governor General in Council observes that this is not the view taken by some of the most enlightened postal administrations in Europe, and notably by that of Germany, which has taken a prominent part in the recent improvement of international postal relations. The German Post Office has not only a large inland service of this kind, but also considerable exchanges, under the "value payable" system, with the principal countries of Europe. Even when the post office of the foreign country has no parcel post (as in the case of Great Britain and some other of the countries mentioned), the German Post Office has arranged with private carrying agencies for the exchange of parcels upon the "value payable" system.

7. The Austrian service of "value payable" articles, though smaller in numbers than the German service, is greater in aggregate value.

8. No statistics of the operations of the Swiss Post Office in this respect are at hand, but that country has not only an inland "value payable" service, but also similar services with Germany, Austria, and France.

9. The delivery of parcels, excepting books and samples, has never been admitted into the British postal system, not, as is believed, from any objection on principle, but only on account of the large development of private agencies for this purpose. It has, hence, been necessary for the Indian Post Office to make arrangements with a private agency for this branch of its business in Great Britain. The reasons which deter the British Post Office from following the example of Foreign Post Offices in this respect do not apply to India, and no opposition has been offered to the intervention of the Indian Post Office by the carrying agencies, one of the largest of which is, in fact, the London correspondent of the Indian Post Office.

10. The Governor General in Council cannot admit that the extension of the "value payable" system beyond Indian limits would involve a transgression of the legitimate functions of the Post Office.

11. As to the last argument, on which the greatest stress is laid, the Governor General in Council observes that the Trades' Associations at the three Presidency towns have united in strongly deprecating the measure, on the ground of anticipated interference with their trade; and that the Madras Chamber of Commerce supports them. It is not merely injury, but "serious injury," that is anticipated by these bodies to the interest of traders settled in India. The Madras Chamber of Commerce goes so far as to look forward to the London tradesmen, under the operation of the proposed measure, beating "their local rivals out of the Indian market."

12. The Director General of the Post Office recorded his opinion upon the original protest that Indian tradesmen outside the limits of the Presidency towns did not probably share the views of the Calcutta Trades' Association, and that the estimate made by this body of the effect of the measure was exaggerated. In support of this opinion Mr. Monteath pointed to the petty character of the overland parcel traffic, as evidenced by the small average weight (6lb.) of the parcels, and to the proposed limitation of the value realisable to £10.

13. The Governor-General in Council is inclined to agree with the Director-General, and to think that the anticipations of serious injury to Indian tradesmen are founded on an exaggerated estimate of the practical operation of the measure.

14. The Governor General in Council hopes that further con-

sideration and discussion may result in a change of the views of those who now oppose the measure, and notes especially that the Bombay Trades' Association, while fully sharing the objections made by the Calcutta Association to the measure as it now stands, would be inclined to look with favour on the proposal "if reciprocity in the offered facilities could be secured." The views of the Bombay Trades' Association are expressed in the following terms, viz.:—  
"Under these circumstances, it appears to the committee that any new arrangement of the kind proposed should offer an exchange of advantages to the trade of each country; that, if new facilities for trading with India are offered to English traders, similar facilities for trading with England should be secured for the traders of this country, European and native alike. If reciprocity of this kind were secured in the proposed extension of the 'value payable' system, the committee and the association would be inclined to look with favour on the proposal, inasmuch as the injury which it would inflict on them as importers would be counterbalanced by the facilities they would acquire for pushing industrial products of this country in England. In the proposed extension, however, the committee do not find that any idea of this kind has been entertained. The system is to operate with parcels booked in London, but not with goods sent from this country."

15. There would be no difficulty in meeting the wishes of the Bombay Association by arranging for full reciprocity in the facilities offered; and, in that case, that association would not, as the Governor-General in Council understands, any longer oppose the proposal. It is possible, also, that the opinions of the other bodies who object to the measure in its present form might then also be modified. His Excellency in Council, therefore, thinks it well, before pressing the introduction of the revised arrangements, to allow time for a fuller consideration of the matter by those whose interests are supposed to be affected adversely.—R. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary to the Government of India.

## HOME NEWS.

CHURCH DEGREES.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity on the Rev. Samuel Dyson, Principal of the Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, in consideration of his distinguished services in the missionary cause.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION.—The dividend to be recommended by the directors of this company, at the annual meeting on the 3rd proximo, will be at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the half-year ended September 30 last, with a payment from insurance account of 1 per cent. (in all 3½ per cent.), making, with the interim dividend paid in June, 5½ per cent. for the year. The total payment for the year 1877 was 4½ per cent.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—The report for the half-year ending June 30 last states that the gross earnings for that period amounted to £194,739, against £176,147 in the corresponding period of last year. The working expenses were £95,575, against £88,323, leaving net earnings at £99,164. This sum is larger than that of the corresponding half of any previous year, and it appears that the profits in excess of guaranteed interest, calculated at 1s. 10d. per rupee (the rate of the contract with the Government), amount to £26,157, the company's moiety of which is £13,078. From this moiety a deduction of £1,516 has to be made on account of the loss by the rate of exchange at which the board have been able to arrange for the payment in London of the surplus profits which are received in India in rupees. On the other hand, an addition has to be made of £1,190, the balance retained on the distribution of the last surplus. This works out as follows:—Company's moiety of surplus, £13,073; deduct loss by exchange, £1,516; to which add balance from last surplus, £1,190, leaving a total of £12,753. This sum will allow of a dividend being paid to the shareholders (on December 31 next) at the rate of 10s. per £100 of ordinary stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s., and making with it a total of £3 per cent. for the half-year, and making, with the amount paid on June 30 last, a total of £7 10s. per cent. for the year.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.—A letter to 'the Times' notes a mistake in the letter signed "C. E. Trevelyan" in the same journal, in which it is stated "of the three columns" (Russian) "which were to converge from Tashkend, Orenburg, and the Caspian, the last never reached its destination." Such a mistake, it allowed to pass, might lead some of your readers to undervalue the importance of the Caspian as a base for Russian operations in Central Asia. In reality, there were four columns started for Khiva—the principal one, under General Kauffmann, from Tashkend; one from Orenburg, under Colonel Veretkin; and two from the Caspian, one of which, under Colonel Lomakin, was signally successful; the other, under Colonel Markosoff, failed to reach its destination; and this was said to be in a great measure owing to the rascality of an Armenian contractor, who had supplied bad provisions to the soldiers. He had got his contract by favour. As the letter I now refer to quotes official correspondence of the 8th of January, 1873, for the purpose, as it would appear, of invalidating the general opinion regarding Russian bad faith towards us in the matter of Khiva, it may be permitted me to refer to the same correspondence as bearing out this opinion, and I would call attention to the declaration therein of the Russian Ambassador to our Minister of Foreign Affairs to the effect that no

more than four battalions and a-half were to go to Khiva, whereas, in fact, so far as we may judge from Schuyler's narrative, not less than 14,000 men of all arms took part in the expedition. I do not here want to impute bad faith to the Ambassador, but I do mean to say such a statement, however fully believed by the maker of it, would naturally have the effect of misleading our Foreign Minister, and through him the British public, as to the importance of the expedition meditated against Khiva.

**INDIAN APPEAL CASES.**—On Saturday, the 16th inst., the case of Prince Morza Jehan Kadi Bahadur v. Nawab Assur Baha Begum was before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This was a suit from Lucknow, and involved a question as to property which belonged to the Queen of Oudh, and which had been confiscated by the Government in the rebellion, and a part restored. The appellant who appealed had lost two suits in India, and the Statute of Limitations, it was stated, had barred his claim. He now appealed, and one of the points on his behalf was that the time of limitation ought not to count against him during the period the Government held possession. On the part of the respondent the contrary was insisted upon. Sir Barnes Peacock gave judgment. The decisions of the other Courts on the question of limitation were reversed, and the case would be remitted to Lucknow for trial on the merits, on issues to be settled by their lordships. The costs of the appeal to abide the result.—On Tuesday, Nov. 19, the same Committee had before them the case of the Maharaja of Bulrampur v. Uman Pal Singh and another, which was an appeal from a decree of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh of Feb. 12, 1875, affirming a judgment of the Court of the Fyzabad Division. The appellant was his Highness Drij Bijai Singh, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bulrampur, and the respondents belonged to the same clan, and originally to the same family as the Maharaja. They claimed a title to the sub-settlement under him of certain villages in Bulrampur by right of kinship, and they asserted that they held as independent proprietors up to a certain date, paying their revenue to the Government official of the day. The Maharaja denied their alleged right and their relationship to him. The settlement officer at Gonda decreed a sub-settlement in their favour at an annual rent of Rs. 4,219, which sum was reduced, on appeal, to Rs. 3,516. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh confirmed that decision. Their Lordships affirmed the decrees of the Courts below, and dismissed the Maharaja's appeal.—On Thursday the case of Gouri Shunker v. the Maharaja of Bulrampur was before the Committee. This was an appeal from a decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh of December 5, 1874, reversing a decree of the Commissioner of the Fyzabad division of the same province. The main question at issue was as to the right of the appellant to certain lands mortgaged to him shortly after the annexation of Oudh by the Rajah of Tulsipur, whose property was subsequently confiscated for rebellion, and settled with the respondent, the Maharaja of Bulrampur, K.C.S.I., whose loyalty during the Mutiny had been conspicuous. The appellant sought to assert, as against the Maharaja, his rights as mortgagee in possession up to the time of the settlement with him. Their Lordships, in the end, allowed the appeal, with costs.

**THE GOLD DISCOVERIES IN INDIA.**—The report of the directors of the Moyer Coffee Company (Limited), issued in anticipation of the annual meeting, called for Tuesday next, contains some interesting matter relative to the gold discoveries in the Wynaad district. The directors commence their reference to the subject by saying—"In the last report the directors did their best to dispel illusory hopes regarding the 'gold prospects' in the Wynaad, for at that time no results of a satisfactory nature had been accomplished by the Alpha and the other companies formed for the purpose of working the reefs. It appears, however, that towards the end of 1877 the Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company acquired a lease of a few months, to work and test the capabilities of the Alpha Company's properties, and the results are of so important a character, and may affect so materially the interests of this company, that the directors deem it their duty to print the extracts from the reports of the Prince of Wales Company, dated January 16 and March 14, 1878." It appears from the reports referred to that, in one instance, from fifty tons of quartz crushed there were obtained upwards of forty-one ounces of gold. Hereupon it was remarked that—"capital, skilled labour, and proper management are the three requirements to make the Wynaad goldfields one of the safest investments ever started in India." In another instance, from 104 tons of quartz crushed, upwards of seventy-seven ounces of gold were derived. The directors go on to say:—"On the 28th September last Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., on behalf of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., of Bombay, of which firm they were partners, made overtures to the directors for the exclusive right of mining for gold on the company's property, and 'engaging to make such an examination, by prospecting or experimental working, as shall determine them either to commence workings on an extensive scale, or to restore to the former the exclusive privileges so granted.' Thereupon a board meeting was convened, with the object of considering and then submitting to the shareholders the proposals made. Unfortunately, on the day of the meeting, an announcement appeared in the papers of the failure of both firms, which necessarily brought the negotiations to a close. It may be remarked that Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. have already acquired the right of working the reefs on the properties belonging to the Alpha, Wynaad

Prospecting, and Prince of Wales Companies. The board know that the company possesses a large area of reefs, and it is a significant fact, and shows the importance of the subject, that Mr. Brough Smythe, late Minister of Mines in the Government of Victoria, has been deputed by the Supreme Government to thoroughly inspect the country." Mr. Lonsdale, the company's manager, writes on the 2nd Oct.:—"Mr. Brough Smythe, the mining engineer sent here by the Supreme Government, has made a preliminary examination of the quartz reefs running through the company's lands. I was with him when he did so, and I observed that, from the pans of earth and pulverised quartz which his miner washed, gold was produced in small but perfectly visible quantities."

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 in bills on India were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £60,000, at an average rate of rs. 7.364d., and to Bombay, £50,000, at an average rate of rs. 7.375d. Tenders on Calcutta at rs. 7.5-16d. and above, and on Bombay at rs. 7.36d., will receive in full. No allotment was made below these prices. Compared with last week the prices obtained show scarcely any change, but, as the Council was unable to sell the whole of the advertised amount by 9 lacs of rupees, the result is in that respect rather unsatisfactory. Next Wednesday a further £200,000 is to be offered, but the unsold balance is not to be taken into account.

**BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.**—At the half-yearly meeting, held on Thursday last, the report presented to the shareholders stated that up to June 30 a profit of £8,644 had been made, and, after paying the usual interim dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past half-year, there would remain a balance of £244 to the credit of the current half-year. The chairman said they had experienced considerable loss by the depression in the value of the rupee. They charged Rs. 6, or 10s., per 1,000ft. for their gas, and found that, practically having reduced the price Rs. 2 previously, they could not increase the sale by any further reduction, although they were anxious to encourage a demand for cheaper gas by getting it more extensively adopted; but they had gone the full length of prudence, as there was only a population of 12,000 white people resident in Bombay. The company had paid off their debentures, and they had made a safe profit by becoming their own underwriters, by degrees, now taking a risk at £500 at a time in the shipment of their cargoes of machinery and what not. It had been thought advisable to increase the staff of their auditors in Bombay to three, selecting some gentleman from the railway companies or the P. and O. Steam Company, as a coadjutor to Mr. Bradley and Mr. King, and he proposed that they should receive £150, or £50 a-piece as their remuneration.

**SAILING OF THE "MALWA."**—The P. and O. Co.'s steamship *Malwa*, Capt. P. S. Tomlin, sailed from Southampton on Thursday for Bombay, via the Suez Canal, with the heavy Indian mails, £30,000 in bar silver for Bombay, gold thread and jewellery valued at £432, and a general cargo. She took out ninety-six passengers, and forty-five proceed by the corresponding steamer from Venice and Brindisi, making a total of 141. The following officers sailed in the *Malwa*:—Lieut. and Adjutant S. G. Bird, for Gibraltar; Major Simpson, Major E. A. Berger, Lieut. Col. Blackett, Lieut. T. J. Oswell, Sub-Lieuts. H. C. Kingsford, J. W. Little, C. H. H. Moore, R. H. L. Risk, E. G. Shortland, and F. A. Warden, for Malta; Capt. T. S. Clark, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Capt. C. F. Hughes, Major Keays, 2nd Lieut. M. V. Little, Major Swinhoe, and Major Webster, for Bombay. Lord and Lady Conyngham proceed in the corresponding Brindisi steamer to Alexandria, and the Hon. T. C. and Mrs. Hope, Major A. Murray, Capt. Smyth, and Capt. G. W. Willock, for Bombay.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The proposal by the Government to purchase this line was submitted to one of the most crowded and influential meetings of shareholders which has probably ever been held in the city of London. Mr. R. W. Crawford, who occupied the chair, made a clear and lucid explanation of the whole matter, and answered the various questions put to him in a most frank and candid manner. On the main points of the Government proposal little remained to be explained beyond the clear and concise statement of terms set forth in the correspondence between the Government of India and the directors. As to the policy of adopting the Government proposal, any doubt which might remain on that point in the minds of any of the shareholders would be set at rest by the reply of the chairman to one of the questions put to him, which was to the effect that, under the terms of the proposed agreement, the line would revert to the Government at the expiration of seventy-four years, when the whole of the capital would necessarily be lost to the shareholders; whereas, by the proposed scheme, the redemption of the capital would be provided for, and a liberal interest provided by the Government during the whole period of redemption. A question as to the position of the shareholders in the event of the Government declining to pay the annuity was an event which the chairman said had not been considered, and was a contingency so remote that it was wholly unnecessary to enter into its discussion. A suggestion which had been made that the Government should give India Stock instead of the annuity to those of the shareholders who would be disposed to accept it had been, the chairman said, submitted to the Government; but was not accepted, and the directors very properly considered that it was undesirable to clog the negotiations with proposals that



were not palatable. As to the position of trustees, it was pointed out that it was by no means clear that they could not legally hold annuities; but, as a period of more than twelve months would elapse before trustees would have to decide upon the course they would adopt, they would be able during that interval to take such professional advice as they might consider necessary for their guidance. The scheme was agreed to unanimously, subject to confirmation at a special meeting to be held next Friday.

**THE "VALUE PAYABLE" SYSTEM.**—In another column will be found the resolution published for general information by the Indian Post Office. On Tuesday week a meeting of the members of the National Chamber of Trade was held at the offices, 446, Strand, to consider correspondence which had been carried on with the Director General of the Indian Post Office respecting the "value payable" parcels system—an arrangement added to the Indian parcels post "whereby the value of a parcel may be declared by the sender, in view to the amount of value, less about 2 per cent. commission, being paid by the post-office after realisation from the addressee. Mr. Debac presided. The following are the proposed rules as given in reply to questions from the National Chamber of Trade addressed to the Governor General by Mr. F. Morrison, the secretary:—"The limit of value would have been £10, of weight, 50lb., and of size, 2ft. by 1ft. by 1ft. The articles forbidden in an ordinary parcel are 'jewellery, watches, precious stones, liquids, or articles of a dangerous or damaging nature;' and the same prohibition would have been applied to value payable parcels. Secure packing and fastening, as provided for an ordinary parcel, would have been required for a value payable parcel; a covering of cloth or waterproof, sewn at the edges, being also (as in the case of an ordinary parcel) recommended. Seals along the lines of sewing would also have been recommended for value payable parcels of a kind likely to afford temptation to robbery. The rates of postage would have been the same as for ordinary parcels—viz., when paid in England, 6d. per lb. for books and 1s. per lb. for other articles, and when paid on delivery in India 4 annas and 8 annas respectively. The present practice in the case of an ordinary parcel is to communicate with the sender in the first instance, and, if desired by him, to return the parcel without any charge for return postage to London. This practice would have been followed in respect of value payable parcels. The ordinary Indian Customs duties are charged on all parcels by a Customs officer, who attends at the Bombay post-office and examines the declarations. He has the right also of opening a parcel if he deems it proper for examination. The amount so charged is levied on delivery from the addressee. If an undelivered parcel is returned to England, the charge for Customs duty is cancelled. This practice would have been applied also to value payable parcels. There is no particular form of declaration or letter of advice required, as stated in the rules for ordinary parcels. It must contain "name and address on parcel, contents and value for Custom-house clearance, with legible signature and address of sender." The members discussed the proposals in detail, and it was regarded as unnecessary to limit the value of a parcel to £10. Eventually, on the motion of Mr. Oliver, representing Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove, seconded by Mr. Ashburne, representing Messrs. Whiteley, it was agreed that the "value payable" parcels system would be a valuable supplement to the Indian parcels post, the limits of weights and value to remain the same—viz., £20 in value and 50lb. in weight. The meeting also expressed the opinion "that the two systems might be made reciprocal with great advantage to both countries," and strongly "recommended the committee of the National Chamber of Trade to promote by all the means in their power the speedy adoption of a system so calculated to develop trade between the United Kingdom and its great dependencies." The meeting came to the conclusion likewise to suggest that the system should be extended to Ceylon. A memorial to the Director General of the Indian Post Office was adopted, and in this it was prayed that facilities for posting parcels should be given at other places than in Leadenhall-street and Cockspur-street. In the course of the remarks which were made some of the members expressed the wish that the Indian Post Office could be made the means of collecting debts due from British subjects in India to London traders, one saying that men in first-rate positions in the service of the Government had not transmitted the value of goods sent many years ago.

### HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

#### BIRTHS.

HAMILTON—Nov. 16, at Garth, Welshpool, the widow of the late Capt. W. Hamilton, Bengal Cavalry, a daughter (posthumous).  
HERBAGE—Nov. 17, at Rock Villa, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Alfred Herbage, Bombay Uncov. C.S., a daughter.  
THACKER—Nov. 18, at 27, Clarendon-gardens, Maida-vale, the wife of Walter Thacker, Esq., of Bombay, a daughter.  
PARRATT—Nov. 18, at Leamington, the wife of Col. William Mellish Parratt, late Bombay Staff Corps, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—ALLFREY—Nov. 20, at St. Mary's, Stratfield Mortimer, Charles John Anderson, major 1st Bombay Cavalry, son of the late

Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., to Constance Louisa, daughter of the late Robert Allfrey, Esq., of Wokefield Park, Berks.

#### DEATHS.

LECKIE—Nov. 18, at 21, Southwick-street, Hyde-park, Thomas Leckie, M.D., surgeon major of H.M. Indian Army (retired), aged 71.  
FIRTH—May 7, near King William's Town, South Africa, of typhoid fever, Ralph Somerville Firth, third and youngest son of Mr. John Firth, late of Bombay, in his 19th year.  
DELACOMBE—Nov. 15, at Albion-street, Hyde-park-square, General Delacombe, C.B., in his 89th year.  
SERLE—Nov. 19, at Cheltenham, Margaret Marion Mackenzie, youngest child of the late William Ambrose Serle, registrar of H.M. Supreme Court of Madras, aged 21.  
DUNSMURE—Oct. 19, at Pittville, South Norwood-park, Stewart Amelia Dunsmure, widow of John Dunsmure, and daughter of the late Alexander John Colvin, both formerly of the Bengal Civil Service.

### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

BARR—Oct. 19, at Dinapore, the wife of Lieut. J. E. Barr, 3rd Regiment N.I., a son.  
BERLIE—Oct. 12, at Tinnevely, the wife of Henry Berlie, P.W.D., a daughter.  
CONNELL—Nov. 14, at Allahabad, the wife of C. J. Connell, Esq., I.C.S., a son.  
CREAGH—Oct. 20, at Peshawur, the wife of Surgeon Major William Creagh, a son.  
HARRISON—Oct. 20, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Harrison, C.S., a daughter.  
KETCHEN—Oct. 15, at Ballacherrie, Kattywar, the wife of Capt. James Ketchen, 28th Regiment Bengal N.I., prematurely, a son, stillborn.  
KERTLAND—Oct. 21, at Jumalpoore, the wife of J. C. Kertland, Esq., E.I.R., a daughter.  
KIDD—Oct. 21, at Poonamallee, the wife of the Rev. D. Wilson Kidd, chaplain of Poonamallee, a son.  
KUNHARDT—Oct. 22, at Gya, the wife of Lieut. Henry Geficken Kunhardt, R.E., a daughter.  
LEVER—Oct. 25, at Madras, the wife of Capt. J. Lever, a son.  
MAINE—Oct. 21, at Igutpuri, Mrs. R. A. Main, wife of H. Main, fireman, G.I.P. Railway, a son.  
M'WATTERS—Oct. 19, at Coimbatore, the wife of Geo. M'Watters, C.S., a son.  
MONCK-MASON—Oct. 18, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut. Monck-Mason, R.H.A., a son.  
NUGENT—Oct. 14, at Shahpur, the wife of the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent, a son.  
PRIEUR—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of E. Prieur (Capt.) a daughter.  
REID—Oct. 22, at Lucknow, the wife of Col. Reid, a daughter.  
RICKETTS—Oct. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Ricketts, Esq., a daughter.  
SANDERSON—Oct. 12, at Chupra, the wife of T. Comber Sanderson, a daughter.  
TRESHAM—Oct. 16, at Mussoorie, the wife of W. C. Tresham, Esq., a daughter.  
WHITEHEAD—Oct. 16, at Pachmarhi, the wife of Major E. Whitehead, 40th Regiment, station staff officer, a daughter.  
WILLIAMS—Oct. 12, at Mozufferpore, the wife of E. Gwatkin Williams, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—HALLAEUR—Oct. 8, at Calcutta, W. R. Collins, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Dr. Gustave Carl Hermann Halleur.  
HEWITT—BARNES—Oct. 21, at Calcutta, St. Jno. Hewitt, assistant engineer, to Kate, youngest daughter of W. C. Barnes, Esq.  
MCPHERSON—CONNOR—Oct. 21, at Calcutta, Alexander John McPherson, to Ada Jane, daughter of Mrs. M. Connor, St. James's School.  
SKINNER—BAIRD—Oct. 17, at Dinapore, Capt. George John Skinner, 3rd Bengal Native Infantry, to Katie, daughter of Major Alexander Baird, staff paymaster, 65th Regiment.  
SMYTH—PITTAR—Oct. 19, at Calcutta, Charles Edward Smyth, son of the Rev. G. W. Smyth, of St. Leonards, Sussex, to Annie, daughter of Chas. F. Pittar, solicitor, Calcutta.  
THOMPSON—HARDING—Nov. 6, at Mooltan, D. W. Thompson, Esq., son of the late Col. Thompson, of Madras, to Isabella Ann (Bella), elder daughter of J. Harding Harding, Esq., of Mooltan.  
YATES—RICHARDSON—Oct. 19, at Bangalore, H. T. S. Yates, Esq., Royal Horse Artillery, to Sophie Olivia, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. J. Richardson, Madras Army.

#### DEATHS.

ANGELLO—Oct. 22, at Madras, Georgina Rose, wife of Mr. E. M. Angello, aged 31 years.  
BALLARD—Oct. 15, at Palampur, John Woods Ballard, son of Richard Ballard, aged 16 years.  
BROWNE—Oct. 18, at Calcutta, Frederick William, son of Mr. R. D. Browne, aged 10 months.  
CLARK—Nov. 7, at Calcutta, Capt. Arthur Phillips Clark, aged 36.  
DESSA—Oct. 17, at Naini Tal, Alexis St. John, child of Alex. J. Dossa, aged 1 month.  
DUGGAN—Oct. 22, at Lahore, Alexander Duggan, Esq., late of the commissariat department, aged 59 years.  
DURAND—Oct. 16, at Neemuch, Julia, wife of Major A. Durand, 10th Regiment N.I., aged 26.  
EVANS—Oct. 15, at Mysore, Reginald Hornby, son of G. R. Evans, Esq., aged 3 months.  
FINLAY—Oct. 21, at Bangalore, Col. George Charles Finlay, late commandant 26th Madras N.I.

**FOWLER**—Oct. 13, at Trichinopoly, pensioned Sergeant Major J. P. Fowler, aged 64 years.

**GABRIELLE**—Oct. 21, at Calcutta, suddenly, of ossification of the heart, Auguste Gabrielle (Roussac), Esq., aged 68.

**GARRIOCH**—Nov. 16, at Lahore, Amy, the loved wife of Peter Garrioch, aged 34, seventh daughter of the late Henry Mills, of Egham, Surrey.

**GAVIN**—Oct. 17, at Mussoorie, the Rev. J. F.A. Gavin, chaplain of Sitapur.

**GROVE**—Oct. 19, at Madras, Abel Fred. Augustus Grove, aged 37 years.

**HARINGTON**—Oct. 18, at Kohat, Punjab, Lieut. Robert Nicholls Harington, 29th Regt. Punjab N.I., son of the late Col. Thomas Lowth Harington, 5th Bengal Cavalry, aged 30.

**JACK**—Oct. 20, at Bangalore, Mr. D. M. Jack, surveyor, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

**JAMIESON**—Oct. 16, at Assam, Douglas, son of J. T. Jamieson.

**JUDGE**—Oct. 17, at Darjeeling, Isabella Charlotte, widow of the late W. J. Judge, Esq., of Calcutta.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 24. Merkara (s.), London; Orion (s.), Liverpool.—25. Euphrates (s.), Singapore.—26. Peshawur (s.), Southampton; Goa, Bombay.—28. Glenburn, and Aphrodita, London.—29. Atiet Rohoman, Jedda.—30. Arratoon Apar (s.), and Moray (s.), Hongkong; Ice King, Boston.

**BOMBAY**—Oct. 25. I. G. S. Kangtung, Aden.—28. Bushee (s.), Karachi; Chrysolite, Cardiff.—29. Africa (s.), Calcutta; Hindostan (s.), Shanghai.—30. Bangalore (s.), Venice; Assam (s.) Melbourne; Bellona (s.), Liverpool.—31. Vaeni, Newcastle; Akola (s.), Karachi; Dragon, London.—Nov. 1. Columbian (s.), Jeddah.—3. Zephyr, Singapore; Star (s.), Zanzibar.

**MADRAS**—Oct. 26. Cyrene (s.), Calcutta.—28. Khandalla (s.), Bombay.—29. Canara, Negapatam.—30. Himalaya, Rangoon.—Nov. 1. Pemba (s.), Calcutta.

**HOME**—Nov. 15. Est. Bassein; Torrington (s.), Batavia; Benarty (s.), Rangoon; Walmer Castle (s.), Cape Town, &c.—16. Glaucus (s.), Shanghai; Deccan (s.), China, &c.; Andrea Papa, Bassein.—17. Altona (s.), and Hesperia (s.), Shanghai.—18. Radnorshire (s.), Bushire; Strathairly (s.), Calcutta; Galatea (s.), Shanghai; Imbat (s.), Foo-chow-foo.—20. Speke Hall (s.), China; City of Madrid, and Rozelle, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

**CALCUTTA**—Oct. 24. Reliance (s.), Sir John Lawrence (s.), Foyle, and Nagpore.—25. Virginia Schilizzi (s.), and West Ridge.—26. A steamer (showed Q.W.M.N.) and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable), and Dunfillan.—27. Racilla (s.), and Sydney Dacres.—28. Macedonia (s.), and Berar.—29. Madras (s.).—30. St. Osyth (s.), and Reliance (s.).

**BOMBAY**—Oct. 27. Polluce (s.), Jeddah and Trieste, &c.—28. Vingoria, Kutch Coast and Karachi; Hydaspes (s.), Aden and Suez.—29. Keerata Roodrin, Cochin; Snow Queen, Callao; Grasmere, Calcutta; Geelong (s.), China, &c.—30. H.M.S. Euphrates, England; Citadel, Sandhead; Glenory, Calcutta; Avondale (s.), Coast and Madras; Scotland (s.), Karachi.—31. Socotra (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Bengal (s.), Calcutta.—Nov. 1. Sandhurst, Calcutta; Arabia (s.), Genoa, &c.—Africa (s.), Coasts and Calcutta; Trenham Hall (s.), Liverpool via Jedda; Humbert (s.), Sulina; Aros Bay, Chittagong.—3. H.M.S. Jumna, England.

**MADRAS**—Oct. 27. Rajapootana (s.), Bombay.—29. Cyrene (s.), Rangoon.—30. Canara (s.), Rangoon; Khandalla (s.), Calcutta.

**HOME**—Nov. 13. Grad Carlowatz, Cape Town.—14. Concord, Algoa Bay; Rosa, Cape Town; Exporter, Point de Galle; Helmstedt (s.), and Assyrian (s.), Karachi.—15. Conway Castle (s.), Cape Town.—16. Penguin (s.), Colombo, &c.; Pleiades (s.), Colombo and Calcutta.—17. Asshur, East London; Derwent (s.), Bushire; El Dorado (s.), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Ornate, Madras; Amate, Table Bay.—18. Due Cecilie, Agostino, D., and Angelo, Table Bay; M. A. Holman, Mauritius; Ortine, East London; J. C. Mums, Bangkok; City of Sparta, Calcutta.—19. Rydal Hall (s.), Bombay.—20. Palestine (s.), and Scindia (s.), Bombay; Trossachs, Colombo; Briton, Natal.

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Melpomene, for Rangoon, Sept. 24. 11 N., 27 W.; Colombo, for Calcutta, Nov. 5, 20 N., 23 W.; Wakefield, New York to Calcutta, Oct. 28, 36 N., 61 W.; Vernon, for Calcutta, Nov. 5, 20 N., 23 W.; Melpomene, for Bombay, Oct. 1, 18 S., 28 W.; Wilhelmine, for Galle, Oct. 1, 18 S., 28 W.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT CALCUTTA.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Dennuy, Mr. and Mrs. Dalmas, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Ady, Mr. Whitmow Captain Fassingham, Dr. Robertson, Mr. Morse, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Homair, Mrs. Lewer, Miss Aikell, Miss Thompson, Mr. Lacroix, and Mr. King. From Southampton: Dr. J. M. Barry, Mr. H. Ellis, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. O'Kinealy, infant and ayah, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mrs. Crook, Mr. Campbell, Miss Lynch, Mr. Brickwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Grace, Mr. W. A. Macdougall, Mr. M. H. Beattie, Mr. H. W. Mason, Mr. H. Cox, Mr. G. F. Alexander, Mr. W. G. Martin, Dr. Ruddock, Mr. F. Verner, Mr. D. K. Murray, Mrs. Prinsep, Native male servant, Mrs. Cummins, Miss Varty, Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Foster and two children, Mr. G. Atkins, Mr. E. Stanbury, Mr. J. Brown, Miss Brown, Mr. T. Witham, Mr. G. S. Pain, Mr. G. Inglis, Mr. P. Douncey, Mr. and Mrs. V. Rigby, Mrs. Mosley, Mr. H. T. Lucas, Mrs. Lacey, infant, and European female servant, Mr. W. Bickmyre, Mr. A. J. King, Mr. T. G. H. Okey Min, Mr. Sowmia Mamy, Wing Lui, Mr. Manifols, Mr. G. Bartlett, Native male servant, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. H. M. Cherry, Mr. K. M. Ross, Lieut. D. Macpherson,

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Palmer, ayah and male servant, Mr. Crawford, Mr. H. De St. Hilaire, and Mr. D. Low.

AT BOMBAY.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, Miss Lamb, Mr. Sturmer, Mrs. J. F. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Spitta, Capt. C. N. Morant, Lieut. J. G. Dawes, Rev. H. M. Midwinter, Mr. J. S. Heyman, Mr. A. Maclean, Mrs. Sanderson and infant, Mrs. Eliot, Mr. G. March, Mr. H. Martin, Miss Hawkes, Hon. Justice Spankie, Miss Spankie, Mr. E. Shapajee, Mrs. Lyle and infant, and Mrs. Thompson. From Venice: Capt. J. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Tidy and child, Miss H. M. Brown, Mrs. A. G. Mayne, Miss Bayley, Mr. R. Bachmann, Lieut. Col. Davidson, Mr. Duncan, Miss Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. Coulan, Mr. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. O'Meara, Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. Murray, and child, Miss Waters, Mr. H. W. Lewis, Rev. H. P. Parker, Mr. A. Siemann, Mr. A. J. Ker, Capt. and Mrs. Nutt, Capt. and Mrs. Marsh, Hon. C. A. and Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. T. Large. From Brindisi.—Mr. Hudson, Mr. E. Griffiths, Lieut. Col. Critchley, Col. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. C. Sharp, Mr. P. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Fuchs, Mr. and Mrs. Mengens, Major Gregory, Mr. G. H. Bayley, Mr. G. Thomas, Mr. C. W. Power, Mr. P. Donaldson, Mr. Gill, Lieuts. Gould Adams, Wodehouse, O. Radcliffe, R. Bruce, E. A. Fanshawe, T. H. Birch, C. B. Watkins, Murray, and B. Irving, Capt. J. Hay, Lieut. Col. H. Rowland, Capt. E. M. Downing, Col. R. J. Hill, Lieuts. J. F. Fordyce, P. Goldsbury, and Saltmarshe, Major A. Valling, Lieut. Col. P. Storr, Capt. W. C. Harrison, Capt. T. Nicholls, Major A. G. Owen, Capt. A. Oldham, Capt. L. R. Campbell, Col. T. Baker, Capt. Bishop, Capt. Pearson, Mrs. Oldham and two children, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. J. W. Smyth, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. C. Macaulay, Capt. Liballe, and Lieut. Knox.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Capt. and Mr. Bradshaw, Mr. J. T. Wolff, Major Fisher, Mrs. Heathcote and two infants, Mr. T. Pilot, Mr. J. E. Currall, Corporal J. Williamson, and Mr. R. Merwanjee. For Brindisi.—Major and Mrs. Gordon and two children, Miss Andrews, Col. Hastings Fraser, Sister Marie Lucie Viero, Major Trail, and Miss M. E. Benham. For Venice.—Mrs. Fitzhugh and child, Col. P. F. Gardiner, Miss Gardiner, Mr. Bull, and Mr. R. Dick. For Suez.—Mr. Fairfax. For Aden.—Mr. J. E. Cartwright, and Mrs. Muncherjee Rustumjee.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. L. A. Howard, Conductor S. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, two daughters, and two sons, Mr. W. Heald, Major and Mrs. Aitkinson, two children, and two infants, Mr. J. Clark, Assistant Apothecary Mr. J. Shore, Mr. W. I. Naulds, Mr. S. E. Birch, Mrs. Sanders, one child and infant, Mr. K. Sing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapman, Mr. J. Richardson, Capt. R. T. Briscoe, and Mr. and Mrs. Chutterbuck and three children. For Brindisi: Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. M. P. Lucas, and Mr. H. M. Kisch. For Venice.—Mr. George H. Yule, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. Barton, Miss Barton, Major J. D. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. P. Macindoe, Mr. H. Butterworth, Mr. J. A. Libler, Mr. Charles Smith, and Col. Miles. For Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. W. Crawford Brownhead. For Aden.—Deputy Surgeon General Moore, Surgeon Major Green, Mrs. Green and three children, and Dathooobhoy Dossa and two friends.

From Southampton, Nov. 21, per *Mahuar*.—For Bombay: Major and Mrs. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Richardson, Mrs. S. Miles, Mr. G. F. M. Grant, Mr. A. Porteous, Miss Lyall, Mr. Omond, Mrs. Mills, Major Klcup, Mr. G. S. Robinson, Mrs. Rowlands and three daughters, Mrs. Beville, Mr. N. Cope, Miss G. S. Pratt, Mrs. K. Hill, Second Lieut. M. S. Little, Major and Mrs. Swingloe, Miss Hill, Miss Manifold, Mr. R. Clarke, Miss M. E. Brown, Mrs. G. C. Dobbs, Capt. Hughes, Lieut. G. C. Dobbs, Capt. J. S. Clarke, Miss Victor. For Malta: Lieut. Col. Blackett, Mrs. Way, Miss Batt, Sub-Lieut. C. Kingsford, Sub-Lieut. E. G. Shortland, Sub-Lieut. C. H. H. Moore, Sub-Lieut. J. W. Little, Midshipman J. J. Graham, Sub-Lieut. J. A. Warden, Major Simpson, Major E. A. Berger, Mrs. Berger, maid, and two children, Miss Wheeler, Lieut. Hon. H. W. Shore, Lieut. T. J. Oswald, Sub-Lieut. R. H. L. Risk, Mrs. Frost, and Mrs. Rendell.

From Venice, Nov. 29, per *Hydaspes*.—For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Willcock, Mrs. A. Willson, Mrs. R. H. Perkins, Major A. Murray, Mr. Plato, Mr. H. Gaddum, Capt. Smth, Mr. H. Harms, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Phillips, Mr. G. Ruckert, Hon. J. C. and Mrs. Hope. For Alexandria: Miss M. Nade, Mrs. Eastman.

From Brindisi, Dec. 2, per *Hydaspes*.—For Bombay: Mrs. G. Hunter, Mrs. Cleveland, Mr. Newburn, Mr. Bythell, Mr. Punch, Mr. R. C. Noble, Mr. Groom, Veterinary Surgeons A. G. Clarke, F. J. Lang, J. W. Evans, D. C. Pain, and Steel. For Alexandria: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ridderford, Lord and Lady Conyngham, Mr. Easton, and Mr. Perry.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

NOVEMBER 28.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Even, Mr. E. D. Urquhart, Mr. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Langlands, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and child, two Misses Drummond, Mr. Cowie. From Venice: Mr. Pappé.

FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Fairlough, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Mr. Martin, Mr. L. Simson, Mr. A. Edwards, Dr. John Ratton.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Adey, Mr. A. H. Collin, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. MacLeod.

FROM VENICE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae, Mr. Ray, Mr. P. W. Alexander, Mr. W. Prescott, Miss Prescott, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and two children, Miss Anderson, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mr. Gaddum, Mr. Kirby.

FROM BRINDISI.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffreys, Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Knox, Major D. V. elsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Watt, Mr. Miculochi, Mr. Masters.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Major and Mrs. Dugdale, Capt. Sackville.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Ashley Dodd, Mr. Hopkins.

FROM BRINDISI.—Lord and Lady Conyngham, Mr. Harbin.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Clarke, Miss Shaw.

FOR WELLINGTON.—Mrs. Riddiford, Miss and Mr. Riddiford.

FOR KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mr. Fraser.

FOR SINGAPORE.—Miss Marshall. From Venice: Mr. Gilfillan.

FOR SUZ.—Mr. Hibbert.

FOR ADEH.—Lieut. Curry.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—October 25, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs 100 2 to 100 2
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	97 4 to 97 10
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 14 to 94 2
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	93 14 to 94 2
5½ per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8½d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.										Rs.	
6 per Cent. 1864	...	(1884)	...	...	...	...	...	109	0 to 109	8	
6 per Cent. 1865	...	(1885)	...	...	...	...	...	110	0 to 110	8	
6 per Cent. 1866	...	(1886)	...	...	...	...	...	110	8 to 111	8	
6 per Cent. 1867	...	(1887)	...	...	...	...	...	111	0 to 111	0	
6 per Cent. 1870	...	(1890)	...	...	...	...	...	113	0 to 113	8	
6 per Cent. 1872	...	(1892)	...	...	...	...	...	13	8 to 114	0	
6 per Cent. 1878	...	(1903)	...	...	...	...	...	103	8 to 104	8	

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each. 10	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200	710 to 710
Bank of Bengal ...	500	737½ to —
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130	— to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	— to 1480
Coal Company ...	1440	440 to 445
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	137 to —
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	175 to 180
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	137 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	165 to 166
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	300 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100	62 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250	215 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	195 to —
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1430 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£61	35 to 36
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	470 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£124	110 to 111
Simla Bank ...	500	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	178 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 7 6 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Linsed ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Wheat ...	0 7 6 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—October 26, 1878.

## EXCHANGES

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 5-16d. ½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 8 1-16d.
" " at 3 months ...	"
" " at sight ...	"

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37½ 38 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	Not quoted.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	½ dis
4½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	½ to 1 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	5½ to 6 dis
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	"
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	"
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	5½ 6 dis.
Ditto ...	1872 ...	"

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.
--

## BOMBAY.—October 28, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 118 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 118 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	" —
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	" —
" " " 1842-43 ...	" 94
" " " 1854-55 ...	" 94½
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	94½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	99½
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	"
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 18-11-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	18-10-6
Ditto Pekin ...	18-7-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—						
6 months' sight, per rupee	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 8½d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 85-16d.
6 ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1s. 85-16d. Credits

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	129
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 88
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	550
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 725
Bank of Madras (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 975
Banded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ... ..	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ... ..	325
Colaba Press Company ... ..	Rs. 550
Colaba Spinning Company ... ..	Rs. 950
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ..	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ... ..	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ... ..	Rs. 1,100
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ... ..	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ... ..	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ... ..	R. 1,100
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	
(£20 paid up) ... ..	278
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ... ..	Rs. 2,000 per
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ... ..	980
Bank of Bombay (all) ... ..	701½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ... ..	—
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ... ..	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ... ..	740
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ... ..	Rs. 1,075
Colaba Land Company ... ..	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ... ..	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ... ..	Rs 4 dis

## LONDON.—November 23, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-)	Sa. R.	93 94
dends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.)		
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual sales.	81½ 82½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...		81½ 82½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...		81½ 82½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	In sterl-	76½ 76½
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	ing taking	76½ 76½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	Co.'s Rs.	76½ 76½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	1,000 as	76½ 76½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	equiva-	77½ 78½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	lent to	76½ 76½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	£100.	81½ 82½

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7 7-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7 5-16d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Har silver, per oz., std. ...			50½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...			50½ d.
Five Franc Pieces ...			59d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1880 ...	103	to 103½
	India 4 per Cent. ...	99½	to 100½
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	96	to 98
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	25s.	to 15s. dis
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	25s.	to 15s. dis
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	112 to 114
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	128 to 130
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100	97 to 99
Stock	East Indian ...	100	121 to 124
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	118 to 120
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	— to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	108 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.) ...	100	110 to —
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 to 114
Stock	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	—	— to —
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.) ...	100	107 to 109
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.) ...	100	108 to 110
20	Ditto ...	£2 8s.	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	100 to 102

## BANKS.

10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	10 to 11
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17½ to 18½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	21½ to 22½
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per cent. Debn. for 30 years ...	all	— to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	32 to 34

## TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7 to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	19½ to 20½
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8½ to 9½
10	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to 16½

## MISCELLANEOUS.

20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	45 to 50
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	3½ to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ...	20	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	— to —
5	Ditto, New ...	4	par to 1 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	9½ to 10½
20	Varjeeling (Limited) ...	all	20½ to 21½
100	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	100 to 105
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	8½ to 9½
1	Norbudda Coal ...	all	— to —
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	38 to 40
25	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	8 to 6 dis.
20	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
20	Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to 22½
	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	68 to 67
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	89 to —
	Gouapore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	89 to 90
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	71 to 72

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AND

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

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LONDON, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay up to November 11; Allahabad and Madras, November 9; Calcutta, November 8.

REPORTS on the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending Oct. 29, 1878, state that in Madras general prospects continue good; in Kurnool the weather has been more favourable, and prospects are brighter in Tinnevely, where rain has fallen; in Coimbatore some damage continues. The number—55,891—on relief works shows a further decrease of 9,064, and that—33,127—gratuitously relieved of 4,311. In Mysore, the crops, which have been harvested in places, are as good as before and prices are still falling. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief have further diminished by 1,964 and 3,220 respectively, the present totals in each case being 18,227 and 6,716. In the Bombay Presidency the kharif harvest is progressing generally with a good outturn, and the sowings for the rabi are going on everywhere; in parts of Sind locusts are causing much damage. In the Central Provinces the kharif harvest and sowings for the rabi are in progress, and prospects are generally good; prices are stationary, but have begun to exhibit a downward tendency. There is no change in Berar. In Central India rain is still needed. The report from Rajputana is for the week ending the 22nd of October, and shows no material change; rain is much wanted in Ulwar. In Bengal little or no rain has fallen, and more is much wanted in Shahabad, Sarun, Gya, Patna, Chumparun, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Bankoora. Reports from other places are generally favourable; injury by insects to rice crop in parts of Noakhally continues. In Assam prospects remain good, except that in Sylhet injury by insects is apprehended. Prospects are generally favourable in British Burma; the crops lately planted out in parts of the Prome and Thayetmyo districts will, however, suffer, as the rains may now be said to have ceased. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh prospects continue generally good; rain is, however, now wanted in places for the rabi. In the Punjab prospects remain generally good; fever is abating, except in the Jullundur district, where it is still severe.

THE public health reports for the week ending October 29 state:—Fever prevalent in Sind, Guzerat, and Khandesh, but decreasing in Konkan and Kattywar. In Bengal, improvement in many districts, but fever still prevalent in 24-Pergunnahs, Maldah, Hooghly, Monghyr, Bankoora, Shahabad, and Singhbhoom. N.W.P. and Oudh: health better in Allahabad; in Agra fever continues. In Punjab, fever still prevalent, but decreasing in Amritsar; very severe in Jullundur district. Fever prevalent in Central Provinces; cholera in Jubbulpur and Nagpur. British Burma: Some cholera in Rangoon and Bassein; elsewhere health normal. In Central India, fever still severe; and prevalent in Rajputana.

THE advance of our troops has, according to the Viceroy's telegrams furnished by the India Office, been hitherto unchecked, no opposition having been offered since the attempted defence of Ali Musjid. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, reports that the hill tribes have been harassing our communications, and made an ineffective night attack on the detached force at Ali Musjid. These movements are simply those of marauders. The *Pall Mall Gazette* justly observes that the officers in command are too well versed in frontier work not to effect a speedy clearance of the plundering mountaineers, and we may expect to hear shortly that the road from Jumrood to Dakha is as safe as that from Peshawur to Rawul Pindi. The Russian papers state that the Ameer is concentrating his troops near Cabul, which has been strongly fortified. The subjoined telegrams

from the Viceroy continue the record of the operations of each force since our last issue:—

"FROM VICEROY, DATED NOV. 24.

"More detailed report from Cavagnari states 22 guns and most of Ameer's troops in Khyber captured. General and some officers believed to be among prisoners. Advance continues on Dakha."

"FROM VICEROY, NOV. 26.

"Cavagnari telegraphs Dakha occupied 23rd, without opposition. Mahomed Shah Khan Mohamed, chief of Lalpura, came in and paid respects. Supplies coming in from all parts. Head men of villages in Khurd Khyber have come in and offered services. Villages in Jellalabad district refuse to pay revenue to Mir Akhor since flight. He and General Ghulam Haidar escaped by Choor Pass. Khyberes plundered fugitives; only one regiment escaped intact. This telegram was delayed en route. No news from Kuram column. Biddulph's force has occupied Peshin without resistance. Inhabitants everywhere friendly. Jam of Lus Beyla has offered his army, of which a part has been accepted."

"FROM VICEROY, NOV. 27.

"First and part of Second Brigades reached Dakha 25th. Artillery delayed by difficult descent from Lundi Khana. Twelve regiments reported to have been sent from Cabul to Jellalabad before news of Khyber defeat had yet arrived; arrangements with Khyberes for permanent management of pass satisfactorily concluded. Roberts reaches Mahomed Azim's fort Kuram to-day. Biddulph and Sandeman in Pishin. People friendly. Supplies abundant. Reported that Ameer has recalled troops sent from Herat to Candahar in consequence of Persian movements on that frontier."

"FROM VICEROY, NOV. 28.

"Roberts reports Kuram fort occupied on 25th. Evacuated by enemy; one gun abandoned. Turi head men come in. People friendly. Will continue to advance to-day. Ameer's troops believed to have crossed Peiwar, retired to Hariab. Reinforcements from Khushi reported to have advanced across Shutargardan. No later news from Browne or Biddulph. Stewart's division crossing Cutchi. Stewart near Bgh."

No substantive addition is contributed by the most recent Reuter's telegrams, which are as follow:—

"LAHORE, NOV. 28.—The Maharaja Scindia has expressed a strong wish to come to Lahore to confer with Lord Lytton at the present juncture. It is believed the proposal will be accepted. The sick and wounded Afghans who were taken in the Kyber Pass will be dismissed to their homes upon their recovery. The prisoners of war at Peshawur number 300, mostly Ghilzais.

"ALLAHABAD, NOV. 28.—The *Pioneer* of this morning announces that the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the Thal column will form a junction to-day at the Kuram Fort, which has been evacuated by the enemy, who retire to Peiwar Kotal. The Afghans seemed inclined to make a stand there. It is rumoured that the Kuram Fort has been set on fire by the enemy.

"BOMBAY, NOV. 29.—The *Times of India* of this morning announces that General Roberts, with the 12th Bengal Cavalry, while reconnoitring yesterday, perceived the enemy near Peiwar Kotal. The Turis of the district promise to harass the enemy if an attack be made. The Afghans appear to carry away guns with them. They are expected to take up entrenched positions and make a stand. The British troops will advance to-morrow with provisions for six days."

THE reported abandonment of Kandahar by the Ameer may have been caused by the presence of typhus fever, which the Indian papers state to have been raging in the city, many houses having been deserted, and others only being tenanted by the dying or dead. The same journals say that the heavy autumn floods in Upper India have left behind them a deadly legacy of pestilence. From Delhi to the Khyber a worse enemy than the most sanguinary war is decimating the population. Walled fort and tented field, town and village, tell the same dismal tale of death and sickness. Ali Musjid, if accounts are true, is little better than a charnel-house. About Peshawur the ranks of the gathering forces are formed only to be broken up by the pestilence. In Jullundur, half the population is laid low; in Delhi city the deaths have reached a hundred a day, and a single half-battalion in the fort has a hundred sick from fever. We hear of regiments on the march with all their officers prostrated by the same disease, and the deadlock in the commissariat arrangements for the expedition has been largely caused by the state of the public health. Where life is spared, the energy and spirits of the people are sapped, and ready, willing work is scarcely to be obtained.

SIR THOMAS WADE, K.C.B., Her Majesty's Minister to Peking, who has left England for India, will proceed to Lahore, the *Daily News* understands, under special in-



structions from Lord Salisbury, in order to confer with Lord Lytton with respect to the attitude of Russia and China in relation to Kashgar.

IN connection with the above statement it is interesting to find that the *Pioneer* remarks that it will be strange if none of the English papers recommend an Anglo-Chinese alliance. There is plenty to go upon. The noise of a war between Russia and England may first be heard in Central Asia, or might be soon re-echoed there should the war break out in Europe; and in either case China is not far off. There is talk of the Czar's getting help from Persia; England might equally ally herself with the Chinese, who have already one or two quarrels to pick with the Russians. The *Shen-pao*, a Chinese journal, discusses the matter with considerable freedom. It blames Russia very severely for not giving up some of the fugitives from Kashgar, and for holding on to the province of Ili. Then, too, there are constant encroachments in Manchuria, whilst several statesmen in China look with great distrust on the establishment of Russian power in Khokan, and on the extension of Russian influence, mercantile and political, in Chinese Turkestan. Russia, says the *Shen-pao*, "is now retaining possession of Chinese criminals, and occupying Chinese territory to which she has no possible right."

THE Bombay papers announce the arrival of Mr. James Caird, C.B., whose appointment as a member of the Famine Commission seems to have given great satisfaction in India. The able agriculturist was to meet some of his colleagues at Cawnpore on the 12th inst. to commence a short tour. In order to obtain full information, Mr. Caird will visit and inspect certain typical villages, illustrating the varying conditions of agriculture in India, such as canal and well irrigation and dry cultivation in different kinds of soils, the tenure, and, in fact, the whole agricultural system.

A SINGULAR item of intelligence comes from Futtighur, which states that the judge of the district, Mr. Saunders, has been personally assaulted by his subordinate Hindu judge.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* states that it has received official intimation that the opening of the Indus Valley State Railway on Oct. 1, from Sukkur to Radhan, was followed on the 8th by the opening of the other end of the line from Kotri to Laki, a distance of seventy-five miles. The remaining portion of the line between Laki and Radhan was to be opened on the 27th, on and after which date the Indus Valley State Railway was to be open for passenger and goods traffic between Mooltan and Kotri. We thus get, commencing from the 27th, communication by railway from Lahore to Karachi, the only break in the line being between Rohri and Sukkur, where the River Indus intervenes, and over which, at some time not yet known, a bridge of one great span of 658 feet will be thrown. At present the Indus is crossed by means of a steamer hired, or, we believe, purchased for the purpose, which is employed in carrying passengers and goods across the river; and this is done without much loss of time. The mails should be conveyed, now that the line is open throughout, in about three days from Karachi to Lahore; but our English letters will still come by way of Bombay, we presume, for the recent postal arrangement with the British India Steam Navigation Company, for their steamers to meet the Peninsular and Oriental steamers at Aden once a fortnight, is confined to the Karachi and Sind mails, and does not include any other; indeed until the direct communication between Karachi and Aden is made once a week, we could depend on the Bombay route with greater reliance than on any other. Nothing is mentioned officially about the rolling-stock of the Indus Valley State Railway; but for present purposes borrowing from other lines must be resorted to. The recent breaks on the line have been repaired by means of diversions without much loss of time, and we may indulge in a hope that the future of the Indus Valley State Railway will be prosperous, but there are many difficulties yet to be overcome.

THERE exists in England, and perhaps in India too, some

diversity in the manner of spelling and pronouncing the name of the capital of Afghanistan. The accent should be placed on the first syllable, and the word pronounced "Kawbul," or, according to the Romanised system patronised by the Government of India, Kabul; according to the same system, the names of the other chief towns of Afghanistan would be written Kandahar, Ghazni, Harat, Jalalabad. The name of the Ameer Sher Ali means "the Lion of Ali," Sher in Persian signifying a lion, though the natives of India, where the lion is scarce and little known, always apply the word to the tiger, just as they misapply the Persian for nightingale, Bulbul to a common Indian bird, and the Persian for plum, Alu, to a potato. The Persians pronounce the name Shere, the Afghans and Indians pronounce the e broad, as Share. The Persian language has hitherto been the court and official language in Afghanistan. It is also generally spoken by the inhabitants of the cities in Afghanistan, the use of the vernacular Pashtu being confined to the clans and the countrymen. It is said that the present Ameer encourages the use of Pashtu to the prejudice of Persian, hoping, no doubt, to strengthen the national sentiment of the Afghans by rendering them independent of the necessity for using a foreign language; and the words of command in the Afghan army are now given in Pashtu. The Ameer's name of the "Lion of Ali" may have been given to him by his father to attach to him the Kizilbash (red heads), or Persian Turks, who are the descendants of the Persian garrisons who once held the country, and who form a powerful colony in Cabul. Being of different race and hostile creed to the Afghans, they always look favourably on the cause of an invader, and in the British occupation of 1838-42 they were generally friendly to us, and on more than one occasion fought under our banners.

IN discussing the rival schemes for the western coast railway, one of which proposes as its terminus the Portuguese port of Marmagao, and the other Carwar, the *Bombay Gazette* ridicules the idea of any possible diversion of trade from Bombay. The advantages of the selection of the Bellary and Marmagao scheme are the dense population, estimated at 330 to the square mile, of the Goa districts through which the line will pass, the supply of salt from the Goa works (the produce of which averages 30,000 tons a-year) for return traffic, and, finally, the unquestionable superiority of the harbour of Marmagao over that of Carwar, as shown in the report of Captain Taylor. The objection that the inland trade will be at the mercy of the Portuguese customs authorities is disposed of by the statement that the promoters are prepared to make Marmagao to all intents a British port, and this in effect has been already secured by a stipulation in the concession that all goods intended for British use shall pass free. It is believed that the Government also has made special arrangements regarding the salt produced in Goa which are likely to benefit the Indian Treasury.

A PARAGRAPH in the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for 1877-78 will, the *Gazette* hopes, attract the attention of the Government of India. The committee of the Chamber refer to the "numerous complaints which have been made to them of the increasing and irritating obstructions to trade which are being experienced by the mercantile community from the manner in which the work of the custom-house is conducted." It appears that an illiberal and antagonistic spirit, and an unwillingness to exercise any discretionary power in order to facilitate the transaction of business, characterise the present management of the Custom-house at the port of Bombay; and the merchants attribute the annoyances to which they are exposed, and which are certainly inconsistent with the frequently expressed intentions of the Government of India, to the numerous changes that have occurred in the office of the Commissioner of Customs, the result of which has been to leave the real superintendence of the department in the hands of men of little experience.

THE proposed "Provident" and "Widows and Orphans" Fund of the upper subordinates of the Public Works Department is likely to be successful. Five hundred

supporters have been secured in Bengal alone, and the list of voters is steadily increasing. The advantages are not confined to the married officers alone. There is a conjoint proposal to organise a system of retiring bonuses (similar to that ruling in the higher grades of the army and civil service), which should be attractive enough to fetch the bachelor element, besides finding many advocates in a department which is railing against slow promotion. According to the prospectus a 1st grade sub-engineer is called upon to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 14, or Rs. 168 annually, and, supposing that at the age of thirty he required twenty-four years to complete his period of departmental service, his total subscription to the fund on his superannuation would amount to Rs. 4,032, exclusive of interest, and he would be allotted a retiring bonus of Rs. 10,000. To induce retirements the fund will undertake to provide a minimum of six yearly bonuses, thus:—Two deputy assistant commissaries at Rs. 10,000, three sub-engineers at Rs. 10,000, and one supervisor at Rs. 6,500; total, Rs. 56,000. This would leave a balance of about Rs. 26,000 from the total annual subscriptions to the fund, which will aggregate Rs. 83,000, which will be set aside to meet casualties.

THE Lahore paper says that "the alterations in the mail days at the beginning and the close of the monsoon seem to have become somewhat useless. The object in making these alterations was to allow the steamers time to contend against the monsoon wind in crossing from Bombay to Aden, three additional days being allowed for the purpose. Improved navigation, or perhaps the employment of steamers of greater power, has obviated in a great measure the necessity for allowing these three extra days; and the early arrivals in London of the mails during the monsoon proves that they could be delivered in London at the usual time as well during the monsoon as during the rest of the year, the delays being occasional only. The gain to residents in India would be considerable, inasmuch as mail day would be on the same day of the week throughout the year, whereas now in the beginning of the monsoon there are two mails within four days of each other, and an interval of ten days at the close of the monsoon. Any improvement in the working of the mail steamers that could be made should be introduced, and the time seems to have come for abolishing the old-fashioned arrangements regarding the monsoon mail days."

THE total strength of the police force in the North West Provinces and Oudh during 1877 was 32,696, which was maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,71,488. The number of cognisable offences was 233,812, showing a considerable increase, said to be due in a great measure to the failure of the rains and the consequent almost famine prices of food. The report of crime in Oudh was far in excess of the North West Provinces. There were 215 cases of kidnapping, which were mostly committed for the purpose of selling girls in marriage.

THE revival of the Bombay salt trade appears, from the returns of the Salt and Continental Customs Department for the past year, to have been very marked, and is welcome as a sign of the reviving prosperity of the cultivation. The revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,22,13,941-8-5, which is almost eighteen lakhs more than in the previous year. The average annual amount of the collections for the five years ending 1876-77 was Rs. 94,55,798-2-3, which has been exceeded during the past year by no less than Rs. 27,58,143-6-2. The excise duty on salt for home and inland consumption is more than last year by Rs. 8,42,793-1-8; and exports to Calcutta and British Malabar are Rs. 4,98,545 and Rs. 3,86,530 respectively also in excess. It is noticeable that the increase in the amount of duty collected on salt exported to Calcutta and Madras is rather more than 87 per cent. greater than last year. This, it is stated, is owing to the enhancement of the duty on salt from Rs. 1-13-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per Indian maund, effected last Christmas, which is certainly not a pleasant feature, and also the larger demand for salt in Calcutta and Madras, in consequence of smaller shipments in the year previous, and the lowness of freights and cheapness of salt, which was procurable at a fraction more than 14 pies

per maund. The quantity of salt exported to Madras, which may be taken as the centre of the late famine, was more than in the previous year by 1,22,000 maunds, which is an increase of about 53 per cent. The gross expenditure was Rs. 1,28,281 more than in 1876-77, but the percentage of charges on receipts contrasts favourably—viz., Rs. 8-3-10 as compared with Rs. 8-8-11 in the previous year.

IN the Madras lunatic asylum 150 patients were admitted during 1877-78, among which were seventy-six cases of acute mania. The tendency to insanity is said to be most distinctly marked in the third and fourth decennia of life, less marked between the ages of forty and sixty, still less marked under twenty, and reaches its minimum as old age advances. A few cases were traceable to blows on the head, to falls, or to sunstroke; and regarding intemperance the Surgeon General, I.M.D., says: "As drinking habits become more general in India—and I fear that this is what we must expect as regards this Presidency—intemperance will gradually assume a more important position than it does at present among the physical causes of insanity."

THE Government resolution on the report of the Forest Administration in Bengal for 1877-78 gives a favourable account of the work done and the results obtained under the management of Dr. Schlick. Forty square miles of forest were added to the Government reserves during the year, bringing the total area up to 3,430 square miles. It is in contemplation, however, to take up an extensive tract in the Chittagong Hills, and to increase the area considerably in Darjeeling and Julpigoree; while, on the other hand, the forests in the Damin-i-Koh have been made over to the care of the local officers. At the close of 1878-79 it is expected that there will be 4,406 square miles of forest under the Bengal Government, of which 823 square miles lie in the Lower Himalayas and the adjoining Terai and Dooars, and the rest in Chittagong, the Soonderbunds, Chota Nagpore, and Shahabad. The open Soonderbund forests, which are Government waste, are also to be declared a protected forest, and to be managed by the Forest Department. 111 acres were added to the plantations, making the total area 524 acres. The chief plantations are those of oak, chestnut, magnolia, and walnut (144 acres) in Darjeeling; of teak, toon, sal, and sissu (406 acres) at Bamunpokri (in Kurseong), and Sitapahar (in Chittagong); and of sal (36 acres) in Buxa. Systematic planting for the maintenance of the firewood supply of Darjeeling will now be undertaken. "The revenue has been nearly doubled during the year under review, and the cash surplus has risen from Rs. 10,712 to Rs. 1,71,251. The value of stock on hand has fallen by Rs. 14,913; hence the value of the year's transactions amounts to Rs. 1,56,338, as compared with Rs. 87,468 in 1876-77, so that a great improvement has taken place in every respect. The conservator feels confident that the surplus in future years will be still greater, and that the Government forest estates in Bengal may now be said to have become a source of permanent and increasing returns to the State."

THE care bestowed upon the welfare of the European soldier in India has, according to the *Madras Times*, been extended to relieving him of possible conjugal difficulties, for it has pleased the "Viceroy and Governor General in Council to authorise commanding officers of European corps, at their discretion, to defray out of public funds the amount of court fees which a non-commissioned officer or soldier of her Majesty's forces serving in India may have to pay on judicial proceedings (instituted by the permission of the commanding officers) for securing a legal separation or divorce from his wife under the Indian Divorce Act IV. of 1869." But even this is not all, for the Viceroy has further decreed that, "when legal assistance may be deemed necessary, application should be made to Government in view to the services of the Government advocate being made available."

THE EUROPEAN ARMY IN INDIA.—In 1876 the European army in India numbered 58,012 rank and file; and the desertions,

which are the lowest recorded since 1871, show a substantial decrease. At no time since 1871 was the strength of 60,000 exceeded, though in March, 1872, owing to the fresh arrival of troops ere the departures of others for England, the returns gave 60,163. During 1870-74, 10,041 invalids were sent home; of these one-half were considered fit for further service; and in the past five years about 5,000 men elected to remain in the country on their regiments leaving India. Cases of drunkenness in the Bengal army, taken on an average, number about one-third of its total strength; in Madras and Bombay, a little more than half. The admissions into hospitals and the daily sick-rates were largely contributed to by venereal diseases, in some form of which a fifth part of the whole army is annually affected. In five years, from 1871 to 1875, the admission-rate was equal to that of the whole army in India. For the last four years, deaths from climatic diseases have varied by only 1 per 1,000, and the ratio has been for some time past as small as anybody could have wished, while the ratio for 1876 is smaller than ever. Thus it is plain that sickness and mortality were being successfully contended with; and though epidemic seasons will undoubtedly recur at certain intervals, Dr. Bryden, the statistical officer attached to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, expresses a belief that the experience acquired on former occasions will now serve to reduce as much as possible the influence of an epidemic of fever or even of cholera. In six years 5,158 men died from various causes, including cholera; and in no month of the time mentioned did the daily sick-rate reach 7 per cent. Deaths from fevers, dysentery, and hepatitis occur mostly in September; they double in June from heat apoplexy; while the whole makes up an annual loss of 14.75 per 1,000. Madras gives the highest death-rate and daily sick-rate; but cases of intermittent fever are seven times in the army of Bengal and eight times in the army of Bombay more numerous than in the army of the former. One-half of the men composing the army of India have spent four seasons or less in the country; one-fifth of them serve over seven years, and four-fifths are removed within the latter period. During 1871-75, taking an average strength of 58,000, 31,650 were new soldiers, and out of every hundred men only fourteen were aged thirty-five and upwards. Thus it appears that a large portion of the army continues efficient for service in India up to the age of thirty-five; and, as Dr. Bryden shows, that since 50 per cent. of all invaliding takes place below thirty, the chances are that a man will not remain an efficient soldier up to thirty-four. Puna, Bellary, and Bangalore show lower death rates than any stations of Bengal, excepting Umballa in 1877. Out of forty-two regiments whose tour of Indian service had extended from eight to fourteen years, only 3,554 soldiers returned to England; and these were the survivors of twenty-three regiments; the rest having died, purchased their discharge, volunteered into other regiments, or removed otherwise. From 1860 to 1876 the women and children of the army of Bengal have been steadily on the increase. Three-fourths of the mortality of the native army in Bengal are made up of dysentery, fever, and pneumonia; while 60 per cent. of the two former occur between November and April; and 80 per cent. of all deaths from respiratory diseases are shown during the same period. 70 per cent. of all fever deaths occur from May to October in the European army, and 30 per cent. from November to April; and in the native army they are 60 per cent. in the cold months, and 40 in the hot months of the year. On comparing the statements of both for the ten years 1867 to 1876, the fever deaths of the latter show a slight increase over those of the former. The medical authority before cited asserts that the admission-rate and death-rate of the native army much exceed the average for the European army as a body. At the beginning of the hot weather 6,000 men of the native army are yearly sent to their homes, either on furlough or sick leave. In the ratio for cholera and violent deaths the excess against the European is at least 4 per 1,000; phthisis takes the highest place in the mortality of the Goorkha, while both he and the European are equally liable to cholera, and are attacked in an equal ratio. Owing to constant fluctuations in the native army of Bengal, within ten years, from 1867 to 1876, it was entirely renovated, for 58,000 men had in that time either died, been invalided, or had taken their discharge. The inference, therefore, to be drawn is that the native army—not unlike that of the European—is a young one; a large number of recruits are yearly drafted into the various corps; though those on the Bengal side, as shown in the statistics, have fallen off during the last few years.

### THE AFGHANISTAN PAPERS.

THE important Blue Book which has been for several months in preparation on Central Asian and Afghan affairs has just been issued by the India Office. The Blue Book commences by giving the text of our treaties with the Barucksye Ameer, and the correspondence goes back to the death of Dost Mahomed fifteen years ago, and when, after capturing Herat from Ahmed Ali Barucksye, he died, full of honour and of years, within the walls of that famed fortress, he left his dominions to his younger son, Shere Ali. Dost Mahomed died on the 9th of June, and on the 12th of the same month Shere Ali notified the event by letter to the Viceroy, who was at the time the Earl of Elgin. The letter goes on to say—

“In accordance with the wishes of my father to give intimation

to your Excellency of everything, whether trifling or important, I beg to apprise you that as long as I live I will, please God, follow the laudable example of my father in maintaining the strong ties of friendship and amity subsisting between the British and this State.”

Unaccountable delays ensued, and Shere Ali was not formally recognised until December 23, 1863, immediately after which he was engaged in hostilities with his brothers. That contest closed in 1866, with the defeat of Shere Ali at Khelat-i-Ghilzie. Lord Lawrence recognised Afzul Khan as Ameer in February, 1867; and his policy of neutrality between the brothers who were disputing the succession is still more clearly set forth in the words of his letter “to his Highness Ameer Mahomed Afzul Khan, Walee of Cabul and Candahar,” dated Fort William, February 25, 1867, acknowledging the letter announcing the capture of Candahar:—

“My friend! the British Government has hitherto maintained a strict neutrality between the contending parties in Afghanistan. Rumours, I am told, have reached the Cabul Durbar of assistance having been granted by me to Ameer Shere Ali Khan. I take this opportunity to request your Highness not to believe such idle tales. Neither men, nor arms, nor money, nor assistance of any kind have ever been supplied by my Government to Ameer Shere Ali Khan.

“My friend! as I told your Highness in my former letter, the relations of the British Government are with the actual rulers of Afghanistan. Therefore, so long as Ameer Shere Ali Khan holds Herat and maintains friendship with the British Government, I shall recognise him as ruler of Herat and shall reciprocate his amity.

“But upon the same principle I am prepared to recognise your Highness as Ameer of Cabul and Candahar, and I frankly offer your Highness, in that capacity, peace and the goodwill of the British Government.”

The policy of Lord Northbrook in 1873, also the action of the then Government, is proved to have been accurately described in Lord Cranbrook's recent despatch. The discussion commenced with the following telegrams:—

“Telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State.—Simla, dated July 24, 1873.—Ameer of Cabul alarmed at Russian progress, dissatisfied with general assurance, and anxious to know definitely how far he may rely on our help if invaded. I propose assuring him that if he unreservedly accepts and acts on our advice in all external relations, we will help him with money, arms, and troops, if necessary, to expel unprovoked invasion. We to be the judge of the necessity. Answer by telegraph quickly.”

“Telegram from Secretary of State to the Viceroy.—India Office, dated 26th of July, 1873.—Cabinet thinks you should inform Ameer that we do not at all share his alarm, and consider there is no cause for it; but you may assure him we shall maintain our settled policy in favour of Afghanistan if he abides by our advice in external affairs.”

In a remarkable conversation with the British Vakeel at Cabul, the Ameer, after urging his apprehension of the approaching pressure of Russia, and his expectation that “the Russians would soon make communications for exercising some influence in his kingdom,” concluded by saying:—

“The British Government should take my views and reflections into most careful consideration, and be kind enough to sympathise with Afghanistan, otherwise I have not at all received any peace of mind whereon I can place perfect reliance and remain quiet or free from anxiety. Should the British Government intentionally overlook this matter with a view to temporising for a few days, it is their own affair; but I will represent my circumstances in a clear form in detail without time-serving hesitation.”

The conditional, but as it has proved unsatisfactory, promise of aid, which alone Lord Northbrook was permitted to offer in reply to the appeal, is summed up in the following:—

“The Russian Government had given positive and repeated assurances to the effect that they considered Afghanistan ‘completely outside the sphere within which Russia may be called upon to exercise her influence,’ and had stated that ‘no intervention or interference whatever, opposed to the independence of that State, enters into its intentions.’ These assurances, however, left the boundaries of the Ameer's possessions undefined, and so long as they remained so there was the possibility of differences as to the precise territories to which the assurances applied. Russia had now accepted the definition of the northern and western boundaries proposed by the British Government, who became thus a party to the settlement, and interested in maintaining the integrity of the frontier. The British Government would be prepared to use their best endeavours to maintain the frontier intact so long as the Ameer or the Ruler of Afghanistan follows their advice as regards his external relations, and abstains from encroachments and aggression on his neighbours. If, for example, troubles should arise, and the boundary in question were violated by neighbouring countries, or by any tribes under Russian influence, the natural course would be for the Ameer to refer to the British Government, and every effort would be made by that Government to bring about a satisfactory settlement. If, in the event of any aggression from without, British influence were invoked and failed by negotiation to effect a satisfactory settlement, it was probable that the British Government would, in that case, afford the Ruler of Afghanistan material assistance in repelling an invader. Such assistance would, of course, be condi-

tional on the Ameer following the advice of the British Government, and having himself abstained from aggression."

The following is a summary of the chief points of the abortive Peshawur Conference. The Ameer's Minister reached Peshawur on Jan. 27, and Sir Lewis Pelly proceeded thither. The Afghan Envoy produced a statement of the Ameer's grievances against the British Government:—

"It assumes, as a matter of course, that the British Government is already bound in honour, and by written contract, to afford to the Ameer and his dynasty unconditional military support, both at home and abroad, whenever called upon to do so by his Highness. On this assumption it naturally questions the advantages to the Ameer of any treaty of alliance which, on our part, would merely reaffirm liabilities already contracted by us towards his Highness; while on his part it would involve the definition and acceptance of liabilities altogether novel towards ourselves. Furthermore, it refers indirectly to the Ameer's relations with Russia in terms which seem to imply an impression on the part of his Highness that the claim of the Russian Government upon his consideration is practically much the same as that of the British.

"In acknowledging the receipt of the Afghan Envoy's statement, the Viceroy instructed Sir Lewis Pelly to point out to the Envoy that the alleged grievances, over which the Ameer appeared to have been resentfully brooding for some years in unbroken silence, were mostly the result of mutual misunderstandings which could not possibly have occurred had the two Governments possessed the ordinary means of diplomatic intercourse with each other. With this remark Sir Lewis Pelly proceeded to correct the Ameer's interpretation of our existing engagements with his Highness, and explain the thoroughly conditional character of them. He demanded from the Envoy an explanation of the reported hostility of the Ameer's language and conduct at a time when the representative of his Highness was still engaged in friendly and pacific negotiation with the British Government; and, finally, he required from his Excellency an immediate and decisive answer on the agency condition, which we had declared to be our only recognised basis of negotiation.

"The Envoy replied that the reports which had reached us of the Ameer's utterances and proceedings were, he trusted, much exaggerated. He feared, nevertheless, that since his own absence from the Cabul Durbar his Highness had fallen under mischievous influences, which he himself deplored and condemned; he would lose no time in addressing to the Ameer's strong remonstrances on this subject. With regard to the agency condition, he regretted to say that he was still without instructions, for which, however, he would again make special reference to Cabul. He was reminded, in reply, that the condition of our assent to negotiation with the Ameer had been distinctly explained to his Highness many months before he had decided, after deliberately considering it, to open the conference at Peshawur.

"The Afghan Envoy, who had long been suffering from a mortal disease, expired shortly after his receipt of this communication. His surviving colleague, the Mir Akhor, declared that he had no authority to answer any question from the British Government, and Sir Lewis Pelly was consequently instructed to close the conference on the ground that there was no basis for negotiation."

Lord Lytton in the same despatch encloses reports of conversations, showing that in 1869 the Ameer was not unwilling that British agents should reside "at places like Candahar, or Balkh, or Herat," and that "such an arrangement would be advantageous to both the Governments." As to Cabul, he added, "although I am myself agreeable to such an arrangement, the people of Cabul are turbulent and mischievous, and should such European agent be injured in any way, which God forbid, I would be disgraced." This statement is thus explained by Lord Northbrook (despatch June 7, 1875):—

"On the whole, however, we think that either the Ameer himself or his Minister, Noor Mahomed Shah, did, in confidential communications with Captain Grey, express a readiness to accept at some future time not far distant the presence of British agents at places in Afghanistan, excepting Cabul itself. But our impression is that the intimation was intended to be contingent either upon the receipt of far more substantial assistance than was promised the Ameer at the Umballa Conference, or upon the conclusion of a dynastic treaty—that is, upon obtaining the recognition, in a treaty with the British Government, of his son Abdoolah Jan as his successor. Such a formal recognition his Highness was anxious to secure, but Lord Mayo, for obvious reasons, declined to entertain the proposal."

Lord Salisbury (Oct. 4, 1877) expresses full approval of the proceedings of Lord Lytton, and his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the discussions with the Afghan Envoy were conducted by Sir L. Pelly.

### SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### NATIVE LEVIES.

A GREAT deal has been made of the offers of various chiefs to supply troops for service on the frontier. We do not wish to be considered as throwing cold water on any manifestation of loyalty, but it occurs to us that the Government in this matter could not do better than be governed by the treaty engagements it has entered into. Let it first call up the troops it is entitled to summon to the

field, and thereafter it may avail itself of the loyalty of those chiefs who are not under obligation to send in contingents. With a small but well-armed army, such as that at the disposal of the Government of India, it must ever be an object to send every available man to the front, and to avoid, as far as may be, the frittering away of the best fighting *matériel* in escort duty and in keeping open a long line of communications. What native levies can do, when well commanded, was proved by Outram and his Rheels, just as much as by Edwardes and Revnell Taylor in their gallant advance against Moolraj. In the hands of officers who not only know the frontier, but are themselves known to the frontier tribes, selected posts, garrisoned by such levies, would hold and keep open the line from the Indus to Quetta, or even Candahar, not only without difficulty, but with advantage. And their employment on such work would set free a valuable force of cavalry—a matter to which the general advancing on Candahar must be in an especial manner sensitive. A strong force of highly trained cavalry will more than double the power of the Candahar force to strike decisive blows. In Afghanistan cavalry can still charge in those masses, and with that effect, which recent wars have shown to be imprudent on a European battle-ground. Judiciously used, there is, in the coming campaign, if it does come, an ample field for the employment of horse; and, this being so, we should like to see every mounted man in his proper place; that is to say, with the force actually engaged in field operations. The place of the cavalry can well be taken by levies, and these might at once be called up from various native States. The cis-Sutlej States are most of them bound to furnish small contingents; whilst Article 6 of the Treaty of 1838 with Bhawalpore runs thus:—"The Nawab of Bhawalpore will furnish troops at the requisition of the British Government, according to his means." Although fully appreciating the Nawab's offer, we do not lose sight of the fact that we have here a decided treaty claim on him for a contingent, and such a force could not be employed more usefully than in maintaining our posts along the lines of communication. In the North the case is somewhat different. There, the Government has to face a possible coalition of tribes, like the Yusufzais, Mohmands, and Atridis, a coalition which, if it were ever formed, could put not far short of 100,000 men into the field. But, fortunately, these tribes are not likely to combine. They are mutually antipathetic, and there is no common ground, since the death of the Akhoond of Swat, on which they might take action. Dissensions and weakness in Swat are likely to keep the northern frontier of the Peshawur Valley tolerably peaceful. Still, it would not be wise to move forward and leave this matter out of consideration or unsettled. We therefore deem it proper to draw attention to Article 6 of the Treaty of 1846 with the Maharaja Gholab Singh:—"Maharaja Gholab Singh engages for himself and heirs to join with the whole of his military force the British troops when employed within the hills, or in the territories adjoining his possessions." This, again, is clear enough and distinct enough. The Government has the right to avail itself of the full military strength of Cashmere. Why should it not do so? The Dogra, Sikh, and Pathan soldiers at the disposal of the Durbar are as good raw material as any Government could wish; only to be of real service they must be led and guided by English officers. The Government need not go far out of its way, then, for a reserve. A brigade of Cashmere levies stationed at Hoti Murdan, and another at Abbottabad, would answer all purposes, and would still leave the Maharaja more than men enough to hold his ground towards Chilas and Gilgit. In fact, in case of disturbances in that direction, his Highness would have an advantage in the leadership of English officers. Into the general question it is not now our purpose to enter. That is less a military than a political matter. What we desire now to consider is the fact that the Government of India has reduced the army to a point which, in a manner, compels it to renew its military conventions with native States. While, therefore, we give the chiefs full credit for their loyalty and devotion, we do not lose sight of the claims which the Government has upon their forces by virtue of treaties, which, on its part, it has faithfully and even jealously observed.—*Indian Daily News.*

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

The 13th inst. was fixed as the day on which the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West and Oudh intended to present, at the Kaiser Bagh, the picture of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, sent out to the talukdars to testify his appreciation of the reception they gave him when he went to Lucknow. The opportunity will be taken to present khillats as a recognition to those talukdars who have shown themselves good landlords and have done well by their ryots in the recent distress.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR N.W.P.—Sir George Courtenay projected tour through the Jhansi division has been abandoned. Some difficulties arose in connection with the escort. The Lieutenant Governor is entitled to a military escort, consisting of a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry. But, in consequence of the subordination of all military arrangements at present to the organization of the forces on the frontier, it is said to have been found inconvenient to supply even this little handful of soldiers.



However the embarrassment arose, the Lieutenant Governor has decided, it appears, to stay at Lucknow for the present, and probably till the end of January. The secretary to Government and the under secretary are already with him, and the junior secretary, one of the assistant secretaries, and the bulk of the camp office will go to Lucknow in the course of a few days. One assistant secretary only will remain in charge of the head office at Allahabad.—*Pioneer*.

**ILLUSTRATIONS AND REALITIES.**—The London illustrated papers have come out, this mail, all over Afghan pictures. There are views of Ali Musjid and of the Khyber Pass both in the *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News*. The rival pictures do not correspond, but they are not so unlike each other as all are unlike the places they represent. The Khyber Pass introduced to Londoners is something like the gorge at Pfeffers, in Switzerland—an awful ravine with granite mountains rising in sheer walls on each side, for many thousand feet below a chaos of rocks and boulders, a "strait path" in which a thousand might well be stopped by three, even more conveniently than at the Tiber Bridge. The three who are in waiting to stop the British army, group themselves, in the picture, on massive rocks in a manner which would secure their instant engagement as operatic brigands with a special view to performances of *Fra Diavolo*, if they would only offer themselves at Covent Garden. These grand effects are all nonsense. You can drive a cart all the way from Peshawur to Jellalabad. There are savage defiles in the Khoord Cabul Pass, between Jellalabad and Cabul, as also on the Kuram route before getting to Kushki, but the Khyber has a popular reputation that it does not deserve. Ali Musjid, moreover, is certainly a fort on a hill, but it is not, as the illustrated papers represent it, something resembling an Ehrenbreitstein on the top of Mont Blanc.—*Pioneer*.

**HINDOO LADIES AT THE THEATRE.**—Two or three unsuccessful attempts have been made to emancipate Hindoo ladies from the zenana, but, the time being inopportune, these endeavours have failed. Only the other day a Hindoo gentleman accompanied a respectable lady to the Corinthian Theatre; the lady was evidently educated, and education in this instance gave her a fondness for the drama. She had scarcely taken her seat, when the Europeans vied with each other in raising their binoculars to their eyes, and literally exceeding all bounds of propriety and etiquette; they stared at her, they whispered, and even tittered, till the unfortunate couple could stand it no longer, and retired before the first act of the play had terminated. So much for English gallantry; the folly of native ladies being seen at a theatre in the present year of grace is due to education, and as the time has not yet arrived for this outburst of reform we would earnestly advise our friends to be a little more discreet and have patience. Emancipation must follow education, but there is a difference in public and private education in the zenana and in a large scholastic institution.—*National Paper*.

**A LAHORE HOTEL.**—This is almost too good to be true, but the *Pioneer* is responsible for it:—"A printed table of charges hung up in a hotel at Lahore has been forwarded to us by a delighted traveller. There are little peculiarities in its style beyond the special feature which has enchanted our correspondent. Thus, the 'lodger' is informed that he is 'in no way authorised to threaten or to abuse the hotel servants,' and also that 'spitting on carpets must be avoided;' but the real attractions of the establishment come to a focus in the list of meals attainable. We read:—'Tiffin hot, Rs. 1 2a.; dinner, Rs. 2; supper grilled after dinner, Rs. 1; young baby grilled with onion, 8a.' Is there another hotel in India where people who are fond of children could be thus regaled?"—*Indian Daily News*.

**VERNACULAR LITERATURE.**—To judge by the number of books, pamphlets, and periodicals published in Bengal during the third quarter of the current year—no less than 496—the Act for the better control of Oriental literature has not had that effect in suppressing vernacular literature which its opponents predicted.—*Englishman*.

**PRIZES FOR HORSE SHOWS.**—We learn that the Indian Government have sanctioned the grant of a sum of Rs. 16,500 for distribution in prizes at the several metropolitan horse fairs and district horse shows in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana during the official year 1878-79.—*Indian Daily News*.

**A RED CROSS SOCIETY.**—We learn that a German lady at Lahore, connected with the American mission at that station, is organising a Red Cross Society to accompany the Afghanistan expedition.—*Times of India*.

**REGISTRATION.**—The past year, 1877-78, has been one of unexampled prosperity for the registration department in Bengal, for the total registrations, compulsory and optional, numbered 550,269, while the receipts rose to 664,236.—*Times of India*.

**RAILWAY TO KOHAT.**—Capt. T. Gracey, R.E., has been appointed to survey the country between Rawul Pindee and Kohat, and report upon the practicability of a railway line towards the Koorum Valley instead of the one previously determined upon to Peshawur via Attock. Mr. Molesworth, consulting engineer to the Government of India, will inspect the country with the same object about the middle of this month.—*Times of India*.

**CHOLERA IN NAINI TAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.**—A serious outbreak of cholera has occurred at the Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal. On Thursday, the 31st, one pupil died, and on the following day five other cases were reported, of which two ended fatally. As

no cause could be assigned for the appearance of the disease the pupils, to the number of between thirty and forty, were taken to the opposite end of the station and lodged in houses about 300 yards from the boys' school at Longview. On the 2nd instant another death took place, but after midday no further cases were reported. Eight or nine patients were still under treatment on the 4th, of whom three were said to be in a dangerous state. The school authorities, after the first deaths, sent a telegram to the parents of the scholars asking them to remove their children, and this advice has been at once acted upon in most cases. The boys' school escaped scot free. The military medical authorities, it appears, objected very strongly to the removal of the children to the east end of the station, as likely to endanger the health of the Depot, and the matter has been referred to Government.—*Pioneer*.

**ADMINISTRATION OF REWA.**—The native members of the Rewa community have presented an address to Col. P. W. Bannerman, political agent, Baghalkhand, and chief administrator of Rewa, as a token of gratitude for the good he has effected. Special reference is made to the Sutna and Belapucca-road, which has been bridged and connected with the Great Deccan-road, thus opening a most safe and convenient means of communication between Rewa and Sutna. "This not only affords the means of travelling in comfort to the public in general, but also effects a great improvement in the traffic of the country. Any one who might have seen the Sutna Bazaar prior to 1871 can now mark the vast change for the better which has taken place since then. The population during this interval has nearly doubled." Col. Bannerman is also thanked for the reforms he has carried out in the administration of the State, which is now enjoying unwonted prosperity.—*Pioneer*.

**PRESENTATION TO 44TH REGIMENT.**—A large and beautiful silver *epergne* has, we hear, just been presented by the planters of Upper Assam to Colonel Nuthall, C.B., and the officers of the 44th Regiment, S.L.I., in memory of their pleasant sojourn at Dibrugarh. The regiment left Upper Assam for Shillong last year.—*Pioneer*.

**ARRESTS AT MANDALAY.**—Our Thyetmyo correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 4:—"The former Viceroy of Pegu, who is the uncle of the Princes at the British Residency, was arrested on Tuesday, Oct. 29, along with some other ex-officials and military officers. Depositions were taken under torture, and the prisoner confessed to a conspiracy on behalf of the Wyoungyan Prince, but without his sanction. The torture confessions imply cognisance by a younger brother. Wyoungyan's popularity constitutes a danger for the new Government and for himself. Numbers of officers and soldiers of various regiments were involved in the conspiracy. Negotiations were progressing well for the retirement of Wyoungyan to British territory. This desirable solution still probable. There has been a serious dacoity in the suburb of the capital."—*Pioneer*.

## MADRAS.

**GARRISON GRIEVANCES.**—A Madras correspondent writes that there are two points concerning which military men are just now talking a good deal. The one, municipal taxation; the other, the numerous guards furnished by the regiments here, the duties of which should be carried out by the civil power. Touching the first, one of the local journals has recently spoken out for the soldiers. In a leading article we have been informed that "early in the present month a number of officers were summoned to appear before the town magistrate—to show cause why they had not duly caused their names to be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioners and taken out a certificate of such registration." In other words, a colonel commanding a regiment (amongst other officers) was hauled into a police-court because he had not taken out a license for the prerogative of commanding his battalion! This, of course, refers to that unheard-of assessment for military men called profession tax, which has always been a thorn in the sides of officers serving at Madras. The impost has been swept away by Act 5 of 1873, coming into force next year, but in the meantime the soldiers are pillaged. Instead of "profession tax," however, a new penalty, entitled salary tax, is to be instituted; this is described in the article I have quoted as a net with subtlety spread to catch the military fish, both great and small, who have burst through the meshes of the municipal trawler in the matter of their exemption from profession tax. All officers serving at Madras have, with the exception of those doing purely regimental duty, to pay a tax for their chargers and office carriages. Where in the world—save and except in this strange city—could such an assessment be imposed? "A duty might just as well be levied upon the sword as a man wears or the saddle in which he rides," says the defender of military rights; "an officer's charger is as essential a part of his equipment as his helmet, his tunic, or his boots." In these hard times presidency expenses are heavy enough for army men to bear without taxation. Incomes under a certain sum ought certainly to be taxed free, and in the case of "salary tax" the suggestion that "pay proper" should alone be assessed, as done in England, is surely one that should attract the attention of those who rule with sympathy the impoverished centurions on duty at Madras. The reduction of the heavy sentry work devolving on the garrison of Madras is a matter which should be carefully considered. There can be no doubt that by a judicious employment of the police for

certain guards the strain now felt by regiments here would be greatly relaxed. When a corps has a company at Pallaveram going through its musketry course, guard duty falls with undue severity on the men at headquarters. This matter should be carefully inquired into.—*Pioneer*.

**FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**—A Madras contemporary says:—"We learn that the general committee of the Famine Relief Fund will shortly hold a meeting to decide how the balance of the famine fund is to be disposed of. There are sure to be plenty of applications for funds, and the committee will require to exercise all their discretion to ensure that the money may be distributed, as far as possible, in accordance with the wishes of the generous donors in England and elsewhere. It is worth consideration whether a portion of the money should not be invested, with the view of forming a permanent fund for meeting distress caused by future famines. A small portion of the fund raised in Madras for the relief of the Bengal famine in 1874 was invested in this way, and was useful in forming the nucleus of the famine fund of last year."

**COLLECTION OF REVENUE ARREARS.**—A correspondent has asked the *Madras Times* to draw attention to what he describes as the terribly harsh manner in which the arrears of taxes for the famine year are being collected. The writer dates his letter from one of the southern districts, and says the revenue officials there are not only putting up to auction the puttah lands of cultivators, but also the houses in which they live are sold over their heads. He continues:—"This course of proceeding is tending to undo much of the good feeling towards Government and the English people produced by the relief latterly rendered, and it is, in my opinion, a most shameful thing. It would have been far better for the people if the officials had collected the kist in the famine year. The ryots might then have managed, by the help they were receiving, and by selling some property which still remained to them, to have paid the tax. . . . I have just this moment received a letter from — saying that twenty houses of the Mahomedans and others in his village had been put to auction, and that the houses of several others were to be offered for sale to-day."

**MADRAS ARMY.**—It is stated that the following Madras regiments have been ordered for frontier service:—The 67th Foot, Colonel Knowles, stationed at Bangalore; 14th Hussars, Colonel Arbuthnot, stationed at Bangalore; 1st Madras Light Cavalry, Colonel Hooper, stationed at Secunderabad; 30th Native Infantry, Colonel Georges, stationed at the French Rocks; 36th Native Infantry, Colonel Hawks, stationed at Bangalore.—*Times of India*.

**THE TAMIL COOLY MISSION.**—The present committee are resolved to maintain the mission in a state of thorough efficiency; and the *Ceylon Church Missionary Gleaner* hopes to be in a position to announce in its next issue that an experienced missionary, well acquainted with Tamil, and in whom complete confidence will be felt, has been appointed to it. This is to be regarded only as a pledge of further help to be given next year. Before its close four European missionaries will be engaged in the work of the mission, vigorously carrying on its operations wherever Tamil coolies labouring on coffee estates are to be found.—*Times of India*.

**THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.**—The following notification is published in the *Madras Gazette*:—"His Grace the Governor having signified his intention of delivering to her Highness the Princess of Tanjore the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, to which Order her Highness has been appointed by her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, it is hereby notified that the ceremonial will take place at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th inst., in public durbar, in the palace at Tanjore. All officers, civil and military, of her Majesty's service, on duty at Tanjore, are directed to attend at the place at the hour named."

#### REORGANISATION OF THE P.W.D., MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

THE following postings are ordered, at the public expense, where transfers are necessary:—

##### ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

**SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.**—1st Grade.—Col. W. T. F. Farewell, S.C., 4th circle, to continue as deputy chief engineer and under secretary to Government, P.W.D., till further orders; Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E., 3rd circle, on furlough; Col. P. P. L. O'Connell, 3rd circle, to act, vice Lieut. Col. J. Beatty, R.E. 2nd Grade.—Lieut. Col. J. O. Hasted, R.E., 1st circle, on other duty. 3rd Grade.—Lieut. Col. H. L. Prendergast, R.E., 2nd circle, on other duty.

**EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.**—1st Grade.—Major H. K. Mead, R.E., 5th circle, to act as superintending engineer, 4th circle, vice Col. Farewell, on other duty; J. W. Rundall, M.I.C.E., 5th circle, to act as superintending engineer, 5th circle, vice Major Mead, R.E.; Col. F. J. Moberly, R.E., 3rd circle, Bangalore; Col. J. F. Fischer, R.E., 2nd circle, on furlough; Col. A. S. Moberly, 2nd circle, Cuddapah, on furlough; R. F. Chisholm, 3rd circle, presidency consulting architect; Lieut. Col. J. N. Hunter, R.E., 2nd circle, Madhanapalle; W. S. Harrington, M.I.C.E., 5th circle, Madura; A. C. Lawford, 3rd circle, Tindivanam, on furlough; Major H. Smalley, R.E., 4th circle, Canara; Major P. Montgomerie, R.E., 3rd circle, to continue to act as deputy chief engineer for irrigation and under secretary to Government, P.W.D., till further orders; Major H. W. Wood, R.E., 1st circle, Vizagapatam, to act for superintending engineer, 1st circle; Major W. H. Burton, R.E., 4th circle, Salem, on other duty. 2nd Grade.—Major H. M. Vibart, R.E., 5th circle, Trichinopoly; W. B. Leggett, A.I.C.E., 2nd circle, Bellary; Major J. Pennycuik, R.E., 3rd circle, Vellore, to act in the Salem Division;

T. Vanstavern, 1st circle, Rajahmundry, Dumagudiem; Major Ross Thompson, R.E., 3rd circle, Presidency. Major J. L. L. Morant, R.E., A.I.C.E., 4th circle, Nilgiri; Lieut. Col. J. W. Hindle, S.C., 2nd circle, on furlough; G. T. Walch, M.I.C.E., 1st circle, Godavery, Eastern Delta; Lieut. Col. R. B. Kennedy, M.I., 4th circle, Wynad; Capt. R. R. E. Brockman, R.E., 5th circle, Tanjore. 3rd Grade.—P. O'Ratigan, 2nd circle, Anantapur; L. W. Paynter, M.I.C.E., 5th circle, Dindigul; J. O'Shaughnessy, 3rd circle, Buckingham Canal; T. D. Harris, 1st circle, Ganj. m; Capt. A. Awdry, R.E., A.I.C.E., 4th circle, Coimbatore; R. E. Norfor, 1st circle, Guntur; K. F. N. rdman, 2nd circle, Kurnool; Capt. and Deputy Commissary H. Bailey, 4th circle, Calicut; Major S. C. Clarke, R.E., 3rd circle, Chingleput; Capt. A. C. Smith, R.E., 3rd circle, on furlough; E. H. Pringle, 4th circle, Perundurai, on furlough; Lieut. M'Neil Campbell, R.E., 1st circle, on furlough; J. Hannan, 5th circle, Negapatam. 4th Grade.—R. J. Lowry, 4th circle, Oosoor; G. R. Leggett, 2nd circle, on furlough; W. R. Norris, 1st circle, Kistna, Western Delta; Capt. R. F. Norris, R.E., 3rd circle, on furlough; G. D. Wybrow, 1st circle, Rajahmundry; C. J. Peters, 1st circle, Kistna, Western Delta; J. W. Martin, 5th circle, Tinnevely; J. D. Grant, 3rd circle, on furlough; F. Brickwell, 2nd circle, Vizagapatam, to act for Major Wood, on other duty; W. Hughes, B.A., 3rd circle, Chitaur, on furlough; J. C. Larmine, 2nd circle, on furlough; J. M. Bell, 5th circle, Cuddalore; Lieut. A. W. Smart, R.E., 2nd circle, Nellore; Lieut. C. C. Rawson, R.E., 1st circle, Godavery Eastern and Central Deltas; Lieut. R. F. Dorward, R.E., 1st circle, Godavery, Western Delta; Lieut. A. E. Dobson, R.E., 4th circle, Chitaur, to act for executive engineer, Chittur Division.

**ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.**—1st Grade.—J. N. Grainger, 3rd circle, on Presidency workshop furlough; Lieut. and Deputy Commissary T. Smither, 2nd circle, Bellary, Ramandroog; Lieut. and Assistant Commissary G. E. Wiffin, 2nd circle, Kurnool Nandial, furlough; J. Graimes, 4th circle, Calicut, Palghat; H. Lyon, 2nd circle, Cuddapah, to act for the executive engineer, Cuddapah division; Lieut. C. B. Henderson, R.E., 3rd circle, Tindivanam, to act for executive engineer, Tindivanam division; Lieut. O. V. Boddy, R.E., 1st circle, Kistna, Western Delta; W. Hunter, 2nd circle, Cuddapah, Sidhout; Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., 1st circle, Godavery, Western Delta, attached; Lieut. F. J. Romelly, R.E., 5th circle, Negapatam, Manurugudi; Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Jackson, 2nd circle, Bellary, attached; C. H. T. Norfor, 5th circle, Trichinopoly, Arvalur; Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, R.E., 3rd circle, Vellore, to act for executive engineer, Vellore division; W. B. de Vinton, 1st circle, Godavery, Western Delta; Lieut. W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., 3rd circle, Presidency workshop (acting); Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary S. C. Plummer, 3rd circle, Presidency North; C. Vincent, 3rd circle, Vellore Arni. 2nd Grade.—M. W. Montserrath, 5th circle, Madura, Piamben; A. H. Garreth, 5th circle, Tanjore, Tranquebar; W. C. de Morgan, 4th circle, Salem, attached; J. P. Davidson, 4th circle, assistant to superintending engineer; J. C. Johnston, 2nd circle, Kurnool, Cambum; H. P. Hutchings, 5th circle, Madura, Tirumangalam; W. L. Bird, 3rd circle, Cuddalore, Chilambaram; C. M. Smith, 1st circle, Kistna, Eastern Delta, Northern; H. S. Taylor, 1st circle, Rajahmundry, West; A. S. Russell, 4th circle, Erode, Collegal, to act for executive engineer, Perundurai division; J. E. Paul, 3rd circle, Chingleput, Tiruvalur; G. P. Charles, 4th circle, Perundurai, Bavani; J. Traill, 2nd circle, Madhanapalle, Royacoti; A. D. Maclean, 1st circle, Vizagapatam, Vizianagram; C. H. B. Burlton, 1st circle, Godavery, Eastern and Central Deltas; Lieut. H. D. Love, R.E., 4th circle, Wynad Cannanore; H. E. G. Evans, 5th circle, Satur, to act for executive engineer, Satur division; C. J. Ussher, 3rd circle, assistant to superintending engineer; G. E. Manson, 5th circle, assistant to superintending engineer; A. A. G. Malet, 4th circle, Coimbatore, extra; W. Jopp, 2nd assistant to superintending engineer; B. H. Young, 1st circle, assistant superintending engineer; G. B. Lambert, 1st circle, Kistna, Eastern Delta; Lieut. and Deputy Assistant Commissary J. Joyce, 1st circle, Godavery Eastern and Central Deltas, Dowlaishwaram workshops.

#### BOMBAY.

**PILGRIMS TO MECCA.**—The Government of India are sending Assistant Surgeon Abdul Razzak on deputation for the special duty of reporting on the sanitary incidents and the arrangements connected with pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**AN ENGLISH NEWSPAPER IN SURAT.**—In view of the provisions of the Vernacular Press Act, which fetter the free expression of opinion in the Vernacular language, an English newspaper under the title of the *Weekly Reporter* is to be started in Surat from January 1 next.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE KHUNDWA MAHOMEDANS.**—We are informed on good authority that the stones from the old masjid at Khundwa, the disposal of which was the occasion of the murder of Captain Pemberton, are about to be given over to the Mahomedan community of Khundwa out of regard to their religious scruples. This will be a questionable act, for it will appear to the badly disposed class that the object for which the murder was perpetrated has been attained; and it will be a practical admission that the first orders issued on the subject were unwise and impolitic.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**FEMALE VOTERS.**—At the recent elections for the Bombay Municipality Corporation a remarkable feature in the polling at one of the wards was that more than a dozen of the electors who came to vote were Hindoo and Parsee ladies.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—MUSCAT, OCT. 18.—We have news from Eb Hassa that the Arabs have revolted against the authority of the Turks and have leagued to drive the latter out. Some Turkish men-of-war with troops from Bussorah and Bagdad, it is

reported, have been despatched by the Turkish authorities to the assistance of the small local militia in Eb Hassa. Eb Hassa is situated on the mainland opposite the island of Bahrein, and has been a bone of contention between the Arabs and Turks the past few years. Whenever the Turks found themselves sufficiently strong they occupied it, and this their superior arms and discipline always enabled them to do without serious opposition. The Arabs, on the other hand, jealous of the usurpation by foreigners of what they have hitherto looked upon as their birthright, have as frequently sought opportunities to regain their independence. Eb Hassa was last seized by the Turks just before their troubles in Europe, and was drained of troops to meet the demand for men during the late war. Turkish aggression in Arabia has always been a source of uneasiness to the Arabs, and though Eb Hassa forms no part of H.H. the Sultan of Muscat's dominions, the anxiety with which the approaching struggle is looked forward to, and the undisguised sympathy everywhere expressed for the Arabs, show unmistakably that the feeling against the Turk is widespread. Rumours are everywhere prevalent that the quasi-independent chiefs whose territories border on the Persian Gulf are becoming troublesome, and Colonel Miles, H.B.M.'s political agent and consul at Muscat, who is one of the lieutenants of the British Resident in the Gulf, left Muscat in the B.I.S.N. Co.'s s.s. *Kilwa* on the 16th for Bushire, summoned, it is said, by his chief to a conference on Gulf politics. We have the full number of vessels belonging to the Gulf squadron now in the Persian Gulf waters, and it is rumoured the squadron will be further strengthened by the addition of another and larger vessel. The *Vulture* and *Arab* are in the Gulf; the *Teazer* is in Muscat harbour, but leaves immediately for the Gulf.—*Correspondent of Bombay Gazette*.

**SURAT.**—We are glad to be able to state, on the authority of a correspondent who writes from Surat, that "the general aspect of Surat seems to have been wholly changed. The feelings of the people have been calmed. The former horrible and awe-inspiring features of the license-tax have now lost all their horribleness and awfulness, and have assumed bright and glaring colours. The people are now actually required to pay, and yet all seem satisfied. What was to them before a rugged, rough, and impassable mountain, has now become to them a small and smooth molehill, which they could easily cross without submitting themselves to any great hardship and annoyance."—*Times of India*.

**THE BISHOP'S TOUR.**—The Bishop of Bombay is expected by the mail which leaves Southampton on Oct. 31. After staying a week at Aden he will arrive in Bombay about December 3. He will leave Bombay on tour at the end of December. The dates cannot with certainty be fixed at present, but they may be stated approximately as follows:—His lordship will leave Bombay by the steamer of December 30 for Maudvie and spend Sunday, January 5, at Bhoj. Returning to the coast, he will cross over to Juria, and proceed to Rajcote, remaining over Sunday, the 12th. Thence via Wudhwan and Ahmedabad, he goes to Deesa, where he may be expected on January 26. He hopes to be at Abou on February 2, Odeypur February 9, Neemuch February 16, and at Nusseerabad about March 2. His lordship's movements after Nusseerabad are uncertain; he will probably make a journey into the Bengal Presidency to meet the Bishop of Calcutta, and make arrangements for admitting the Central Provinces into the diocese of Bombay. The bishop will spend the hot weather at Mahabeshwur.—*Bombay Church Chronicle*.

**DURBAR AT SURAT.**—A durbar was held at Surat on November 3 to invest Meer Gholam Baba with the title of Khan Bahadur, which, in the words of the collector, "has been conferred on him by the Government as a token of their appreciation of his conduct as a loyal subject of the British raj."—*Times of India*.

**ROBBERY BY A JEMADAR OF POLICE.**—A correspondent from Hyderabad states that a jemadar of the Nizam's police has been apprehended on a charge of committing highway robbery. It is alleged that the prisoner stole several thousands of rupees from the person of a sowar while travelling from Hyderabad to Nandgaum.—*Times of India*.

**THE HALL LINE STEAMSHIP BRANKSOME HALL,** Captain R. Collin, arrived on Nov. 5 from Liverpool, with the following passengers:—From Liverpool—Dr. Jas. Shutty, Col. C. Money, Rev. Potthoff, Rev. Koensgen, Capt. and Mrs. F. F. Johnstone, Miss E. Bulley, Mr. Arthur Hullah, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Owen and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mrs. Carson and child, Mr. J. H. Le Mesurier, Mr. Arthur Young, Mr. R. Bodham, Mr. Bulkeley, Mr. D. J. Roberts, Miss Roberts, Major Morgan, Mr. T. Bailey, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. Mackenzie and four children, Mr. S. W. Lindsay, Miss A. Bbbby, and Mr. O'Connell.

**H.M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIP CROCODILE,** 4,173 tons, Capt. Fred. P. Doughty, arrived in harbour on Nov. 6, from Portsmouth Oct. 1, calling at Queenstown Oct. 6, Malta Oct. 17, and Suez Oct. 22, via the Canal, with 76 officers, 7 ladies, 4 children, 1,022 men, 42 women, and 81 children. During the voyage there were no births and deaths, and she experienced fine weather. The following are the names of officers and their families:—2-14th Regt.—Lieut. Col. D. S. Warren; Majors T. P. Cosby and W. Young; Capt. R. S. Lunon, F. W. Harrington, R. Hall, G. Van Heythuysen, and A. W. Noyes; Lieuts. A. Rutledge, W. R. Roe, J. H. E. Parker, F. D. Walker, R. L. Greaves, E. E. S. Schnyder,

and F. W. Kitchener; 2nd Lieut. A. W. St. George, H. A. Vowell, R. L. B. Carter, C. M. Lister, J. H. Christie, G. Wemyss, G. W. Mitchell, W. Foy, and C. P. Barchard; Lieut. and Adjut. C. S. Gordon; Major and Paymaster W. Franklin; 2nd Lieut. J. E. H. Sullivan, 73rd Regt.; Capt. A. J. Poole, 67th Regt.; Lieuts. E. H. Calder, Rogers, and A. Mathews, R.A.; Lieuts. Lewis Boileau and R. R. N. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps; Surg. J. Pedlow, A.M.D.; 2nd Lieut. R. B. Gaisford, 1-21st Regt.; 2nd Lieuts. A. F. Hogg, F. J. S. Lowry, and Y. H. C. Robertson, 1-14th Regt.; 2nd Lieut. J. Hammond, 2-16th Regt.; Lieuts. H. A. Carleton and J. Verikar, R.A.; Vet. Surg. J. A. Woods, 9th Lancers; 2nd Lieuts. A. J. Nettleship and W. B. Piers, 2-15th Regt.; 2nd Lieut. G. J. Younghusband, 1-17th Regt.; 2nd Lieut. P. M. Carpondale, 2-17th Regt.; 2nd Lieut. J. C. Drummond, 1-25th Regt.; Lieut. C. S. Cumberland, 39th Regt.; 2nd Lieut. S. S. Rogers, 39th Regt.; Capt. R. W. Study, 63rd Regt.; 2nd Lieut. M. Y. Bolton, 70th Regt.; Surg. Major S. Y. White, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. E. Eustace, A.M.D.; Surg. and Mrs. J. W. Morgan, A.M.D. Indian Medical Service.—Surgeons R. D. Hodson, E. Cretin, A. Duncan, T. H. Pope, A. Hemstead, G. A. Canes, D. A. Gomes, R. Pemberton, G. S. Robertson, J. S. Berle, D. E. Worgan, F. C. Smith, C. Moakes, J. H. Earle, H. Armstrong, S. F. Bigger, J. E. Walsh, J. J. Moran, W. A. Quayle, F. F. McCartie, C. M. Carruthers, and G. H. Bull; wife of Lieut. Col. Warren, and wives of Lieuts. Gordon and C. M. Keighley; Sub Cond. and Mrs. A. Banks and two children, by P.W.D.; Sub Cond. H. Martin, Bengal Commissariat Department.—*Times of India*.

## CEYLON.

**THE SEASON.**—The *Ceylon Times* of October 29 says that "the north-eastern monsoon is now fairly set in, but, judging from the first symptoms of it, there is a probability of it proving as unreliable as the last. The weather continues of the most variable type, and is still very unfavourable for the preparation of produce. Rain falls heavily almost daily, and we fear there is still a bad time in store for the native cultivators. The distress amongst the paddy-growers of the Raiygam and some other korales in the Western Province is still very great. Government are prepared to give employment to such able-bodied men amongst them as are competent to turn out for work on the roads; but there are very many who, without being sick, are still too ill-conditioned to take advantage of the proffered aid." To help some of the worst cases of this class, as well as women and children, a relief fund has been opened in the office of the *Ceylon Times*, to aid which contributions are solicited.

**GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint J. D. Mason, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests and joint police magistrate, Colombo, and coroner for the district of Colombo, with effect from the 22nd Oct. Mr. G. S. Williams will continue to act from the 22nd Oct. till further notice as district judge, commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, Tangalla, and coroner for the district of Tangalla, and superintendent of the jail at Tangalla, in addition to his own duties at Hambantota. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint C. L. Ferdinands, Esq., to be visitor of the prisons at Welikada, Slave Island, The Breakwater, Mahara, Hultadorp, Negombo, Kalutara, Kegalla, Katnapura, Panadure, Avisawella. Major R. Barton, R.E., to be a visitor of the prison at Trincomalee. Hugh Arthur Grant, Esq., to be a justice of the peace for the district of Hambantota.

**STATUE OF SIR W. GREGORY.**—A photograph has been received in Ceylon of the statue of the late Governor, Sir William Gregory, which is to be erected in front of the Colombo Museum. A local paper states that the subscriptions promised by the Kandyan Chiefs have not been paid, and there seems every likelihood of the promoters of the scheme having to pay the guarantee in full. The statue is a good likeness, and will be a suitable memorial of a Governor who did good work for the colony.—*Times of India*.

## FURLOUGH EXCHANGE.—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

WE learn, says the *Madras Times*, that the following decision of the Secretary of State on that *vexata questio*, furlough exchange, has recently been received. It finally disposes of the question:—

"Several memorials have been addressed against the action of her Majesty's Government in modifying the terms of the furlough regulations issued in 1868, and thereafter applying the modified terms to those who had not elected the rules prior to 1871. The gist of these memorials lies in the following two pleas:—

"a. That the restriction of election of the rules of 1868 to the time of first taking furlough is injurious to those who did not take furlough until after the modification of the rules, and who, therefore, were unable to elect those rules at a sufficiently early date to secure the rates of exchange granted and continued to those who had elected them prior to the orders which altered the rate fixed to the varying rate of exchange.

"b. That the rate of exchange had always been for furlough pay and family remittances 2s. the rupee—that when it was higher the officers of the Indian service never got the benefit of it, and that,

consequently, it is unfair that they should suffer when the rate falls below 2s. the rupee. In reply to the first plea, the Secretary of State has observed that he is unable to admit that it has any validity. To take any other view would be to accept as a principle that the Government shall never, in the public interest, annul or modify any regulation it has once seen occasion to make. While these regulations were in force, it may be conceded that their terms should be adhered to without subsequent modifications in the case of those officers who, in accordance with the prescribed conditions, had elected them, but the pretension of many of the memorialists that the Government which put forward the rates might not withdraw them in whole or part from the option of election, is wholly inadmissible, nor does the fact on which stress is laid, that some few officers will continue to receive the exceptional rate of furlough pay, have any legitimate bearing on the question.

"The second plea could only have been urged under the erroneous belief that an invariable rate of exchange of 2s. per rupee had always prevailed until modified. The contrary is, however, the case. It was only in 1868, in promulgating the new furlough rules, that a fixed rate of exchange for furlough pay was laid down; until then the market value had always ruled the exchange, and some even of the memorialists who employ the argument had actually received furlough pay or sent home family remittances at rates varying from 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d. in 1858 and 1859. There is, therefore, no ground whatever for imputing any want of good faith to the Government in this matter. When the exchange was favourable, the officers of the Indian Army, from the earliest years to the latest date, got the benefit of it, and, however much it may be regretted that of late years the exchange has been unfavourable, there is no injustice or legitimate grievance in the fact that the latter unfavourable rate now governs the exchange of furlough pay, as the earlier favourable rate had previously done.

"The memorialists should therefore be informed that while it is regretted that the lessened value of the rupee should affect them so materially, it is impracticable to accede to their application and to grant them furlough pay and family remittances at the fixed exchange of 2s. the rupee. No officer, therefore, who elected the rules of 1868 subsequently to the abolition of the clause which gave a fixed rate of exchange at 2s. the rupee will be allowed the benefit of that clause, and this decision is final."

OFFICIAL.—The Government of India, in the Military Department, has issued, under date October 30, certain explanations in reference to the Royal Warrant of Sept. 6, which will be interesting to officers of the late Indian Engineers. The inquiries of the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department were as follows:—I.—Whether furlough on private affairs, or on medical certificate, in excess of the periods allowed to count for pension, reckons towards the time specified in Article 117a as qualifying for the annuities described in article 1,170a. II.—If the furlough exceeds the limit for which an officer is eligible, viz., 2 years after 8 years' service, 3 after 14 years' service, and so on, does it reckon towards the extra annuity? III.—Can a major who has served 7 years from the date of his promotion to captain, and who has not less than 20 years' service (above the age of 20), retire on a captain's pension and extra annuity? IV.—Similarly with other ranks, and specially, can a general officer, who has served for 5 years since his promotion to colonel, retire on colonel's pension with the extra annuity after January 1, 1879? V.—Is time spent on furlough, on private affairs, or on medical certificate, "full-pay service"—(a) on Indian furlough allowances; (b) on English furlough pay. The Government of India replies:—I.—That *all* leave or furlough counts towards pension under Indian Regulations in the cases of officers of the Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers, as notified in Government General Orders Nos. 933 of 1877, and 911 of 1878. II.—*Vide* preceding answer; service for the extra annuity is calculated, as laid down in Article 1,170a of the Warrant, from the date of first commission. III.—No. Retirements can only take place in the ranks and under the conditions specified in Article 117a. IV.—*Vide* preceding answer; the only provision for the retirement of *general officers* is that contained in Article 117b, and such officers can only retire on or before December 31, 1878. V.—All absence on furlough, irrespective of the allowance passed to an officer, is considered full-pay service.

JAINISM.—Mr. Edward Thomas writes to the *Athenæum* on this subject:—"Among other questions put down for consideration and discussion at the *Congrès des Orientalistes* at Lyons, on the 31st of August last, there was formulated a subdivision devoted to 'Les Djains sont-ils d'anciens Bouddhistes antérieurs à Sakia Mouni, ou des Bouddhistes modifiés depuis les persécutions brahmaniques?' As I have paid some attention to this subject, though unable to attend the congress, and therefore unaware of the course taken in the discussion, you will, perhaps, allow me to advert in your columns to a very important item, bearing upon the relative priority of the creeds of Jainism and Buddhism which has not hitherto been noticed—that is to say, how their reputed dates balance and adjust themselves *inter se* within the bounds of reasonable probability. The Jains have a fixed and definite date for the *Nirvana* of 'Mahavira,' their great saint, which is established by

the concurrent testimony of their two sects, whose method of reckoning varies in itself, thereby securing, as it were, a double entry. The Svetambaras date in the era of Vikramaditya, 57 B.C.; the Digambaras reckon by the Saka *samvat*, 78 A.D., and both arrive at the same figures of B.C. 526-7 for the death of Mahavira. This calculation is equally supported by the dynastic lists, which satisfactorily fill in the period from the accession of 'Palaka, the lord of Avanti, [who] was anointed in that night in which . . . Mahavira entered Nirvana,' 'to the four years of Saka,' who immediately preceded Vikramaditya. On the other hand, Buddha's date varies, according to different authorities, from the extreme points of B.C. 2,420 to 453, and even is reduced so low as 370 B.C.; so that up to this time modern inquirers have been unable to concur in the determination of this epoch further than to suspect, as we are taught by the Chinese, that the period was antedated from time to time, with the direct purpose of arrogating priority over other saints. Now, if the ascertained Jain date will serve to determine the era of Buddha, under the theory that Buddha himself was a disciple of Mahavira, it will, in the fact, go far to establish the priority of the latter, and the pre-existence of the creed of which he was the twenty-fourth or last prophet. The date of Buddha most largely accepted has been adopted from the Ceylon annals, which supply the figures 543 B.C. But, as was remarked by Mr. Turnour, who first investigated the local traditions, that the acceptance of such a date involved an error, in default of the required period of sixty years (sixty-six); or, to use his own words, 'the discrepancy can only proceed from one of these two sources, viz., either it is an intentional perversion, adopted to answer some national or religious object, which is not readily discoverable, or Chandra Gupta is not identical with Sandracottus.' A partial reconciliation of the error was proposed by the method of restoring to the dynasty of the Vandas the full hundred years assigned to them by some Pauranik authorities, in lieu of the forty-four allowed for in the Ceylon lists; but if the local annals were so dependent for their accuracy upon extra-national corrections, their intrinsic merits could have stood but little above zero; and any such summary introduction of sixty-six years from outside sources could scarcely have been held to be satisfactory, unless the assumed total of 543 years B.C. were proved to have a fixed quantity by better external testimony than has hitherto been adduced. To General Cunningham belongs the merit of having first proposed, in 1854, the fixing of Buddha's Nirvana in '477 B.C.,' a result which he obtained from original figure calculations, while Max Muller, in 1859, independently arrived at the same conclusion, from a more extended critical review of the extant literary evidence. General Cunningham has lately enlarged the sphere of his observations, and in adopting Colebrooke's view in regard to the fact that Gautama Buddha was 'the disciple of Mahavira,' has materially fortified his early arguments in reasserting that the Nirvana of Buddha must be placed in '478 B.C.,' or 'forty-nine years' after the release of Mahavira, the last of the Jains. General Cunningham does not concern himself with the larger question of ancient religions, but confines himself to his favourite metier of working out sums with equal elaboration, but with less fanciful details than of old. The passages relied upon by Colebrooke in 1826 have since been confirmed by important contributions from other sources. None, however, bring the question home so distinctly and in so quaintly graphic a way as Professor Weber's translation of a passage from the 'Bhagavati,' wherein the Chela, 'the holy Mahavira's eldest pupil, Indrabhuti'—'houseless of Gautama's Gotra,'—begins to distrust the negative perfection of Jainism, in the terms of the text—'Thereupon that holy Gautama, in whom faith, doubt, and curiosity arose, grew and increased, rose up. Having arisen, he went to the place where the sacred Cramana Mahavira was. . . . After performing these [salutations] he praises him and bows to him. After so doing, not too close, not too distant, listening to him, bowing to him, with his face towards him, humbly waiting on him with folded hands, he thus spoke. . . . In conclusion, I may recapitulate certain deductions, which I have suggested elsewhere. The juxtaposition of the last representative of the one faith with the first exponent of the other, which took over so many traditions that it retained in common with the parent creed, is a point of marked importance. Eclipsed for a time by the energy of the reformers, whose missionaries carried the Buddhist doctrines over so large a section of the globe, non-proselytising Jainism has survived in its simplicity—as the natural outcome of the ideas and aspirations of a primitive race—still undisturbed in the land of their common birth; while Buddhism, with its fantastic elaborations, retains scant honour, and no place within the limits of its *nidus* in India proper."

CAPTAIN H. R. YOUNG, 39th Foot, has been appointed a brigade major on the Bengal Establishment, vice Brevet Major J. O. Travers, 17th Foot, who rejoins the 1st Battalion of his regiment for service with the Peshawar Movable Column. Captain Young joined the army in January, 1859, and served on the North West Frontier of the Punjab from June, 1860, to February, 1865, with the 1st Punjab Infantry, being present during the blockade of Hindustanee fanatics and Trans-Indus tribes, and covering of Umbey Pass; latterly as adjutant of the regiment (specially mentioned in despatches and in the Punjab Government report; medal with clasp).



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1878.

## THE WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

EVENTS are occurring in such rapid succession in Afghanistan that it is difficult to write anything which shall not have become by the time it is in print a tale of the past. We may, however, briefly summarise the position as follows:—General Browne has occupied Dakha with an advanced guard, and the rest of his division is being closed up on its head. General Roberts has captured Mohamed Azim's Fort in the Koorum Valley, and is close to the Koorum Fort itself. General Biddulph is steadily advancing on Candahar, without meeting any opposition. The question is, What next? As to General Biddulph, as his supports under General Stewart will not reach Quetta for probably another ten days, it is probable that the advance on Candahar will be conducted deliberately and with caution. It may, however, be reasonably anticipated that the fifteen marches from Quetta to Candahar will be accomplished by the middle of December, if not sooner; for, as far as we can calculate, General Stewart's division ought to be all assembled at Quetta at the latest by December 10. Apparently the inhabitants of Southern Afghanistan are well disposed towards the invaders, and it is reported that no resistance will be offered this side of Candahar, and that the town itself will not be defended. The climate of Candahar is much milder than that of Quetta, and in every respect superior to that of Hindostan. During the winter of 1841-42 snow only fell on two days. There are abundant supplies to be obtained in the neighbourhood, but firewood is extremely scarce. The fortifications are weak, and incapable of offering any resistance to a British force, even if the latter is unprovided with heavy guns. Between Candahar and Cabul the passes are often blocked with snow quite early in the winter. It may, therefore, be considered certain that we shall establish ourselves at Candahar and remain there till the spring. Though no serious opposition to this measure will in all probability be made, it is very likely that we shall be exposed to constant desultory attacks. Passing northward to General

Roberts' force, we may assume that we will shortly be in possession of the Koorum Fort. That he will have to fight for it is possible, for it is tolerably strong, and has a substantial garrison. On the other hand, the Afghans are like all Orientals, so nervous about their means of retreat being cut off, that we should not be the least surprised if General Roberts, by threatening the north side, secured the evacuation of Fort Koorum without having to expend much ammunition on it. That he will proceed much further before the spring is not to be anticipated, though no doubt he will, by constant demonstrations, retain a large Afghan force in the Peiwar Pass. He will find plenty of occupation during his halt in bringing about amicable relations with the tribes of the valley, in collecting supplies for his advance in the spring, and in constructing roads back to Thull.

As regards the main column, *i.e.*, that operating by the Khyber Pass, it may be considered certain that General Browne will not proceed further than Jellalabad for the present, and probable that he will go as far. He will be guided in his decision by circumstances, and by information which is not in our possession. According to the latest intelligence Jellalabad has been evacuated by its garrison, infected by the panic of those of their comrades who fled from Ali Musjid. If this is true, there is little likelihood that the Ameer's main army is anywhere nearer than Jugdulluck, where Pollock first encountered opposition, after marching from Jellalabad, in 1842. Indeed, it is possible that the Afghan forces are still nearer to Cabul. General Browne may therefore be induced to establish himself at Jellalabad for the winter. It is a healthy spot, provisions are obtainable, and it would be a good situation for an advanced depot of stores when next spring the army advances on Cabul. We should, moreover, gain great prestige by occupying it, for we may be sure that the memory of Sale's gallant defence is still fresh in the minds of the Afghans, and that the name of Jellalabad is always associated with British endurance, prowess, and victory. There are, however, disadvantages connected with its occupation. The distance between it and the Peshawur end of the Khyber is more than double that between the latter and Dakha; and though the valley of Jellalabad is capable of supplying a large amount of food and forage, we cannot rely upon being able to procure these necessities locally. The Ameer may regain his ascendancy over the neighbouring tribes, and cause all supplies to be either removed or destroyed; or he may, by a guerilla warfare, oblige us to fight for every sheep, handful of grain, or bundle of grass. Consequently we must take up no position where a constant stream of convoys from our own territories cannot be reckoned on. But the line of communication between Jellalabad and Peshawur is about ninety miles, some thirty miles of which passes through difficult defiles. Already, notwithstanding our arrangements with the Khyberees, attacks have been made in the Khyber on not only our followers, but our camps. The fact is that there is little subordination among these mountain clans. They are split up into numerous small subdivisions, full of jealousy and hostility towards each other, and an unequal division of our subsidies would be quite sufficient to cause those who were dissatisfied to seek for plunder to compensate themselves for any disappointment. Experience, too, shows us that even the headmen are not to be depended upon.

In short, the hill tribes are distinguished by a perfectly feminine fickleness and an unquenchable thirst for booty. The majority of each tribe may be true to their engagements, but they cannot prevent the black sheep among their number from carrying on predatory warfare on their own account. The longer the line of communication, therefore, the greater is the number of etappen troops needed, and it is just as essential to secure the road for the supply of a single battalion as for a whole division. Therefore, by occupying Jellalabad with a single brigade, as has been suggested, General Browne would not be able to diminish the number of his posts, but only to lessen the demands on the transport. Of course the latter is a great consideration; still there are other considerations which may outweigh it. It would hardly be prudent to garrison Jellalabad with less than a whole brigade, for our prestige must not be allowed to suffer by a retreat. A siege would be hardly less damaging to our reputation. Therefore, the force at Jellalabad should be strong enough to give battle in the open to any force that the Ameer is likely to bring against it. No doubt a single combined brigade would give a good account of, say, ten or fifteen thousand Afghans; but the Ameer, counselled by his Russian friends, might secretly concentrate the whole of his available forces, and try and crush our brigades in detail if we keep them separate. A very little notice would enable the troops at Dakha to arrive in time to give battle; two forced marches would suffice. Are we, however, sure that we should get so much notice? Again, the Ameer might, by making demonstrations, keep the main body of the division constantly on the march from Dakha to Jellalabad and back. It will no doubt be said that the Afghans are so panicstruck that there is little chance of their assuming the offensive. No doubt some of them have been panicstruck by the narrow escape they had of being captured in the Khyber; but the best troops are liable to occasional panics.

The panic soon ceases when it is seen that it was unreasonable, and there is no reason to suppose that the proverbially gallant Afghans are permanently cowed. The statements of universal panic may have been exaggerated. The natural bent of the Oriental mind is in the direction of exaggeration at all times; moreover, they are given to say, not what is the truth, but that which they think will be pleasing to their hearers. In the camp of every invading army since the world began stories have been rife of the demoralisation and discontent of the enemy's troops. We are, therefore, inclined to receive all such statements as are not verified by the personal observation of British officers with a certain amount of distrust. We really know next to nothing about the Ameer's resources, his plans, or the distribution of his troops. He may have made up his mind to keep his army concentrated in a central position. The force at Ali Musjid may have been composed of his least reliable troops, and their orders may have been merely to delay, not to attempt at stopping us. It is clear that they have signally failed in performing even the easiest task that could have been assigned them, but it does not follow that the Ameer ever intended to offer any real resistance in the early part of the campaign. His strategy may be injudicious, but it is foolish to suppose that with the assistance of the officers of the Russian Mission he has not formed a distinct plan of some sort. He is an ex-

perienced and dauntless soldier himself, and Yakoob Khan possesses, it is asserted, military talents of a high order. We shall be dangerously imprudent, therefore, if we base our arrangements on the theory that our first little success at Ali Musjid has so shattered Shere Ali's power that we have nothing to do but to make a military promenade to Cabul as soon as the weather is fine enough to admit of the trip.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 2.)

- BAILEY, Mr. R. J., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Agra division, Military Works, from Oct. 1, the date on which he received charge from Mr. Bull.
- BAKER, Mr. C. J. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the office of engineer-in-chief to the office of the superintending engineer, Southern district.
- BARNES, Mr. H. C., assistant examiner, 2nd grade, attached to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the office of examiner of guaranteed railway accounts, Calcutta.
- BARROW, Mr. W. F., assistant examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to act as deputy examiner of accounts, Rajpootana, during the absence of Mr. Becher on privilege leave.
- BELL, Mr. J. D., barrister-at-law, is confirmed in the appointment of standing counsel for the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, from Aug. 12, vice Mr. J. Pitt-Kennedy, resigned.
- BEYNON—OSBORNE—BERKELEY—KINCAID—The following reversions will take effect from Aug. 23, 1878, the date on which Col. J. Watson, C.B., V.C., resident, 2nd class, proceeded on privilege leave:—Col. W. H. Beynon, from resident, 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be resident, 3rd class, and to officiate as resident, 2nd class; Col. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., from resident, 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be political agent, 1st class, and to officiate as resident, 3rd class; Lieut. Col. J. C. Berkeley, from political agent, 1st class, to be political agent, 2nd class, and to officiate as political agent, 1st class; Lieut. Col. W. F. Kincaid, from political agent, 2nd class, to be political agent, 3rd class, and to officiate as political agent, 2nd class.
- BULL, Major W. J., 2nd in command, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad contingent, is appointed to officiate as military secretary, as a temporary arrangement, during the absence of Col. H. Fraser.
- CALL—The services of Lieut. C. F. Call, R.E., were placed at the disposal of the military department from Oct. 8, 1878.
- CAMERON, Lieut. E. H., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade (temporary 1st grade), is appointed to officiate as executive engineer, Rawalpindi Fort division, during the absence of Capt. W. G. Nicholson, executive engineer, ordered on field service.
- CREAGH—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 1, issued by the commandant Mhairwarra battalion:—Lieut. O'Moore Creagh, adjt. Mhairwarra battalion, took over the command of the battalion from Capt. Greenfield, from Sept. 30.
- COOK, Mr. J. E., having been appointed to be deputy accountant general, Bengal, substantively *pro tempore*, received charge of the office, on Oct. 18.
- DAWSON, Col. J., S.C., executive engineer, 1st grade, military works branch, is appointed to officiate as superintending engineer, Meerut command, during the absence of Col. Perkins on military duty.
- DEMPSTER, Mr. J., assistant engineer, 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the Simla Imperial circle.
- DERINZ, Mr. J. H., executive engineer, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return from the furlough granted him.
- DRYSDALE—PENGENLY—FOSTER—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Forest department, from June 2:—Mr. A. T. Drysdale, officiating as deputy conservator of forests of the 2nd grade in Berar, is confirmed in that grade; Mr. A. Pengelly, M.A., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the Punjab, is promoted to be a deputy conservator of forests of the 3rd grade; Mr. G. H. Foster, officiating as assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that grade.
- FAULKNER—BEALE—CUNY—The following officers are retransferred from the Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch:—Mr. G. H. Faulkner, executive engineer, 2nd grade; Mr. J. A. Beale, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. Kamil Cuny, assistant engineer, 3rd grade.
- FREEMAN, Mr. W. H., assistant traffic superintendent, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.
- HUNT—The services of the Rev. W. J. Hunt, of the Bengal Ecclesi-

astical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, for duty with the troops in Northern India.

**LARGE**, Mr. P. T., assistant engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Western System of State Railways, Punjab Northern State Railway.

**LAUGHTON**, Major D. W., assistant commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and judge Small Cause Court, Amraoti, has returned to duty on July 1.

**MACKAY**, Mr. W., executive engineer, 4th grade, Port Blair, is, on return from furlough, transferred to Rajpootana.

**M'PHERSON**, Mr. J. L., deputy examiner of accounts, British Burma, will, on return from furlough, join the Rajpootana State Railway, to which he is transferred.

**NICHOLSON**, Lieut. J. S., R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, Central System of State Railways, having joined at Chatham for duty at the depot, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from Aug. 23.

**ROHDE**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Rohde to be a justice of the peace within the State of Travancore.

**STRAHAN—SMITH—BEAVAN**—The following temporary promotions are made, with effect from Oct. 27:—Capt. C. Strahan, R.E., deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Capt. H. Lees Smith, S.C., assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, to officiate as deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade; Capt. B. Beavan, S.C., assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

**THOMAS**, Mr. G. E., assistant locomotive superintendent, 3rd class, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Western system of State railways, Punjab Northern State Railway, open line.

**THORNTON**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint, from Nov. 15, 1878, the Hon. T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I., to be judge of the chief court of the Punjab, vice Mr. J. S. Campbell, retired. Mr. Thornton will continue to be additional member of the council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations.

The following promotions are made in the Survey Department, from Oct. 27, consequent on the retirement from the service of Major Gen. H. C. Johnson, C.B., deputy superintendent of the 1st grade, on Oct. 26:—

**THUILLER—CODDINGTON—WILKINS—COLE—BEAVEN**—Major H. R. Thuiller, R.E., deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be a deputy superintendent of the 1st grade; Major F. Coddington, S.C., deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade, to be a deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade; Major W. H. Wilkins, S.C., assistant superintendent of the 1st grade, to be a deputy superintendent of the 3rd grade; Major W. H. Cole, M.A., assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be an assistant superintendent of the 1st grade; Capt. B. Beaven, S.C., assistant superintendent of the 3rd grade, to be an assistant superintendent of the 2nd grade.

**TREVOR**, Col. J. S., R.E., is appointed a director of State railways, with the rank of chief engineer, 1st class, from June 24, 1878. This does not affect Notification dated July 5, 1873, appointing Col. Trevor to officiate as deputy secretary to the Government of India in the P.W.D., Railway Branch.

**UPCOTT**, Mr. F. R., executive engineer, 4th grade, is, with the approval of the Government of India, posted on return from furlough to the western system of State Railways, Punjab Northern State Railway.

**YEATTS**, Mr. S. K. L., temporary assistant examiner of accounts, 3rd grade, is transferred from the central to the western system of State railways, and posted to the Indus Valley State Railway.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

**GADSDEN—HEWETT—HAVILAND**—Mr. F. O. Gadsden to be a 3rd class engineer in H.M.'s Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I.G.S. Koel, for general duty; Mr. C. Hewett, 3rd grade officer, to act as 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. Tenasserim, vice Mr. G. A. D. Haviland; Mr. G. A. D. Haviland, 3rd grade and officiating 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. Tenasserim, is confirmed as a 2nd grade officer, vice Mr. G. Wilson, promoted, from Aug. 2, 1878; Mr. G. A. D. Haviland, 2nd grade officer, to act as 1st grade officer of the I.G.S. Tenasserim, vice Mr. H. J. Price, transferred. These appointments are to take effect from the dates on which Messrs. Haviland and Hewett assumed charge of their respective appointments.

#### MEDICAL.

**BROWNE—FULLERTON—LEWTAS—STEPHENS—CADGE—OWEN**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief:—Surgeons S. H. Browne, M.D., J. C. Fullerton, J. Lewtas, M.B., A. E. R. Stephens, W. H. Cadge, and W. Owen.

**COMPIGNE**, Surgeon H. D. S., is confirmed in the appointment of medical officer, Eripoorah Irregular Force, vice Surgeon J. Scully.

**GRANT**, Surgeon P. M., M.B., officiating medical officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as medical officer in charge of the 1st Regiment Central India Horse, from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgeon Caldecott, proceeding on furlough.

#### MILITARY.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 2.)

**BARTON**, Capt. H. J., Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years service, is promoted to the rank of major, from Oct. 26, subject to her Majesty's approval.

**BASDEN—CAREY**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. B. Basden, S.C., ordinary pension, £456 5s. annuity £668 12s., from Nov. 2, 1878, to be paid in England; Lieut. Gen. T. A. Carey, S.C., ordinary pension £456 5s. annuity £526 8s., from Nov. 3, 1878, to be paid in England.

**BRABAZON**—The services of Lieut. J. P. Brabazon, 10th Hussars, extra aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, are replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

**BRUCE**, Major A., Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years'

service, is promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col., from Oct. 20, subject to H. M.'s approval.

**MARTIN—COWPER—LEWIS—MILEY**—The following permanent promotions are made in the Military Accounts Department from Oct. 6, vice Colonel W. C. Clarke, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, retired:—Lieut.-Col. I. P. Martin, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, and officiating military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade. Capt. H. H. P. Cowper, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, or furlough, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade. Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, military accountant, 3rd class, and officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to be military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade. Capt. J. A. Miley, assistant military accountant, to be military accountant 3rd class, but to continue to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

**TOUCH—PERREAU—CARTER—LEWIS—MACPHERSON—EGAN**—The following temporary appointments are made in the Military Accounts Department from Oct. 6, 1878, vice Col. W. T. Chitty, controller of military accounts, Bombay, on furlough:—Col. J. G. Touch, military accounts, 1st class, 1st grade, to officiate as controller of military accounts, Bombay; Major M. C. Perreau, military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade; Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant, 1st class, 2nd grade; Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, assistant military accountant and officiating military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade; Capt. C. Egan, assistant military accountant, on probation, to officiate as military accountant, 3rd class.

**WYLLIE—CARTHEW—DOYLE**—The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of captain from the dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Lieut. W. H. C. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, Oct. 30, 1878; Lieut. J. F. Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps, Nov. 2, 1878. Capt. F. Doyle, unattached list, to be brevet major from Sept. 28, 1878, subject to H.M.'s approval.

#### MILITARY.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Oct. 30.)

**BRIGHT**, Major Gen. K. O., C.B., having been appointed to the divisional staff, vice Lieut. Gen. the Hon. A. F. Hardinge, C.E., His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to post him to the command of the Meerut division.

**FRASER**—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Oct. 23, appointing Lieut. Col. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, to the charge of the depot 10th Bengal Lancers, on the departure of that regiment on service, in addition to his other duties.

**FULFORD**, Capt. C. J. R., quartermaster, 26th N.I., is directed to proceed to England by troopship, and join the Staff College, Sandhurst, on Feb. 1, 1879.

**IRVINE**—Meerut division orders confirmed, dated Aug. 30 and Sept. 11, appointing Major J. S. Irvine, brigade major, Agra, to officiate as deputy judge advocate to the general courts-martial ordered to assemble at Agra, for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before them.

**MACLEOD**, Lieut. R. W., 29th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer, on probation, vice Henderson, dated Oct. 16; and Lieut. H. P. Picot, from the 17th N.I., to be wing officer, vice Harrington, deceased.

**MONTANARO**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 17, appointing Lieut. A. Montanaro, 16th N.I., wing officer, to officiate as adjutant.

**REAY—OSBORNE—MACLEOD**—Col. C. Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, from Meerut to Jullundur, for general duty; Lieut. Col. J. H. W. Osborne, Bengal Infantry, from Cawnpore to Ferozepore, for general duty; Capt. J. G. Macleod, from the 37th N.I. to the 13th N.I. for duty.

**TIBBS**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 19, appointing Capt. and local Major W. J. Tibbs, 70th Foot, to be a member of the committee of paymastership, from July 11 last, vice Capt. H. C. Darley.

**WALLERSTEIN**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 18, appointing Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, 24th N.I., wing officer and adjutant on return from civil employ to officiate as wing commander, vice Steadman.

**WALTER—FISHE**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 1, making the following appointments:—Capt. C. J. Walter, 8th N.I., wing commander, on return from leave, to officiate as second in command, and Capt. A. Fishe, 8th N.I., wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his other duties.

**WOOLLEY**—4th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. T. S. M. Woolley, officiating wing officer, on probation, 2nd N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation, vice Lieut. A. W. D. Campbell, whose appointment has been cancelled, dated Oct. 23.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 1.)

**GRAHAM—VANRENNEN—KINLOCH**—5th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 15, making the following appointments:—Major R. B. Graham, on return from furlough, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Shakespear; Capt. J. P. D. Vanrennen, squadron officer and adjutant, to officiate as squadron commander, vice Graham; Lieut. F. G. Kinloch, officiating squadron officer, to continue to officiate as adjutant, vice Vanrennen, in addition to his other duties.

**HALLIDAY**—Presidency district order confirmed, dated Oct. 23, appointing Major G. T. Halliday, deputy assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, in addition to his other duties, consequent on the departure of Major A. A. Kinloch on field service.

**PEEL**—Sappers and Miners—Corps order confirmed, dated Oct. 19, appointing Lieut. F. Peel, R.E., to officiate as superintendent park and field train, from Oct. 20, vice Lieut. L. F. Brown, R.E., proceeded on service.

**STEVENS**—Saugor district order confirmed, dated Oct. 24, appointing Major H. C. Stevens, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general of the district, in addition to his other duties, with effect from that date, consequent on the departure of Capt. A. G. Handcock on field service.

**TAYLOR**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Aug. 19, appointing Lieut. E. E. Taylor, 11th Native Infantry, officiating wing officer, on probation to officiate as quarter master, vice Capt. W. H. Browne, on detachment duty.

**TREEVE**—Convalescent Depots—Kasauli—Capt. and local Major H. R. Treeve, 34th Regiment, station staff officer, to officiate as commandant, in addition to his other duties, from date of departure of Lieut. Col. Cochrane to rejoin his battalion.

**EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.**—The undermentioned candidates, who appeared for examination in the native languages, are declared by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the higher standard in Hindustanee:—Local Capt. A. A. Ruck, 2-8th Foot; Lieut. G. G. Monk Mason, R.H.A.; J. C. Campbell, R.E.; E. S. Masters, 2-1st Foot; W. H. Jameson, 1-3rd Foot, on probation 39th N.I.; C. E. Pollock, 1-6th Foot, on probation 10th Bengal Lancers; F. W. Scudamore, 1-12th Foot; A. R. Marie, 30th Foot on probation 5th Goorkhas; C. E. W. Macdonald, 51st Foot, on probation 6th B.C.; J. E. Preston, 51st Foot, on probation 41st N.I.; C. W. Young 81st Foot, on probation 5th P.I.; and Second Lieut. J. Willcocks, 100th Foot.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—W. C. Capper, judicial commissioner, Oudh, has been granted privilege leave for three months, from Nov. 16. H. G. Sharp, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, from the 21st inst. G. O. Kilby, Barrister-at-Law, deputy superintendent and remembrancer of legal affairs, is allowed leave for nineteen days, with effect from the 26th inst. Lord H. Ulrick Browne, officiating member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for one month, from such date as he may be relieved of his present appointment. E. B. Baker, deputy inspector general of police, has been granted two weeks' extension of furlough by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India. A. R. Becher, deputy examiner of public works accounts, Rajpootana, is granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days, from Dec. 13. T. Ker, a sistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is granted privilege leave for three months, from Oct. 19. W. G. Gilchrist, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), has been granted one year's furlough to Europe. Captain A. J. Corse-Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, assistant superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 7th inst. Colonel H. Frazer, military secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, is granted two months and two days privilege leave of absence, from Oct. 28.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Col. F. W. Bond for two months, in extension of the leave granted to him; and Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. S. de N. Lucas, to England, to appear before a medical board. 2-11th Foot—Lieut. A. E. Peters, to proceed to England, to appear before a medical board. 2-16th Foot—Capt. G. Vernon, to England, to appear before a medical board. 2-17th Foot—Lieut. H. M. Short, to England, for three months on private affairs. 1-25th Foot—Capt. W. S. Richardson, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; and Lieut. G. N. Mayne, to Australia, from Nov. 8, 1878, to May 8, 1879, on medical certificate. 72nd Foot—Quartermaster J. Walsh, to England, to appear before a medical board. British Medical Service—Surgeon Major R. O. Haydon, to England, to appear before a medical board. Capt. W. L. Greenslet, R.E., executive engineer 3rd grade, temporary 2nd grade, military works branch, Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India, private affairs, for two years. Capt. and Brevet Major A. W. Capel, late 5th European Light Cavalry, assistant superintendent of reserves, Remont depots, is granted leave of absence *sua* for three months, on medical certificate, from such date as he avails himself of it.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 6.)

J. F. K. Hewitt, magistrate and collector, Chumparun, on leave, is appointed to act as commander of the Chota Nagpore division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mangles.

O. T. Barrow, assistant magistrate and collector, Midnapore, is transferred to the Sunder station of the Poorree district.

The magistrate of Tipperah is appointed to be *ex officio* political agent of Hill Tipperah.

C. W. Bolton is appointed to act in the 1st grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, and is posted to the Sunder station of the Chittagong district, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating political agent of Hill Tipperah.

The services of J. T. Babonau, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, he is posted to Rungpore.

J. Whitmore is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the district of Balasore.

A. C. Fute, assistant magistrate and collector, on leave, is posted to the Sunder station of the Mozufferpore district.

A. C. Brett is appointed to officiate as district and sessions judge of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district and sessions judge of Hooghly.

C. J. S. Faulder, assistant magistrate and collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Haut division of that district.

J. G. Ritchie, assistant commissioner, Dumsong, is transferred to the Sunder station of Darjeeling, from the date on which he joined that station.

The services of F. A. Chichester, officiating assistant superintendent of police, having been replaced at the disposal of this Government, he is posted to Sewan, in the district of Sarun.

J. P. Sneyd, assistant superintendent of police, on leave, is posted to the district of Backergunge.

The Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, who returned from furlough on Oct. 22, is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

Mrs. M. Wheeler, deputy inspectress of schools, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month from Nov. 9.

Major J. M. McNeile, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the South Western to the Sone Circle.

F. G. Brooks, executive engineer, 2nd grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Cossye to the Northern drainage and embankment division from Aug. 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the engineer establishment of the Bengal Irrigation Branch:

—Temporary—With effect from May 17, vice Col. Searle, proceeded on leave; A. J. Hughes, from executive engineer, 2nd to 1st grade; F. B. Pemberton, from executive engineer, 3rd to 2nd grade; Capt. E. C. Ellis, on Staff Corps, from executive engineer, 4th to 3rd grade; C. E. Livesay, from assistant engineer, 1st grade (officiating executive engineer), to executive engineer, 4th grade; J. P. Scotland, from assistant engineer, 2nd to 1st grade. Reversions—With effect from May 28, in consequence of the return from furlough of F. Simon, F. B. Pemberton, from executive engineer, 2nd grade (temporary rank) to 3rd grade; Capt. E. C. Ellison, Staff Corps, from executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank) to 4th grade; C. E. Livesay, from executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), to assistant engineer, 1st grade (officiating executive engineer); and J. P. Scotland, from assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) to 2nd grade. Permanent—With effect from June 30, vice E. de Grouillier, deceased, W. G. L. Cotton, executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank), to be executive engineer, 3rd grade; and A. J. Oldham, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), to be assistant engineer, 1st grade. Temporary—With effect from June 30, vice above officers, F. B. Pemberton, executive engineer, 3rd grade, to 2nd grade (temporary rank); Capt. E. C. Ellison, S.C., from executive engineer, 4th grade, to 3rd grade (temporary rank); and J. P. Scotland from assistant engineer, 2nd grade to 1st grade (temporary rank). Permanent—With effect from Sept. 7, vice J. Campbell, deceased, Capt. E. C. Ellison, S.C., executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary rank), to be executive engineer, third grade; H. D. Pearsall, assistant engineer, 1st grade (on leave) to be executive engineer, 4th grade, and Lieut. R. H. Brown, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), to be assistant engineer, 1st grade. Temporary—With effect from Oct. 11, vice A. M. Salmon, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Patna road cess committee, J. H. Toogood, from assistant engineer, 2nd to 1st grade (temporary rank).

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 2.)

E. Dobbs, assistant conservator of forests, 3rd grade, in these provinces, has been promoted to the 2nd grade, from Sept. 24.

Capt. F. B. Morris, assistant commissioner, Pachmarhi, is appointed to officiate temporarily as superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, from Nov. 1.

Capt. F. B. Morris, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class, from Nov. 15.

L. K. Laurie, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Capt. Morris.

Major J. W. Macdougall, officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd class, from Nov. 1.

On the return from privilege leave of C. Grant, C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, the following arrangements are ordered:—C. H. T. Crothwaite, C.S., on being relieved by C. Grant, will revert to the Jubbulpore commissionership. Lieut. Col. C. L. R. Glasford, on being relieved by C. Crothwaite, is appointed to be additional commissioner for the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore divisions. Lieut. Col. E. M. Playfair, on making over charge of the office of additional commissioner to Lieut. Col. Glasford, will revert to his substantive appointment of deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and is posted to the Jubbulpore district. J. H. Fisher, C.S., deputy commissioner, Jubbulpore, on being relieved by Lieut. Col. Playfair, is transferred as deputy commissioner to the Nimar district.

### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. P. Gazette, Nov. 2.)

Lieut. Col. F. E. A. Chamier, deputy commissioner, Bara Banki, is appointed to officiate as commissioner, Lucknow division, during the absence on deputation of Col. J. Reid.

The Government of India having sanctioned the amalgamation of the officers of superintendent general of vaccination and sanitary commissioner, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, on the retirement of Surg. Major F. Pearson, superintendent general of vaccination, the Lieut. Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following arrangements and appointments, from the date of Dr. Pearson's handing over charge:—Surg. Major C. Planck, sanitary commissioner, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, to be also superintendent general of vaccination, N. W. Provinces and Oudh. Surg. Major R. Pringle, M.D., to be superintendent of the 1st circle, comprising the Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi divisions. Surg. Major W. Watson, M.B., to be superintendent of the 2nd circle, comprising the Rohilkund and Kumaon divisions and the province of Oudh. Surg. Major J. Richardson, M.D. (at present on furlough), to be superintendent of the 3rd circle, comprising the Allahabad and Benares divisions.

A. Macmillan, assistant collector, on return from leave, to be deputy superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

Major F. D. M. Brown, executive engineer, Meerut, provincial divi-



sion, will, in addition to his own duties, officiate as superintending engineer 1st circle, during the absence of Col. G. A. Graster, R.E.

T. Stoker, superintendent of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant collector.

J. J. F. Lumsden, officiating commissioner, is transferred from Rae Bareilly to Fyzabad.

E. A. Cline, deputy collector, is transferred from Allahabad to Bareilly, on special duty, as a temporary measure.

The services of R. J. Crosthwaite, Registrar, High Court of Judicature, North West Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department.

The services of A. C. Tupp, joint magistrate of Azamgarh, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

W. R. J. Brereton, deputy conservator of forests, returned to duty on July 15, 1877, and Mr. Dansey ceased to have charge of the Ranikhet subdivision from that date.

Major H. C. T. Jarrett, V.C., deputy conservator of forests, 2nd grade, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is placed in charge of the Saharanpur forest division from Sept. 2.

T. H. P. Forsyth, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Bareilly to the Jaunpur provincial railway division.

### BURMA.

(*Burma Gazette*, Nov. 1.)

G. L. Weidemann, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to be magistrate of the district in the district of Henzada.

A. O. Brown, assistant commissioner, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, to be magistrate of the district in the district of Promé.

Capt. George Alexander, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, and officiating town magistrate, 2nd grade, to be magistrate of the district in the district of Kyauk-phyo.

The Rev. C. H. Chard has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Rangoon to officiate as chaplain of Thayetmyo, from Sept. 1.

On the expiry of the privilege leave granted him, Capt. J. Butler, assistant commander, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, is appointed to officiate as town magistrate, 2nd grade, and is posted to Akyab.

Lieut. C. H. E. Adamson, assistant commander, 3rd grade, received charge of the Salween district on the forenoon of Oct. 3.

### PUNJAB.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*.)

A W Stogdon and O Wood officiated as settlement officers, 3rd grade, for the periods during which they held charge of the Rohtak settlement, in addition to their other duties.

J G Silcock, assistant commissioner, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Dera Ghazil Khan district, which he joined on the afternoon of Oct. 22.

Surgeon Major S C Courtney resumed charge of the duties of civil surgeon of Peshawur from Surg W N Keefer, 20th Punjab NI, on the forenoon of Oct. 17.

The undermentioned members of the Bengal Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, are appointed assistant commissioners of the 3rd class.—L W King, A Meredith, W W Drew, E L Cappel.

F A Kelly, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 1st grade, is promoted to be a district superintendent of police, 4th grade, substantively *pro tempore*, vice Mr Christie, from Oct 28.

F J G Hatchell is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 2nd class of assistant district superintendents of police, substantively *pro tempore*, from Oct 28.

F A Kelly, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, is posted to Jhang.

C A Aldridge, assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Jhang to Amritsar.

J W C W Bean, assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to Lahore.

D H Hunter, assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his present officiating appointment at Jhang, transferred to Jullundur.

Turton Smith, district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his officiating appointment as assistant inspector general of railway police, posted to Jhelum.

L N Broome, assistant district superintendent of police, is, on being relieved of his officiating appointment at Jhelum, transferred to Umballa.

J P Rawlins, assistant district superintendent of police, is transferred from Karnal to Mooltan.

Surgeon Major E Morton, 29th Bombay, N.I., is granted leave of absence on medical certificate, from Sept. 28, on such date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Kurachi, in his own Presidency.

The following orders are confirmed:—Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated Oct 13, making the following officiating appointments in the 4th Punjab Infantry consequent on the departure of Major A FitzHugh, officiating commandant, appointed commandant 5th Goorkha Regiment:—Capt A J D Hawes, second in command, to officiate as commandant; Capt A Mc C Bruce, wing commander, to officiate as second in command; Capt A I Shepherd, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, from the date of departure of Major A FitzHugh; and Lieut A Daniell, officiating wing officer 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing officer. Mooltan Brigade Order, dated Sept 28, directing Surg J Mullane, M.D., 19th Punjab N.I., to make over charge of the Mooltan Lock Hospital to surgeon major J C Penny, civil surgeon, as a temporary arrangement. Mooltan Brigade Order, dated Oct 1, appointing Surgeon Major A K Reed, 26th Punjab N.I., to the medical charge of the Mooltan Lock Hospital, vice Surgeon Major Penny. Peshawur Station Order, dated Sept 10, appointing Surgeon Keefer, 20th Punjab NI, to the charge of the Peshawur Lock Hospital, from May 17, vice Surgeon Major Courtney,

civil surgeon, placed on the sick list. Rajanpur station order, dated Oct. 5, appointing Sub Lieut A C Batten, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as station staff officer, vice Capt Bishop, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, proceeded with his regiment on its march to Quetta. 4th Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated Oct 8, making the following temporary appointment from Aug 23, consequent on the departure of Lieut E Lloyd on furlough:—Lieut C G Mansel, adjutant, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available. 5th Punjab Cavalry—Regimental order, dated Oct 18, appointing Capt W Vousden to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, as a temporary measure, vice Capt F S Carr, who has been appointed to the quartermaster general's department.

J. Dempster, assistant engineer, 1st grade, accounts office, main line division Sirhind Canal, is allowed furlough for one year, together with subsidiary leave for fourteen days, from Nov. 11, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

D McMordie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Hansi division, Western Jumna Canal, passed the lower standard examination in Hindustani on Sept. 2.

A G Reid, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), attached to the main line division, Sirhind Canal, is appointed to officiate as executive engineer in charge of the office of accounts, main line division, Sirhind Canal, as a temporary arrangement. He took over charge from J. Dempster of the division on the afternoon of Oct. 11.

C A Greenwood, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank) attached to the Lower Sutlej and Chenab division, inundation canals, is allowed 1½ month's privilege leave, from the afternoon of Sept. 18.

Surgeon D N Martin, civil surgeon of Ferozepore, received charge of the office of superintendent of the jail at that station from Surgeon Major N Ffolliott on the forenoon of Sept 22.

Surgeon Major C P Costello, civil surgeon of Dokat, received charge of the office of superintendent of the jail at that station from Mr. J R Drummond, assistant commissioner, on the forenoon of Oct. 11.

### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

ARMSTRONG—The services of A. G. Armstrong are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

CHRISTIE, W. B., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary), is transferred from the Bellary to the Kurnool district.

CUMMING, C. D. B., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore during the absence of Mr. C. S. Crole on other duty.

NUGENT, Hon. P. G., is reappointed as acting superintendent of police, Coimbatore, from Oct. 3, the date of his return to duty from sick leave.

#### MILITARY.

BRADSHAW, Capt. O M, Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major from Nov. 4.

FULLERTON—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from Nov. 1:—Lieut. Col. Brevet Col. C J Fullerton, Pension in India, bonus in England.

MCGEE—The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of major by brevet, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. R J M'Gee, Madras Staff Corps, from May 4.

MORANT, Capt. C M A, general list cavalry, to act as adjutant of H G the Governor's Bodyguard during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieut. C H Simpson.

RAMSAY—The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from this date:—Lieut Col Brevet Col W Ramsay, England.

#### MEDICAL.

DONNELLY—BATEMAN—Surg Maj J M Donnelly, M.D., from 1st Light Cavalry, and Surg Maj D F Bateman, 7th Light Cavalry, are permitted to exchange appointments.

REAN—Surg Maj. W H Rean, M.D., to be deputy surgeon general with temporary rank, during the absence on leave to Europe of deputy Surg Genl van Someren.

WESTERN—Veterinary Surg. G. Western will proceed to Bangalore on or about Nov. 7, with a view to his being nominated a member of the committee about to be assembled at Hoonsoor on Nov. 11.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(*Headquarters, Ootacamund*, Oct. 28.)

GRANT, Col D G S St, from 2nd in commandant 26th Regiment, N.I., officiating commandant 39th Regiment, N.I., to commandant 39th Regiment, N.I.

HOLLOWAY, Major E G V, wing officer 35th N.I., will on the expiration of his leave in India on medical certificate, be attached for duty to the 9th Regiment No. I.

KNOCKER, Col J B (Europe) from commandant 39th N.I., to commandant 26th N.I.

MACGRIGOR—MACCAUSLAND—Exchange of brigades has been sanctioned between Lieut-col D J MacGeiger, 8th Brigade, and Lieut-col W H MacCausland, 6th Brigade.

PELLEY—WYNWARD—Lieut H G Pelly, No. 15 Battery, 8th Brigade, has been transferred to H Battery, 1st Brigade R.A., vice Lieut R Wynyard, about to proceed to England for a course of instruction in gunnery.

WILLIAMS, Lieut-col D W, from officiating 2nd in command, 26th N.I., to 2nd in command, 26th N.I.

CIVIL FURLONGS—W F Grahame, acting principal assistant collector, Ganjam district, is allowed privilege leave for three months on medical certificate.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 7.)

**FIXOTT**—Lieut. J. L. R.A., is appointed to act as 3rd class commissary of ordnance, vice Lieut. Pengree, promoted.

**STEVENS**—The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified:—Lieut. Col. S. W. O. Stevens, Cavalry, ordinary pension, £365, annuity, £164 16s., from Oct. 31, to be paid in England.

## MEDICAL.

**McCONAGHY**—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surg. W. McConaghy, superintendent of Mahabeshwar and magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Satara, to act as a justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS**.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate:—Col. J. Miles, Staff Corps, commandant, 26th N.I. Major S. E. Atkinson, Madras Staff Corps, adjutant and officiating wing commander, 5th Regiment Madras N.I., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS**.—P. S. V. FitzGerald, acting assistant agent to the Governor General, Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from such date in the present month as he may avail himself of it. C. E. Lawson, C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

## WAR OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 26.

**COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT**.—Assistant Commissary T. Claydon has been granted retired pay from Nov. 1, 1878, on reorganisation of the department.

**BREVET**.—Commissary T. B. Prissick to have the local and temporary rank of assistant commissary general at Cyprus.

NOVEMBER 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions: being conferred upon the undermentioned officers for distinguished service during the recent operations in South Africa.—Dated Nov. 11, 1878:—

## BREVET.

**TO BE LIEUT. COL.**—Captain and Brevet Major Redvers Henry Buller, C.E., 60th Foot.

**TO BE MAJORS**.—Captain Matthew William Edward Gossett, 54th Foot, and Captain Francis Wallace Grenfell, 60th Foot.

## INDIA OFFICE.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Capt. G. F. Churchill, S.C.; Surg. Major A. D. Campbell.

**Madras Estab.**—Col. G. Smart, Inf.; Capt. F. T. Powis, Inf.; Major H. R. Faber, R.E.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. H. Pilkington, R.E.; Lieut. C. M. Bate, R.E.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Commander W. Jack, Ord. Dept.; Capt. W. P. Harrison, Inf.; Major C. A. Baylay, S.C.; Surg. A. Stephens; Capt. D. M. Strong, Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. Seagrim, S.C.; Surg. Major A. Taylor; and Major D. J. Welch, R.A.

**Madras Estab.**—Capt. J. O. Butler; Major A. O. H. Clay, S.C.; and Major M. C. Poole, S.C.

**Bombay Estab.**—Lieut. Col. C. D. J. Dodd, S.C.; Surg. Major E. P. Burrows.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

**Bengal Estab.**—Major R. H. Huddleston, S.C., six months; Lieut. H. M. Temple, S.C., six months; Surg. Major T. T. Sherlock, six months.

**Bombay Estab.**—Capt. H. G. Young, R.A., six months.

The undermentioned officers have been specially ordered to return to duty:—Bombay: Major T. W. Sanders, S.C. Bengal: Capt. G. F. Churchill, S.C.; Capt. C. W. Babington, 27th N.I.; Lieut. Col. R. H. Inglis; Major A. England, 10th Cav.; Capt. D. M. Strong, 10th Cav.; Capt. C. C. Brownlow, 1st Sikhs; Lieut. E. E. Money, 11th Cav.; and Lieut. A. R. Porter, 28th N.I.

## HOME NEWS.

**ASIATIC SOCIETY**.—At a recent meeting—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, president, in the chair—Sir A. Slade, Bart., and Mr. S. Takatoyu Juonyé were elected resident, and Mr. Jardine, judicial commissioner, British Burma, and Mr. C. H. Lepper, Eria, Barree, Upper Assam, non-resident members. Mr. Brandreth, as delegate from the Asiatic

Society, spoke of the great success of the Oriental Congress held at Florence in last September, and mentioned the kindness of the Italian hosts and the remarkable number of distinguished scholars who were present. He added that no one could have come away without a personal sense of the obligation conferred on strange visitors by the indefatigable exertions of the able secretary, Prof. de Gubernatis, upon whom all or most of the work really fell. A paper was read, communicated by Mr. E. Thomas, "On the Position of Women in the East in Olden Times," in which the writer called attention to a custom common in the ancient world, and still prevailing in some parts of the East, of naming the children after the mother rather than after the father, showing as this does the prominent influence of the women. This subject he illustrated by reference to the well-known usages of Lycia, Caria, Etruria, Persia, ancient and Modern India, Ceylon, and Australia.

**THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN INDIA**.—On Tuesday a meeting of the Moyar Coffee Company was held at the offices in Nicholas-lane. The report adopted by the meeting stated that last year the company leased a portion of their property to the Prince of Wales Quartz Reef Gold Prospecting Company for a short time, with the object of testing the gold prospects of the company, and the results were of a most important character as affecting the material interests of the company. The Prince of Wales Company reported that from twenty tons of quartz they had obtained and crushed 45oz. 6dwt. of gold. They had succeeded in proving the paying capabilities of Alpha reef. Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., on behalf of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. (of Bombay), made overtures to the directors for the exclusive right of mining the gold on their property, but the failure of both firms had brought those negotiations to a close. The board knew that the company possessed a large area of reefs, and they stated that Mr. Brough Smythe (the Minister of Mines in the Government of Victoria) had been deputed to thoroughly inspect the country, and from the company's lands gold was produced in small but perfectly visible quantities. The chairman (Mr. A. Hall) congratulated the shareholders on the fact that large quantities of gold had been recently discovered on their property; and in reply to a shareholder, who asked whether the Government reserved the mineral rights of the land, Mr. Hall said that he consulted all the title-deeds, and there was no reservation whatever in that respect. He had also consulted gentlemen in the India Office, and the Government had not made, and were not likely to make, any claim to those rights. After some discussion with regard to suggestions as to the forming of a new company, or altering the present articles of association to enable the company to deal with and develop their gold prospects, it was resolved to form a committee of gentlemen possessed of mining knowledge to thoroughly investigate the subject. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—General Gossett, Messrs. John Wilde, S. O. Honson, James Gordon, and John Brown.

**INDIAN APPEAL CASES**.—In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, on Saturday, the case of Chotay Lall v. Chunnool Lall and another was heard. This was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Calcutta of Sept. 1, 1874, affirming a prior decision of Mr. Justice Pontifex of that court. The question at issue was one of law, there being no facts in dispute—namely, whether, according to Mitachshara law, an only daughter of a sonless father takes his estate on his death, so that on her subsequent decease, without issue, it descended to her husband, who had married her in the Brahma form, to the exclusion of the next male heirs of her father. Both courts below held that such a daughter took but a qualified interest for her life in her father's estate, and that on her death without issue her father's heirs, and not her husband, were entitled to succeed. The person whose estate was in suit was Thakoordoss, who was one of the sect of Jains, and who died intestate in 1860, and in possession of considerable property in Calcutta. His only child, a daughter, married, at the age of ten years, the appellant, and died without issue seven years afterwards. Their lordships, without calling upon the counsel for the respondents, affirmed the decisions of the courts below, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION**.—According to the annual report, to be submitted to the meeting on the 3rd proximo, it appears that the net profits for the year, including £3,801 brought forward from last year, amount to £133,625, which, after deducting the interim dividend of 1½ per cent., admit of a further dividend of 2¾ per cent., which the directors now recommend to be paid; a balance of £3,125 being carried over to next year. The amount charged on account of insurance and depreciation is the normal sum of £300,000, and as by the appropriations of last year the depreciation on the fleet has been placed on a satisfactory footing, and as no insurance losses of any importance have been incurred, the directors feel justified in reverting to the former practice of distributing a portion of the profits of underwriting in the form of a bonus at the end of the year. The directors therefore recommend the payment of a bonus of 1 per cent. from this account on the present occasion. The debentures which have become due during the last twelve months have all been paid, and the amount outstanding at the date of this report is £252,500. As stated in the report of last year, the directors hope to be able to pay off the whole of the remaining debentures as they fall due. The proprietors will, at the same time, observe that the saving in debenture interest already attained amounts to a relief in

the working account of £20,000 per annum. In their annual report for the year 1876-7 the directors pointed out that the revenue had advanced about £100,000 beyond that of the year previous; but, unfortunately, in their subsequent half-yearly report issued in June last, they had to state that the revenue had receded to the same extent—viz., £100,000, in six months, and that the state of trade led them to expect at least an equal falling off during the remainder of the financial year. As far as the freight receipts are concerned, those prognostications have proved too correct, but fortunately certain circumstances, such as the charter money received from Government for the hire of the *Bangalore*, have afforded some compensation during the last six months, so that the revenue for the latter half of the financial year has not been diminished to the extent, which, judging by the rates of freight, the directors had good reason to expect. The gross receipts were £1,983,712. In the general balance-sheet the fleet, including the new vessel *Kaiser-i-Hind*, which stands for £114,292, is valued at £2,848,252. That, however, is after deducting the value of two vessels sold for together £13,980, and the £258,999 written off for depreciation. At this figure the "book value" of the fleet shows an average of over £24 per ton and an average per vessel of nearly £65,000. The *Bombay* and *Nubia*, which figure in the accounts as sold, appear to have realised between them only £13,980, or, taken by the tonnage, about £4 per ton; but this, perhaps, does not represent the whole price received. The sum received for the *Orissa*, which has also been sold, does not appear to be stated either in the report or in the accounts.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders for £200,000 were received on Wednesday at the Bank of England, the whole of which were allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 18.7437d. Tenders on that Presidency at 18.77-16d. will receive about 95 per cent. An improvement of about 1 per cent. in the price obtained is thus shown. In the weekly advertisement issued by the Indian Council it is stated that the amount of drafts to be offered for tender next Wednesday will be 30 lakhs of rupees, or, nominally, £300,000, of which not more than Rs. 12,00,000 will be apportioned to Bombay.

**EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the company's office, Gresham-street. Mr. Leith, Q.C., M.P., the chairman, congratulated the meeting on the fact that that was the seventh division of surplus profits in successive years, and explained that the amount then to be dealt with exceeded that of the corresponding half-year, ending June 30, 1877, by a sum which enabled the directors to recommend a division of 10s. per £100 of ordinary stock, or double what was declared on the former occasion. He also reminded them that the first six months of the year were always the worse of the two, especially in regard to the passenger traffic. Adding the surplus profits mentioned to that for the second half-year of 1877 and the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent., the percentage for the whole year would come to £7 10s. A substantial benefit had accrued from the opening of the Northern Bengal State Railway. This company were working that line for the Indian Government, who had proposed to them the purchase of the short branch of thirteen miles from the south side of the Ganges at Damodea to the company's main line. The proposal was being considered by the board, but as yet it was in suspense, nothing having been done, though he looked forward to that branch eventually forming a part of the Eastern Bengal Company's system. Mr. Behrens having seconded the motion, Mr. Craike expressed himself strongly opposed to the contemplated outlay for this purpose, especially as the lease of the company would expire five years hence, when the Indian Government would be able to take over the Eastern Bengal Railway upon an estimate of the price of the company's stock during the preceding three years. The Chairman said the board deemed it important that this company should possess the branch referred to, as the present arrangement for their working it was of a purely temporary character, and at any time they might have Government officers put upon it and the thing taken out of their hands. Eventually the report was adopted, the division of surplus profits recommended was agreed to, Mr. Behrens and Sir Cecil Beadon were re-elected directors, and a resolution was passed authorising the company to borrow an amount not exceeding £250,000, in addition to any moneys already borrowed by the company and now owing, or which the company were already authorised to borrow and had not yet raised, and that the resolutions passed at the meeting of the company on November 24, 1865, for raising additional share capital, under the conditions therein expressed or referred to, be deemed to be extended to and to comprise the said sum of £250,000.

**MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL.**—The report states that in their last report the directors were unable to give the exact area to which the company's water had been supplied during the season 1877-78, but gave as an estimate by Mr. Wilks, the acting chief engineer, a total of 49,000 acres. The official settlement having been completed on the 25th of August last, under the superintendence of Mr. Lister, the officer deputed by the Government of Madras to take charge of irrigation under the company's canal, and to enforce the carrying out of the rules regulating the supply and use of the company's water, it appeared by his official report that 50,919 acres were irrigated. In regard to the current season, the directors were unable at present to afford information as to the extent to which irrigation had proceeded, being without definite

returns. Referring to the intended navigation of the main canal, every effort appeared to have been made by the acting chief engineer to push on the required works on the existing canal, and to construct the channel for connecting the line of transport with the Madras Railway at Cuddapah. They hoped, therefore, that all these would be completed by the time at which the necessary boats would be available for beginning the passenger and goods traffic. The steel framework of these boats—twelve passenger and twenty cargo boats—had been constructed in England and sent out to Madras. The chief engineer had expressed his belief that he might be able to place at least some of these boats on the canal before the close of the present year. Copious extracts from the reports of the company's chief and conservancy engineers are appended.

Two distinguished-service rewards are at the disposal of the Indian Government by the succession of Lieutenant-Generals Donald M. Stewart, C.B., and J. L. Vaughan, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to their colonels' allowances.

**GENERAL SIR EDWARD JOHNSON, K.C.B.**, will, it is stated, leave England before Christmas, and embark at Suez on January 2, *en route* to India, in order to relieve General Sir Neville Chamberlain as military member of the Viceroy's Council.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL REGINALD WILLIAM SARTORIUS, V.C., C.M.G.**, Bengal Infantry—the Major Sartorius of Ashantee fame—has been appointed chief of the Transport Department of Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Browne's division. The services of Lieutenant Colonel Sartorius, who is second son of Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., Senior Admiral of the Fleet, are not given in "Hart." He went out to India, as a cadet of seventeen, in January, 1858, and was shortly after attached to the 13th Light Infantry under Lord Mark Kerr. It was not long before he saw active service, for, on 6th April in the same year, he was at the siege of Azimghur. The company to which he belonged, and which was commanded by Captain W. H. Jones, was in charge of baggage ammunition when it was ordered to the rear to help the rearguard, which was hotly attacked. At the very outset Captain Jones was shot dead, and Sartorius led on the company and dislodged the enemy, killing several with his own hand, and amongst them the man who had shot his captain. After this he was entirely surrounded, when some cavalry came to his assistance. The major in command, seeing the danger of the situation, was at a loss for means of communication with the colonel, who was in front attacking a fortified village. Sartorius volunteered to carry any message if the major would lend him his horse, his own having been shot. The major did so, and Sartorius dashed through the enemy, who fired at him all the way along. One ball took off the top of his helmet, another bruised his ankle; but he succeeded in delivering his message to the colonel, and returned to the rearguard with another company, with the assistance of which the baggage and ammunition were safely brought up under a heavy fire. On the same day Sartorius volunteered to head a storming party against a number of rebels who were firing from a loopholed mosque; but this Lord Mark Kerr refused to sanction, as he considered it would be certain destruction. At the close of the day the young officer was publicly complimented upon the courage and coolness he had shown throughout the day. Lieut. Colonel Sartorius subsequently saw much fighting in Central India, and was afterwards in the Bhootan campaign. He also volunteered for the Abyssinian campaign, but was unsuccessful in his application. His subsequent service on the Gold Coast, as the hero of the march with twenty natives through the heart of Ashantee, earned him the Victoria Cross, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and a brevet majority, and was spoken of as "the *chef d'œuvre* of the war." Colonel Sartorius has also received the Indian Mutiny, North-West Frontier, and Ashantee medals.

**DEPARTURE OF THE "ZAMBESI."**—The P. and O. steamship *Zambesi*, Captain A. Symons, sailed from Southampton on Thursday, with the heavy India and China mails, a general cargo, and specie, &c., value £321,241 16s. 3d., consigned as under:—For Bombay, bar silver, £185,000; for Galle, jewellery, £360; for Calcutta, bar silver, £70,000; watches and jewellery, £426; for Penang, dollars, £48,600; for Singapore, dollars, £15,527 16s. 3d.; jewellery, £220; for Hong Kong, watches and jewellery, £1,128. She takes out seventy passengers, and fifty-one proceed by the corresponding steamer from Venice and Brindisi, making a total of 121. Among the passengers by the *Zambesi* are Major Dugdale, Captain Pearce, Lieutenant Mowbray, and Captain Sackville, for Gibraltar; Lieutenant E. H. Currie for Aden, and Major J. W. Saunders, for Bombay. The following officers proceed for Bombay by the corresponding Brindisi steamer:—Captain Aislabie, Major H. G. M'Grath, Colonel Fraser, and Major D. Welsh; and also his Royal Highness Prince Hachisaka, for Yokohama. The *Zambesi* will go through the Suez Canal to Calcutta, passengers for Bombay changing steamers at Suez.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "EUPHRATES."**—This Indian troopship left Bombay on Oct. 30 and arrived at Spithead early on Wednesday morning, having left Port Said on the 13th and Malta on the 18th inst. She did not call at Gibraltar. There were one death and one birth during the passage. She brought Major de Montmorency, Lieuts. A. Burton and H. Burton, and Veterinary Surgeon Powell, 164 men, 14 women, and 26 children belonging to the F Battery of the 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery; and Major Bissett, Capt. Rigg; Lieuts. Leach, Acton, Prickett, Rundle, C. Blewitt, Pratt, and W.

Blewitt, Veterinary Surgeon Birne; 374 men, 33 women, and nine children belonging to the A, B, and C Batteries, Royal Artillery. These batteries are all for Woolwich. Besides these the *Euphrates* brought a number of officers, whose names have already appeared in our columns, 340 invalids and time-expired men for Netley, 10 women, 29 children, and eight convicts. Col. Wilkinson, R.A., Capt. Richardson, and Lieut. Turner, of the 25th Foot, and Lieut. Gall, 5th Foot, whose names have been given as among the list of passengers, were withdrawn at the last moment, and the names of Lieut. McCudde, of the Staff; Quartermaster Walsh, 72nd Foot; and Surgeon Major Hinde, A.M.D., substituted in their stead. The *Euphrates* will sail for India on Dec. 13.

According to an old Parliamentary paper which, though manifestly imperfect—as proved by the fact that the year 1814 is given as the first in which steam vessels were built, and only one in that year, with none previously—is the only official record of the subject, the following was the number of steamers built, respectively in England and Scotland, in each of the eleven years from 1814 to 1824, which may be called the period of infancy of British steam navigation:—

Years.	England.		Scotland.	
	Number of vessels.	Tonn. ge.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1814	...	...	1	69
1815	...	3	5	429
1816	...	5	7	632
1817	...	7	6	415
1818	...	10	8	683
1819	...	11	11	825
1820	...	17	14	1,127
1821	...	29	26	2,344
1822	...	52	28	2,701
1823	...	69	26	2,347
1824	...	80	29	2,682

It will be seen that Scotland, the cradle of steam navigation was overtaken by England within a few years in the building of steamers. In Ireland, twenty-seven steamers were built from 1817 to 1824—namely, one in 1817, one in 1818, and from two to five annually afterwards.

The following is a nominal list of the fifteen students who have passed their final examination at the Royal Engineering College this year, and who have elected to pursue their practical course of engineering in India:—To Calcutta—Messrs. H. W. Benson, E. C. Elliott, A. Greenless, F. Lepper, C. C. Martyr, A. H. Mason, A. Morse, and H. H. O'Connell. To Bombay—Messrs. F. J. Pope, J. R. Teckell, A. S. Trevor, R. W. Egerton, R. B. Yates, F. Harris, and J. A. Baird.

**RUPSHU.**—The Tagalung Pass (18,042 feet) which has to be crossed in ascending from Ladakh into Rupshu, is about fifty miles from Leh, and a few miles before this pass is reached the last village, Gya, in which there are houses or huts, is left behind. Beyond the Tangalung Pass is the highland country of the nomad Thibetan, who has no more substantial dwelling than a black cloth tent, and to whom a residence which could not easily be transported would be useless. For several days on his march through Rupshu, until the Baralacha Pass is crossed, the traveller follows the track high up along the sides of bleak mountains or through valleys sometimes covered with scant, coarse herbage, but, as a rule, stony and sandy; not a single tree, nor the smallest patch of cultivated ground is met with. Except for an encampment of a few tents pitched in some spot where the hills afford shelter from the biting wind, or for an occasional train of sheep laden with salt for Lahoul or merchandise for Ladakh, or beyond the Chinese frontier, one might leave Rupshu and fancy it a region too desolate for habitation. But the Champas, as the nomad Thibetans are called, contrive, as a pastoral people, to lead a tolerable existence. They drive their flocks wherever the pasture is least scanty, and when the season comes round for the passes to open they barter the wool—puttoo and pushmina—of their sheep and goats for the simplest necessities of life brought up annually during the summer season by traders from Lahoul. There is also a considerable traffic in salt, and their sheep are employed for its carriage and for the transport of other merchandise between Ladakh, Lahoul, and Chinese Tibet. The lowest valleys in Rupshu are over 14,000 feet above the sea; in midsummer mountain streamlets become frozen up between sunset and sunrise; and although the nights are intensely cold the heat and glare of the sun during the day are intolerable. Although his country is so inhospitable, and the conditions of his life apparently so hard, the Champa has a singularly cheerful disposition. Bleak hills and barren valleys, the rarity of the atmosphere, and the severe extremes of temperature at a great altitude; biting blasts which sweep through his tent as the sun goes down, snowstorm or parching heat, do not any of them seem to affect the equanimity of his temper. The travelled Champa has seen perhaps the wealth of vegetation, the cultivated fields and fruit trees of the lovely Kulu valley lying south of Lahoul; but though he regards such luxuriant fertility with interest, he associates it with what to him is the stifling heat of the lower valleys, and so does not particularly covet natural beauties or advantages of this kind for his own bleak region.—("A Trip Across the Frontier of Chinese Tibet.")—*Englishman*.

## MAILS TO INDIA, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, via SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those via BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—  
Via SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, December 5.  
Via BRINDISI, on Friday, December 6.

## RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

**LETTERS.**  
Via Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.  
**NEWSPAPERS.**  
Via Brindisi, under 4 oz. 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz. 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz. 1d.  
**BOOKS AND PATTERNS.**  
Via Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
Via Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 6d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## TO CEYLON.

**LETTERS.**  
Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under ½ oz., 11d. | 1 oz., 1s. 10d. | every additional ½ oz., 11d.  
Via Southampton, under ½ oz., 9d. | 1 oz., 1s. 6d. | every additional ½ oz., 9d.  
**NEWSPAPERS.**  
Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, under 4 oz., 2d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, under 4 oz., 1d. | each additional 4 oz., 1d.  
**BOOK PATTERNS, &c.**  
Via Brindisi, or by French Packet, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d. | every additional oz., 2d.  
Via Southampton, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d. | every additional oz., 1d.  
The postage on letters may either be paid in advance or left to be paid on delivery; but, in all cases where the postage is not fully prepaid, the letters will be charged, on delivery, with one additional rate of Ninepence, besides the deficiency in postage.  
In the case of Newspapers, Books, &c., the prepayment of the postage is compulsory. Parcels of patterns must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and newspapers and books 2 lb. in weight, or be of greater dimensions than twenty-four inches in length and twelve inches in width or depth.

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE very satisfactory half-yearly ordinary meeting of this company on Monday last goes far to confirm the high hopes entertained of the future of our Indian railways, and justify the Government in the sound policy displayed in exercising the right to take over the works of the East Indian Railway Company, whilst retaining the advantages of its hitherto excellent administration and control in the spirit of co-operative and mutual interest. Although showing a decrease in the tonnage conveyed over the road, which is accounted for by the abnormal demand for rice and grain transit during the famine period, the moneys earned showed a very notable increase, as will be seen by the report which appears in another portion of our paper. The damage caused to the jute crops by the floods, as well as the stagnation produced in trade by the war, which ever influences general business, each had their effect on the traffic returns of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company, whilst the vagaries of the mighty Ganges were not without influence on the works of the company at Goalundo, 152 miles from the terminal station at Calcutta, and, being as all powerful as they are unaccountable, the engineer has for once to accept the inevitable, and, by way of exception to prove the rule, for once he must allow of the word impossible being admitted into his vocabulary. The passenger traffic, however, shows a manifest and most encouraging increase, whilst the loss by exchange is one of those inflictions under which English shareholders in all Indian enterprise may groan, but must patiently submit. Prudently foreseeing future contingencies, advantage was taken of this meeting to ask for powers to raise capital to the extent of £250,000, in addition to that already possessed, so as to be prepared (at the discretion of the shareholders, to be specially convened for the purpose) to meet the views of the Government as to taking over the thirteen miles of line south of the Ganges belonging to the system of the Northern Bengal Railway, which joins the main line at Purdah, about 100 miles from Calcutta, and crosses the Ganges at Damodra on the opposite shore to Sara. Some little discussion was raised, perhaps prematurely, on this point, the speakers evidently having an eye to the reduction of capital account as far as possible, so that in five years' time, if the Government thought fit to follow up the policy so wisely adopted in the case of the East Indian Railway, as large an average price should be shown on the Eastern Bengal Stock as possible. The chairman briefly and satisfactorily explained the true position of the business, reminding the speakers that they were no less mindful of the future interest of the company than the shareholders themselves, in whose hands the ultimate appropriation of the capital powers of the company would be entirely left for their sanction and approval. A dividend of 10s. per £100 ordinary stock, in addition to the £2 10s. guaranteed interest, making a total of £3 per cent. for the half-year with that paid on June 30 last, was declared payable on December 31 next. Great satisfaction was expressed at the excellent management of the undertaking.—*Railway Record*.

A correspondent, in a letter dwelling on the financial position of New South Wales, mentions, among the other valuable assets of the colony, the Government railways, which, he says, could at once be sold to European capitalists for £11,000,000 on giving them certain concessions as to future extensions.



**HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.**

*Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]*

**BIRTHS.**

BEARDMORE—Nov. 18, at 3, West Cromwell-road, South Kensington, the wife of Charles F. H. Beardmore, Esq., paymaster 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, a son.

COCKBURN—Nov. 26, at Ockham Park, Surrey, the wife of Captain George William Cockburn, formerly of the 42nd Royal Highlanders (Black Watch), &c., of a daughter. Indian papers, please copy.

**MARRIAGES.**

BOND—NICOL—Nov. 21, at St. Stephen's, Paddington, Thomas Bond, of No. 9, Ridgway-place, Wimbledon, and Wharf-road, City-road, to Margaret, eldest daughter of F. A. M. Nicol, Esq., of 10, Leamington-road-villas, Westbourne-park, W. Indian papers, please copy.

BROWNE—CLARKE—Nov. 23, at St. Mark's, Reigate, the Rev. Charles William Flemson Browne, son of James A. Browne, Esq., 56, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, late of Bombay, to Charlotte Emily, fifth daughter of the late Robert Clarke, surgeon, of Farnham, Surrey. Bombay papers, please copy.

DAVIS—FRASER—Nov. 23, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, J. Owen Davis, of the Bank, Alcester, to Florence, only daughter of the late Alexander Augustus Fraser, of Worcester and Madras.

HUTTON—MURRAY—Nov. 26, at Boulogne-sur-Mer (by special license), at the British Vice-Consulate, and afterwards at Trinity Church, by the Rev. C. Beauclerk, M.A., Captain James Cochrane Hutton, eldest surviving son of Major General Hutton, Madras Army, to Crawford Robina Gordon, only daughter of Hamilton Murray, Esq., Hetland Lodge, Lockerbie.

MASSIS—CHAMBERLAIN—Nov. 19, at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, London, Jacques Massis, of Clermont-Ferrand, France, Pasteur Evangeliste, to Marian, widow of Lieut. Charles F. F. Chamberlain, C.B., late 23rd Punjab Pioneers.

**DEATHS.**

BRYANT—Sept. 24, at Melbourne, Australia, James Edward Bryant, eldest son of the late James Bryant, of the H.E.I. Co.'s Civil Service.

DE FAVERGES—Nov. 17, at Naples, Charlotte Susan, widow of General the Marquis De Faverges, of the Kingdom of Savoy, and daughter of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H.

GRANT-PETERKIN—Nov. 24, at Grieshop, Forres, N.B., Lieut. Col. Peter Grant-Peterkin (late H.E.I.C.S.), in his 92nd year.

HOLMES—Nov. 19, at 3, Durham-terrace, Westbourne-park, Major Gen. John Holmes, C.B., Bombay Army (Retired), aged 70.

LINDSAY—Nov. 21, at the residence of Captain John Hamilton, 28, Eldon-street, Greenock, in her 75th year, Catharine Gibb, relict of Hugh Hamilton Lindsay, late of East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street.

O'DWYER—Nov. 27, at the residence of her brother, C. Hope, Esq., Snaresbrook, Essex, Mary, widow of John O'Dwyer, Surgeon Major 7th Bengal, in her 71st year.

VAILLANT—Nov. 21, at Meadowleigh, Weybridge, Albert Vaillant, late Major in the H.I.M.I.S., aged 65.

WILSON—Nov. 26, at Heath House, Pirbright, Col. William Wilson, R.A., late Bengal.

**INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.****BIRTHS.**

CHAPMAN—Oct. 19, at Masulipatam, the wife of J. S. Chapman, a daughter.

CLOETE—Oct. 27, at Ootacamund, the wife of Lieut. Colonel J. G. Cloete, a son.

CREAGH—Oct. 20, at Peshawur, the wife of Surgeon Major Creagh, A.M.D., a son.

CROOKENDEN—Nov. 23, at Dinapore, Bengal, the wife of Salisbury Davenport Crookenden, Capt. 65th Regt., a daughter.

DEASE—Oct. 24, at Pertabgarh, the wife of R. Dease, district engineer, a son.

DODSWORTH—Oct. 24, at Azamgarh, the wife of H. T. L. Dodsworth, a daughter.

DUNCKLEY—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of C. H. Dunkley, a son.

FARRANT—Nov. 19, at Peshawur, the wife of H. C. B. Farrant, Adj. 81st Regt., a son.

FAWCETT—Oct. 28, at Simla, the wife of Capt. R. H. Fawcett, 33rd (D.W.) Regt., prematurely, a son (still-born).

HARVARD—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. S. Harvard, a daughter.

HAYNE—Oct. 29, at the Pavilion, Kandy, Ceylon, the wife of Captain Nevill Hayne, 57th Regt., Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Governor, a daughter.

HOME—Oct. 27, at Simla, the wife of Major R. Home, Royal (Bengal) Engineers, a son.

IRVINE—Oct. 18, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Mr. W. Irvine, C.S., a daughter.

JOHNSTON—Oct. 27, at Fyzabad, the wife of Surgeon Major J. Wilson Johnston, 2nd Queen's own Bengal L.I., a son.

KENNEDY—Nov. 12, at Calicut, Madras Presidency, the wife of Lieut. Col. Robert Blair Kennedy, a daughter (Emily Mackenzie Douglas).

LOWIS—Oct. 23, at Simla, the wife of Major R. F. Lowis, R.A., a daughter.

MARSH—Oct. 30, at Bareilly, the wife of Major H. C. Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

MEYNELL—Oct. 22, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of Edmond Meynell, a son.

NELSON—Oct. 26, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Sub Conductor G. H. Nelson, Commissariat Department, a son.

NOLAN—Oct. 30, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Patrick Nolan, officer of customs, a daughter.

ROE—Oct. 25, at Darjeeling, the wife of W. A. C. Roe, Esq., surgeon, 21st P.N.I., a son.

ROWLANDSON—Oct. 22, at Kamptee, the wife of Major George Rowlandson, deputy assistant adjutant general, N. Force, a daughter.

RUNDALL—Oct. 20, at Kherwarrah, the wife of Lieut. F. M. Randall, adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, a son.

RUSSELL—Oct. 1, at Kirkee, the wife of Lieut. C. Russell, R.H.A., a son (David Lionel Cardale).

SHAKESPEAR—Oct. 29, at Multan, the wife of W. Shakespear, Forest Department, a son.

SIMPSON—Oct. 24, at Dorunda, Ranchi, the wife of Capt. George Simpson, 11th Regt. H.M. Madras Army, a son.

SMITH—Oct. 15, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of William Gow Smith, Esq., a son.

STOBIE—Oct. 25, at Chumparun, Mrs. W. Stobie, a son.

STUDD—Oct. 29, at Mozufferpore, the wife of E. J. C. Studd, Esq., a son.

VIDAL—Oct. 29, at Ratnagiri, the wife of G. W. Vidal, C.S., a son.

VYVYAN—Oct. 27, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Capt. R. O. Vyvyan, 40th Regiment N.I., a son.

WHYTE—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of J. Whyte, Esq., a daughter.

WINCKLER—Oct. 20, at Madras, the wife of Edwin Winckler, head master, Hindu High School, Vizagapatam, a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

BOADEN—JACKSON—Oct. 28, at Kidderpore, Christopher Joseph Farquharson Boaden, master mariner, to Emma Mildred, daughter of the late H. R. Jackson, house surgeon of the Old Native Police and Pauper Hospitals, Calcutta.

BUCKLAND—BALFOUR—Nov. 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. A. G. Lewis, George William Frederick, fourth son of C. F. Buckland, Esq., C.S., of Calcutta, to Cecilia Henrietta, only daughter of Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., of Bombay.

GEDDES—BRADLEY—Oct. 25, at Calcutta, Charles Turner Geddes, of Calcutta, solicitor, to Agnes Slee, third daughter of James Bradley, of Liverpool.

GOVAN—ROBERTSON—Oct. 23, at Calcutta, Peter Dickson Govan, to Annie, daughter of the late John Robertson, Esq., Glasgow.

HARMAN—BAINES—Nov. 23, at St. Andrew's, Calcutta, J. Macdonald Harman, C.E., Benares, to Janette, eldest daughter of W. N. Baines, Snaresbrook, Essex. (By telegram.)

HEDGER—ELDRIDGE—Oct. 26, at Calcutta, Philip Francis Frushard Hedger, of Calcutta, solicitor, to Georgina Harriet, daughter of John Smith Eldridge, Esq., of Southampton and Marchwood.

HOWARD—BRICE—Oct. 1, at Calcutta, Robert Howard, to Fanny, daughter of the late William Brice.

JAMESON—ANDERSON—Oct. 29, at Mussoorie, Robert Jameson, M.D., surg. major, to Mildred Annette, daughter of Colonel Anderson.

KEITH—BARNES—Oct. 24, at Madras, James Buchanan Keith, of Coimbatore, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Barnes, Wyaston House, Derbyshire.

MATHIESON—LEE—Oct. 24, at Hyderabad, Mr. George Frederic Mathieson, a-sistant settlement officer, Sind, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Lee, secretary to the Municipal Commission, Hyderabad.

RAMSAY—CAVE—Oct. 24, at St. Paul's, Umballa, John George Ramsay, Lieut. 24th Punjab Native Infantry, son of Commander J. D. Ramsay, R.N., of Redhill, Surrey, to Ethel, third daughter of Col. Cave, 24th P.N.I.

VANSITTART—JESSOP—Oct. 19, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Henry Vansi tart, barrister-at-law, to Mary Virginia, fourth daughter of the late Francis J. Jessop, Esq.

WHEELER—CLAUDE—Oct. 26, at Allahabad, Stephen, son of J. Talboys Wheeler, Esq., to Theresa, daughter of the late Prosper Claude, Esq.

WILLIAMS—MACMILLAN—Oct. 17, at Cuttack, Thomas Watkin, son of the late Thomas Williams, Esq., of Newport, Pembrokeshire, Wales, to Rosamond Clementina, daughter of John Macmillan, Esq., executive engineer D.P.W., Bengal, and late of Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland.

WRIGHT—BROWN—Oct. 31, at Bombay, W. H. Wright, M.A. Cantab, eldest son of the Rector of Thuxton, Norfolk, to Henrietta Maria, fourth daughter of the Rev. Meredith Brown, The Pines, Bournemouth.

**DEATHS.**

ALLEN—Oct. 29, at Jumalpoore, William Allen, personal assistant to the traffic manager, East Indian Railway, aged 41.

ARATHOON—Oct. 31, at Bangalore, of injuries received by a fall from his horse, Edward Albert Arathoon, Esq., of Ootacamund, aged 41.

BAMFIELD—Oct. 24, at Madras, Edward Loch Bamfield, assistant district superintendent, Punjab police, son of Lieut. Col. A. H. Bamfield, aged 26 years.

BIRCH—Nov. 21, killed at the taking of Ali Musjid, Major Henry Holwell Birch, 27th Regt. P.N.I., youngest son of the late Lieut. Col. F. W. Birch, 41st Regt. B.N.I.

CARELESS—Nov. 1, at Madras, Daniel Philip, son of Daniel Alexander Careless, aged 1 year.

CHANNING—Oct. 28, at Simla, Francis Julian, son of F. C. Channing, B.C.S., aged 29 days.

COLLIER—Oct. 18, at Dibrugarh, Herman Felix Collier, Tippoos Factory.

HARINGTON—Oct. 17, at Kohat, Lieut. R. N. Harington, 29th Regt. Punjab Infantry.

JOHNSON—Oct. 6, at Debra Dun, Mr. Thomas Johnson, aged 82.

KETCHEN—Oct. 16, at Ballacherrie, Kattywar, Jemima Lumsden Ritchie, the dearly beloved wife of James Ketchen, captain 28th Regt. B.N.I.

MACDONALD—Oct. 23, at Palaveram, Capt. James Mackay Macdonald, commandant European Artillery, Veteran Company.

MCLAUGHLIN—Oct. 28, at Bombay, of dysentery, Eliza, widow of the late Conductor James McLaughlin, Ordnance Department, aged 54.  
 NORTH—Nov. 24, at Secunderabad, Lieut. Henry Hugo North, 16th Regt. Infantry, eldest son of the Rev. J. H. North, rector of White Roothing, aged 24, deeply regretted by his brother officers.  
 PEARSE—Oct. 13, at Mysore, Reginald Godfrey, son of Major Charles Pearse, aged 14 months.  
 PROBY—Oct. 21, at Damoh, Florence Jane, daughter of Granville Proby, aged 26 days.  
 ROUSSAC—Oct. 21, at Calcutta, Augustus Gabriel Roussac, aged 67.  
 SCOURFIELD—Nov. 11, at Secunderabad, John Arthur Phillips Scourfield, capt. 12th Royal Lancers, youngest son of the late Sir John Henry Scourfield, Bart.  
 TAYLOR—Oct. 26, at Madras, Clement James Taylor, son of the Rev. A. Taylor, S.P.G., aged 24.  
 WEBSTER—Oct. 20, at Bareilly, Capt. D. F. B. Webster, 2nd Queen's.  
 WILLCOCKS—Oct. 28, at Dehra Dun, Captain W. Willcocks, Unattached, aged 61.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 31. Commilla (s), Rangoon; Mecca (s), Calcutta.—Nov. 2. Queen Margaret (s), London; Mount Stuart, Liverpool.—3. Chetah, Jamaica; Clydesdale, Bombay; Chanticlear, Jedda.—4. City of Lucknow, London.—5. Cydonia (s), Jedda; Poonah (s), Mauritius; Mohusser (s), Jedda.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 3. I. G. S. Dalhousie, Kutch Mandvee.—4. Calcutta (s), Bussorah.—6. Bransome Hall (s), Liverpool; Bokhara (s), Southampton; Scotland (s), Karachi; Queen of the Age, Mauritius; Sussex, London; Madura (s), Calcutta.—7. Vingoria (s), Karachi; Franconia, Cardiff.—9. I. G. S. Tenasserim, Kutch; Vorwaerts (s), Trieste; Chrysolite, Sunderland; Fearnought, Liverpool; Brazilian (s), Calcutta; Anglia (s), Liverpool; Vixen (s), Jedda; Bessie H., London.—10. Oorun (s), Dwaraka.

MADRAS.—Nov. 3. Chyebassa (s), London; Chinsurah (s), Bombay.—4. Meinham (s), Galle; Thibet (s), Calcutta.—5. Inverallan, Coconada; Dupy de Lome, Calingpatam; Cathay (s), Southampton.—6. Avendale, B. mday.—7. Oriental (s), Rangoon; Sultan (s), London.

HOME.—Nov. 21. Francois I., Bombay.—22. City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Presnitz (s), Maulmain; Loch Sloy, Calcutta.—23. Almora (s), Calcutta, &c.; Rozelle, Calcutta.—24. City of Madrid, Lord Eslington (s), Ellen Stuart, and Mizapore (s), Calcutta.—25. Indiana, Bombay; Tenasserim, Calcutta; Columbia (s), Bombay; Minerva (s), Calcutta.—26. Bowfell, Calcutta.—27. Benan, Calcutta.

### DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Oct. 31. Ooryia.—Nov. 1. Satara (s), Thibet (s), and Ambota (s).—2. Arago (s), Navarino (s), and Goa (s); Artist, Eugenie, Gilrov, City of Corinth, Woodburn, and Canute.—3. Sir John Lawrence (s), Euphrates (s), Afghan (s), City of Manchester (s), and Statesman (s); County of Peebles, Tantallon Castle, and Thesalus.—4. Queen Victoria (s), River Indus, and P. F. Webster.—5. Commilla (s).

BOMBAY.—Nov. 3. I. G. S. Amberwitch, Karachi.—4. Mahratta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Hindostan (s), Southampton, &c.; H.M.S. May Frere, Coromandel Coast; Akola (s), Carwar.—5. Oorun (s), Cutch Coast; Afr ca, Zarzibar.—6. Nankin (s), Jedda; British Ambassador, Diamond Island.—7. Burmah (s), Karachi; Sam Scofield, Calcutta.—8. Lord of the Isles (s), Calcutta; Assam (s), Australia; Akola (s), Goa.—9. Alabama (s), Goa; Columbian (s), Jedda and Aden; Chanda (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Madura (s), Persian Gulf.—10. Henry Bolckow (s) Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.—Nov. 3. Pemba (s), Bombay.—4. Meinham (s), Calcutta; Thibet (s), Southampton.—5. Chinsura (s), Calcutta.—6. Himalaya (s), Rangoon; Cathay (s), Calcutta.—7. Navarino (s), London.

HOME.—Nov. 21. Malwa (s), Bombay; Marmion, Madras; Jessie Renwick, Cuddalore.—23. City of Oxford (s), Calcutta; Campsie Glen, Colombo; Clan Fraser (s), Bombay; Rossdhu, Calcutta.—24. Cella (s), Bombay.—25. Derwent (s), Bussorah; County of Selkirk, Calcutta.—26. Star of France, Calcutta.—27. Duke of Argyll (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Sinquasi, from Mauritius, Oct. 30, 25 N, 31 W; Bowfell, from Calcutta, Nov. 14, 46 N, 24 W; Xenia, for Bombay, Oct. 20, 8 N, 24 W; Excelior, for Hongkong, Oct. 22, 12 N, 26 W; Birnam Wood, for Singapore, Nov. 10, 16 N, 26 W; Warrior, from Algoa Bay, Oct. 4, off Cape L'Agulhas; Montgomeryshire, for Singapore, Oct. 30, 14 S, 34 W; Red Gauntlet, from Calcutta, Oct. 31, 23 N, 36 W.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT BOMBAY.—Nov. 6, per *Bokhara*.—From Southampton.—Miss L. Becher, Mrs. Kennedy and infant, Miss Lane, Mrs. E. Hall, Mrs. R. W. and Miss Woodhouse, Mr. F. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Denles, Captain and Mrs. Cotton and child, Mrs. Wavell, Miss E. and Miss O. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Poer Beresford, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Clarkson, Mrs. Currie, Mr. A. T. Rind, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Miss Linter, Miss Ffolliott, Mr. H. R. Dawson, Captain Graham, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. H. Field, Mrs. T. Crashaw, Mrs. Carter, Mr. J. S. and Master Hewett, Miss Pohl, Mrs. Repton's child, Hon. G. Verron, Mr. W. Beinston, Miss Doyné, Rev. C. H. and Mrs. Badham, Mrs. A. Anderson and infant, Misses Ingle, Mr. H. L. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Davidson, Mr. T. W. E. Rowcroft and two children, Lieut. R. and Mrs. Bevan and infant, Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Palliser and child, Mrs. R. M. Downie, Mrs. Chesnaye and child, Mr. J. Caird, C.B., Mr. T. D. Barnes, Mr. Foster, Captain Bridges, Mrs. Turner, Mr. T. Crowley, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Ffolliott, Captain Des Barres, Capt. Duthey, Captain Leach, Mr. F. Latrille, Mr. R. Ingham, Mrs. Harris

and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lofus, Mr. J. Holt, Mr. Burke, Mr. J. W. Howell, and Mr. W. Houghton.

AT MADRAS.—From London, per *Chyebassa*.—Rev. and Mrs. Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fowler and child, Messrs. Massey and Munroe, Miss Jargenson, Mrs. Innes and child, Mr. Pedley, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, three children and ayah, Messrs. S. Watkins, Risk, Appleyard, R. Webster, R. W. Phipps, Miss K. M'Leod, Rev. and Mrs. Vaughan, Miss E. Parrot, and Mrs. H. Stephens.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Marseilles, per *Neiman*.—Mr. and Mrs. Abich, Mr. and Mrs. Fornaro and European maid, Mr. and Mrs. Dollet and two children, Right Rev. Dr. Rallsiper and servant, Messrs. Turquet de Beuregard, Talon Bera, Perrin, Doncet, Cottan de Groot, Shutz, Hartmann, Oliver Lash, Cox, Meethur, Hantelmann, Andrac, Durio, Falconi, Chilian, Weill, Fuchs, Michael, and Middleton.

AT MADRAS.—From Southampton, per *Cathay*.—Mrs. H. Arundel, infant, European female servant, Col. Hilliard, Mr. E. F. E. Dunster-ville, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair, child, infant and ayah, Mr. J. G. Heming, Master Taylor, Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Mr. T. Somerset, Mr. J. Whillis, Miss Cockburn, and Miss Garthwait. From Brindisi.—Rev. W. Miller, and Mr. T. Du Buisson.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Southampton, per *Cathay*.—Col. and Mrs. Toker and ayah, Mrs. Winton, infant, child, and European female servant, Mr. L. R. Tottenham, two children, and governess, Miss Rose, Surg.-Major Thornton, Mr. M. C. de Courry, Mr. B. Wise, Mr. Doggett, Mrs. Turner, Mr. E. Cogswell, Dr. C. L. Cunningham, Mrs. Stuttaford, Mr. P. Boyd, Mr. R. C. Haviland, Dr. K. B. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Rushton and child, Miss Ruddock, Mrs. Owen, infant and ayah, Mr. C. L. Griesbach, Mr. A. George, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, and Mrs. Benson. From Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Thurburn, Mr. Martyr, and Mrs. P. Mariyr.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM CALCUTTA.—For Southampton, per *Thibet*.—Mrs. Marston, Rev. A. Quinlan and son, Mrs. Ewart and three children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pogose and infant, Mr. C. H. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Mrs. C. E. Voyle, Mr. Wm. Gray, and Mrs. Wakefeld, two children, two infants, and ayah.

FROM MADRAS.—For Southampton, per *Thibet*.—Mr. and Mrs. A. T. V. Penn and three children, Mr. Wm. Nalder, and Mr. Pogose's native female servant.

FROM MADRAS.—For London, per *Navarino*.—Mrs. Cheyne, Mr. J. G. Carmichael, Mr. W. Bates, Private J. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Bishop, Miss Laws, Col. Stockley's two children and European nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Barry.

FOR BOMBAY.—Nov. 23, from Liverpool, per *Glan Fraser*.—Miss Grant, Miss Symonds, Miss Scott, Capt. Morland, I.N., Mrs. Morland and servant, Miss Morland, Mr. J. Maxwell, Rev. C. C. T. Fagan, Mr. J. Wallace, Rev. Mr. Jeffrey, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mr. E. J. Jones, Mrs. E. J. Jones, Mrs. Crammond, and Mr. Ellis.

FROM BOMBAY.—Nov. 4, per *Hindustan*.—For Southampton.—Mr. T. W. Wood, Mr. L. A. Howard, Condr. S. Sparrow, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, two daughters and two sons, Mr. W. Heald, Major and Mrs. Atkinson and four children, Mr. Clark, J. Shore, Mr. W. J. Nantes, Mr. Clutterbuck, wife, son, and two children, Mrs. Sanders and two children, Mr. K. Sing, Mr. and Mrs. W. Chapman, Mr. J. Richardson, Capt. R. T. Briscoe, and Mr. Shinn. For Brindisi.—Mrs. Branson and child, Mr. M. P. Lucas, Mr. H. M. Kisch, a Gentleman, Mr. Bennie, Mr. J. Laudale, and Mr. P. S. Fitzgerald. For Venice.—Mr. George N. Yule, Mr. J. P. Reid, Mr. and Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. M. cindoe, Mr. H. Butterworth, Mr. J. A. Liebler, Mr. Charles Smith, Colonel Miles, Major J. D. Johnston, Mr. Masotti, and Capt. W. A. Salmon. For Suez.—Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Bromhead. For Aden.—Deputy Surg.-Gen. Moore, Surgeon-Major Green and Mrs. Green, and Dathobhoy Dossa, two friends, and Rustomjee Byramjee.

FROM BOMBAY.—Nov. 11, per *Bangalore*.—For Southampton.—Mr. Wardens, Miss Bland, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow and two infants, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Rowland, Miss Maughan, Mrs. O. B. C. St. John, Mr. F. W. Dain, Mr. Shin, and Private Edwards. For Brindisi.—Miss Andrews, Miss A. Smith, Mrs. Glasfurd and infant, Mrs. Randal, Col. A. F. Baird, Mr. Bennie, Mr. J. Landale, and Mr. P. S. Fitzgerald. For Venice.—Col. Strutt, Miss Abbott, Mr. Parker, Mr. Morsotti, and Capt. W. A. Salmon. For Suez.—Mrs. Arbuthnot. For Ancona.—Mr. Lindsay. For Aden.—Dathobhoy Dossa and two friends, Sahab Zucky, Ali Mahomed, and Rustomjee Byramjee.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

#### DECEMBER 5.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. R. M. Thomas, Mrs. Bodger and child, Col. and Mrs. Newmach and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. Laing and child. From Venice: Mr. W. A. East, Messrs. Grieve. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Batcock, Mr. C. J. Groom, Mr. C. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macdonald. From Suez: Mr. Scramanger.

FOR SUZ.—Bishop of Carlisle, Miss G. odwin, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Jourdan.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Col. Mostyn, Captain Hopwood, Col. Sotheby, Mr. J. Bold ro.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. A. W. Walker. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. White and two children.

#### DECEMBER 12.

FOR SYDNEY.—Mr. and Mrs. Joubert and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crombie and four children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Crombie and two children, Mr. Lark.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Longman and children, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Russell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. J. Meiton, Mr. and Mrs. Renwick, jun. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Levey and two daughters, Mr. J. J. Ware.

FOR ADELAIDE.—Miss Philipson.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Mount.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Beys and child, Miss Beys, Miss Freeman.

From Venice: Sir J. and Lady Strachey and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Owen.

FOR HONG KONG.—Miss McCrae.

FOR MA RAS.—Col. Richards.

#### DECEMBER 19.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hildebrand and two children. From Venice: Col. R. S. Simonds.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—From Venice: Messrs. Alexandria.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Kinear.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—November 7, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 100 2 to 100 2
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	100 4 to 94 6
4½ per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 6
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.
5½ per Cent. 1859-60 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks' Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7½d.
...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1-16d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. 1861 ... (1864)	...	Rs. 109 0 to 109 8
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1885)	...	110 0 to 110 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1886)	...	110 8 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1887)	...	111 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1890)	...	113 0 to 113 8
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1892)	...	113 8 to 114 0
6 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908)	...	168 8 to 104 8

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each. 10 ...	120 to —
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	710 to 710
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	727½ to 747
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	120 ...	— to 125
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	— to 1480
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Golebar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	175 to 180
Central Cuchar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Compagnie d'Escompte de Paris ...	500 Fr. ...	— to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	165 to 166
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	62 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	215 to —
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	195 to —
Molte Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1440 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£4½ ...	35 to 38
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	450 to —
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	109 to 111
Simsa Bank ...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	198 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Lined ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Jute ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Wheat ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...

## MADRAS.—October 26, 1878.

## EXCHANGES

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8½d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 5-16d. ½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 8 1-16d.
" " at 3 months ...	...
" " at sight ...	...

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37½ 38 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	Not quoted.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	½ dis
4½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	to 1 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1882-83 ...	...
Ditto ...	1883-86 ...	5½ to 6 dis
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	...
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	...
Ditto ...	1872 ...	5½ 6 dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—November 11, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 114 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 116 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1872-83 ...	...
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	...
" " " 1842-43 ...	94
" " " 1854-55 ...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	94½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	100
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 18-11-0
Gold Bar, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	18-10-6
Ditto Pekin ...	18-7-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 7½d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 5-16d.
6 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8½d. Credits

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	130
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 88
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	580
Bank Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 737½
Bank of Madras (all) ...	675
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,330
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	8 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 975
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,625 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	325
Coala Press Company ...	Rs. 550
Coala Spinning Company ...	Rs. 950
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,100
Free Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Free Land Company (all) ...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 1,100
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	...
(£20 paid up) ...	278
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per
Maxagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	980
Bank of Bombay (all) ...	701½
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100) ...	...
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	740
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
Coala Land Company ...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 4 dis

## LONDON.—November 29, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Divi-	Sa. R.	Actual sales.	93 94
dends payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.	...	...	...
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1874-25 (Sicca) ...	...	...	81½ 82½
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1825-29 ...	...	...	81½ 82½
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	...	81½ 82½
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	...	76½ 76½
5th 4 per Cent. 1844-45 ...	...	...	76½ 76½
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	...	76½ 76½
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	...	76½ 76½
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	...	77½ 78½
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	...	...	76½ 76½
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	...	81½ 82½

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 7½d. ...	1s. 7 7-16d. ...	1s. 7½d.
Madras ...	1s. 6½d. ...	1s. 7 7-16d. ...	1s. 7½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 6½d. ...	1s. 7 7-16d. ...	1s. 7½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d. ...	1s. 7 5-16d. ...	1s. 7½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d. ...	3s. 8d. ...	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d. ...	3s. 8d. ...	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 1½d. ...	5s. 1d. ...	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	50½
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	50½ ½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	59 1. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1880 ...	108½ to 108½	...
	India 4 per Cent. ...	99½ to 100½	...
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	98 to 98	...
	India Bond (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	20s. to 10s. dis.	...
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	20s. to 10s. dis.	...
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	112 to 114
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	128 to 130
Stock	Do. 4 per Cent. Debentures ...	100	97 to 99
Stock	East Indian ...	100	121 to 124
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	118 to 120
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	— to —
20	Ditto ...	10	— to —
Stock	Madras (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	— to —
Stock	1½ to 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100	108 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gua. 4½ per cent.)	100	110 to —
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	— to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gua. 5 per cent. ...	all	112 to 114
	Ditto Debentures ...	...	— to —
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gua.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	South Indian (gua. 5 per cent.)	100	108 to 110
20	Ditto ...	22 8½	— to —
Stock	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100	— to —
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	103 to 108
	BANKS.		
10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	10 to 11
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	14½ to 17½
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	21 to 22
25	Delhi and London ...	all	— to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 80 years	all	— to —
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	30 to 32
	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.		
10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7½ to 7½
10	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all	7 to 7½
25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2½ to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8½ to 9½
	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all	16½ to 16½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
20	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all	45 to 50
10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	26 3s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	10	4 to 4½
30	Assam Tea Company ...	2½	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	3 to 3½
10	Leibong ...	all	10½ to 11½
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	4½ to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	5 to 6
5	Ditto, New ...	4	par to 1 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	9½ to 8½ dis.
Stock	Marjelling (Limited) ...	all	20 to 21
10	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	100 to 105
1	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3½ to 4½
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1½ to 1½ dis
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	41 to 43
25	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20	7 to 5 dis.
25	National of India Land ...	12½	— to —
30	Suez Canal ...	all	21½ to —
	Harangore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	50 to 70
	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	80	89 to —
	Gouapore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	89 to 90
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	71 to 72

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CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.  
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

PICKLES, SAUCES, SYRUPS.  
JAMS, IN TINS AND JARS.  
ORANGE MARMALADE.  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.  
PONCIONS, LISBON APRICOTS AND PEACHES.  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
FRESH SALMON, OYSTERS, AND HERRINGS.  
KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.  
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay up to November 18; Allahabad and Madras, November 16; Calcutta, November 15.

THE general remarks on the season and prospects for the week ending November 5 are as follows:—In Madras prospects remain generally good; in Tinnevely rain is again urgently wanted; but in Coimbatore the standing crops have not altogether recovered the effects of an excessive rainfall. The number—48,449—on relief works shows a further decrease of 7,422, and that—26,107—gratuitously relieved of 6,220. In Mysore prospects continue favourable, and, except at Bangalore, prices have fallen. The numbers on relief works and in the receipt of gratuitous relief now stand at 16,524 and 6,365, being a further decrease of 1,703 and 351 respectively. In the Bombay Presidency the kharif harvest still progresses; damage from locusts continues in Sindh; and in the Southern Mahratta country heavy rain has proved injurious. In the Central Provinces the kharif harvest and rabi sowings continue, and prospects remain good; rain is, however, wanted in places; prices are steady. Prospects are satisfactory in Berar. In Central India the want of rain is still felt. The report from Rajputana is up to October 31, and is not altogether promising; rain is needed in places, and in Meywar all agricultural operations have been stopped on account of fever; whilst in Ulwar the prospects of the rabi are gloomy. In Bengal the rain that has fallen has done much good, but rain is greatly wanted in the Patna division; in Sarun, Palamow, and East Bogra, the rice crops have suffered, and in Lohardugga the rabi prospects are indifferent. In Assam prospects are bright as before; in Sylhet damage has occurred from insects. In British Burma anticipations, as has been the case during the last five or six weeks, are not, as a rule, disheartening; but, as will have appeared from previous reports, in the districts of Frome and in Thayetmyo a good deal of land has been left uncultivated owing to insufficient rain. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh there is no substantial change, but much improvement would result if rain fell. From the Punjab the harvest reports are good; but rain is now wanted for the rabi sowings; fever is still prevalent in most districts.

THE health reports for the same week record fever increasing in Sindh. In Upper Sindh Frontier fever prevalent, also in part of Guzerat and Khandesh. Some deaths from cholera in Konkan. Fever continues in Kattywar. Bengal: Fever continues prevalent in Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, Pubna, Rungpore, Hooghly, Bankoora, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Sarun, Shahabad, and Singhbhoom. Health good in Rajshaye, Cooch Behar, Gya, and Pooree. N.W.P. and Oudh: Fever in Jhansi and Agra. Punjab: Fever prevalent in most districts. British Burma: Health generally good. Central India: Fever diminishing. Rajputana: Fever prevalent, but abating in Jeypore.

THE progress of the campaign in Afghanistan is succinctly detailed in the telegrams from the Viceroy which have been published by the India Office during the past week:—

"Nov. 30.—Ameer reported to have withdrawn treasure and ammunition from Jellalabad; reconnaissances accompanied by Mohmand Chief being sent out from Dakka; supplies coming into Dakka more plentifully, but grass and firewood scarce. Shots have been fired at Ali Musjid and camps in the pass, and a convoy stopped and signal party attacked. Two men of the latter wounded. Public reports of stoppage of pass much exaggerated. My aide-de-camp rode through and found all quiet. Cavagnari rode through from Dakka, and reached Jamrud last night. Reports as follows:—'All quiet at Dakka and upper part of pass. Hope soon to break up party which Abdullah Mir has collected; many have already left him. Incapacity of the Kuki Khel Maliks cause of trouble; other Maliks are said to behave well. There are no serious combinations. No news from Roberts. Stewart reaches Dadur to-day.'

"DEC. 1.—Cavagnari reports from Jamrud, Abdullah Mir reported to have left the malcontents. Party attempted to interrupt

communications again in pass and were easily dispersed by our troops. Biddulph reconnoitring in the Pishin Valley and towards Khojock Pass; people everywhere friendly and supplies abundant. No news of Roberts."

"DEC. 1.—Roberts reached Habib Kala 28th, with two brigades infantry, four horse artillery guns, one elephant, one mountain battery. Found enemy on Peiwar; made strong reconnaissance with part of force, disclosing enemy's position. Loss, one man killed; Lieut. Reid, 29th, one native officer, eight men wounded. Encamped 29th at entrance to pass to rest men and animals; was to advance 29th or 30th. Commissioner, Peshawur, reports coalition against pass arrangements likely to be soon broken up by force at Jamrud. Ample convoy passed safe through pass, though fired at from a distance."

"DEC. 2.—Cavagnari reports.—Went out yesterday with two mountain guns to assist Kuki Khel Maliks in punishing malcontents concerned in recent outrages in pass. Some gave in at once, others opened fire on Maliks, but promptly dispersed; Maliks burnt towers and houses; this punishment purely tribal affair, executed by their own headmen; trusts pass arrangements will soon work satisfactorily. Hostile combination believed broken up, only bands of marauders remain. Jirga of Saugon-kheyl (? Sangu-kheyl) Shinwaris reached Dakka; this will secure road from Lundi-Khana to Dakka. General tone above Dakka much improved; confidence rapidly being inspired. Letter from Ameer to Cavagnari's address received at Dakka; contents not yet known. No later news Roberts or Biddulph; rumours of attacks in Khyber much exaggerated; large convoys daily proceed through. Colonel Browne, commanding brigade at Ali Musjid, recalled. Colonel M'Gregor sent up to organise traffic through pass and measures of protection; military will be gradually replaced by tribal levies."

"DEC. 3.—No disturbances reported from Khyber Pass to-day. Authentic intelligence received that Jellalabad is evacuated. No troops nearer than Cabul. Stewart at Kirta (? Kistah). Roberts encamped on December 1 two miles from Peiwar Kotal to give troops rest, and allow commissariat to come up, having outstripped supplies in attempt to catch retiring enemy before they reached pass. Enemy taken up strong position at top of pass; known to have one horse battery and one mule battery. Troops healthy and in excellent spirits. Weather fine, but cold. Reinforcements from Khushi reported to have been ordered back to Cabul."

"DEC. 4.—Browne reports brigade under Macpherson advanced to Bosawal, beyond Khurd Khyber, to reconnoitre, gives confidence in country, and get supplies. All quiet at Dakka; communications to Ali Musjid re-established; Abkhana road being explored and improved. Health of British troops very good; some fever among natives. Surg. Gen. Innes rode through pass yesterday; reports all quiet there and at Ali Musjid; rode most of the way without escort. Commissioner's report on affairs among Khyber tribes generally favourable. Gen. Maude, with part of division, arrived at Peshawur; takes command of troops there, Jamrud, and Ali Musjid. No news yet from Roberts."

"DEC. 5.—Roberts attacked Peiwar 2nd; turning movement during night of 1st successful; surprised and turned enemy, but attack of Kotal from that side found impossible. Roberts, therefore, continued turning movement, placing himself in enemy's rear, with flanking column, while General Cobbe engaged attention in front. Enemy reinforced by four regiments from Khushi made determined resistance, but were driven from Kotal, which was occupied at 4 p.m., 3rd. Enemy completely defeated, leaving 15 guns and large amount of ammunition in our hands; other guns abandoned, and will be secured. Loss supposed to be very heavy. Our loss, Captain Kelso, R.A., Major Anderson, 23rd Pioneers, killed; General Cobbe and Lieutenant Munro, 72nd Highlanders, wounded; about 50 men killed and wounded. Troops had to undergo great exertions and exposure at altitude of 8,000ft., but behaved admirably, and are in excellent spirits. Roberts continues pursuit towards Shutargardan to-day; wounded sent in to Kuram."

"DEC. 6.—Roberts reports number of guns captured on 2nd, 18; also large stores of ammunition and supplies. The Fajis seem friendly disposed. Cold severe, but troops in good health and spirits, employed improving the road. Proposed to reconnoitre Ali Khel 4th. Peiwar Kotal carried on afternoon of 2nd, not 3rd, as stated in last telegram. Maude reports all quiet in Khyber Pass; friendly tribes guarding it. Cavagnari reports all quiet at Dakka. Brigade still at Basawal. Rumours that Ameer has advanced some troops to Tezin, probably to tranquillize Cabulis."

The health of the British troops in the Khyber column is good. At this season of the year, in the finest climate in the world, living, as it were, in the open air, we should be surprised to learn that there was much sickness among the English. Doubtless the Sikhs and Poorbiahs of the native regiments feel the cold nights and suffer in consequence from fever. This will soon wear off, and if there is no more fighting before them the doctors will not have much to complain of. It will be satisfactory to hear equally good accounts of the health of the other columns, more especially of the one at Peshin, which was reported to be suffering severely from cold.



CAPT. JOHN GEORGE MACLEAN, wing commander, 14th N.I., who was wounded at Ali Musjid, has since succumbed to his wounds. His commission bore date Dec. 10, 1859; lieutenant, Nov. 2, 1861; and captain, June 29, 1869. Major Alexander Dunlop Anderson, second in command of the 23rd (Pioneer) Bengal N.I., had served in China, the Umbeyla Campaign, and Abyssinia; his commissions were dated—Sept. 4, 1858; lieutenant, July 15, 1859; and captain, Sept. 4, 1870. Capt. Andrew Kelso, R.A., received his commission as lieutenant Nov. 1, 1860; and captain, April 16, 1873.

THE following notification appears in the last received *Gazette of India*:—"The Governor General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Council's Act, Section 6, the Governor General in Council hereby nominates the Honourable Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., to be president of the said Council with effect from the 11th November, 1878, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., cap. 67. And the Governor General is authorised by this order made for that purpose alone to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor General in Council in every case in which the said Governor General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations."

It is reported that the slave trade is still being stealthily carried on in the Red Sea, and that slaves are occasionally brought down from Efat in Abyssinia to the coast between Zaila and Tajourrah, whence they are taken across, as opportunity offers, to minor ports on the Arabian coast, and conveyed into the interior. The trade is strictly prohibited in the district of Yemen by the Turkish Government, and can only be carried on secretly and at great risk. The attention of the authorities has been called to the trade with a view to its prompt suppression.

ACCOUNTS from Muscat state that the country of Oman has been visited with heavy floods of rain this year, and the date crop, which is the chief production of the country and the staple food of the people, has been almost entirely destroyed. Although an absolute famine is not anticipated, there will certainly be much distress. At present the country is tranquil.

A BOMBAY paper states that the Reverend John K. Hyke, an American missionary in China, has reported an interesting conversation held in February last with a Chinaman from Yunnan, who professed to have been an eye-witness of the murder of Mr. Margary. How far the story may be relied upon, in the absence of all information regarding the character of the Chinaman, it is of course impossible to say. Mr. Hyke writes:—"In compliance with your request I beg to make the following statement of a conversation with a Chinaman claiming to be from Yunnan and calling himself Ti Nyan Tui, respecting the murder of Mr. Margary. I am sorry that I cannot give you a complete *verbatim* report of the dialogue. I have forgotten some unimportant details; still, you can depend upon the report of the conversation being correct in all essential points. Some time during February last, while walking outside the south gate of the city of Kin Kiung, I met a Chinaman, with whom I had the following conversation:—What is your name?—My name is Li. How old are you?—Sixteen years. Where are you from?—I am from the province of Hupeh. What part of the province?—Hankow. Why do you attempt to deceive me? I am somewhat familiar with the dialect of Hankow, and your dialect does not correspond with it. I do not believe you are a Hupeh man.—It is true I am not a native of Hupeh; although I have lived for some months in Hankow, my native province is Yunnan. From what place in Yunnan?—From

. . . . (I asked him to repeat the name, but owing to the difference in his pronunciation I did not recognise it as a place with which I was familiar, and so I said): I know of no such place in Yunnan. Evincing not a little surprise, he said:—You do not know . . . ? It is a place where one of your countrymen was killed in Yunnan. You are just telling me a big story for my amusement.—I assure you that what I tell is true. What was the foreigner's name?—Ma Kia Lieh (Margary). How do you know he was killed?—I saw the execution with my own eyes. Where was he killed?—In Li-tajen's Yamen. What is Li-tajen's name?—Li-sitai. How did you happen to witness the execution?—I was an underling in Li-tajen's Yamen. Was this Mr. Margary's first visit to the place?—No; he had been there before. Did the people of the city know that he was to be executed?—Yes; it was the common gossip of the place that he was to be killed on his return. Was he killed by the populace in a row?—No; he was executed in the Yamen. Who ordered his execution?—It is said that Li-tajen did. In what manner was he executed?—He was beheaded. Who beheaded him?—An executioner. In what part of the Yamen?—Inside?—No. In the outer court of the Yamen. Did Mr. Margary know that he was to be executed?—No; the executioner walked up behind him, and cut off his head; they also beheaded several natives who were with him. After some conversation of minor importance I asked him how he came to be in Hupeh. His reply was that he came in the retinue of Li Han-chang. What was Li Han-chang doing in Yamen?—He went to investigate the circumstances of Mr. Margary's death. Were there any foreigners with him?—Yes, there were two? Did they come back with Li Han-chang? No, they went on. Where?—I don't know what was done in the matter. I heard that an indemnity was to be paid. Was there any person executed for the murder?—I think not. I do not know how much credence is to be placed in the boy's word, but at the time I was very strongly impressed with the truth of his story."

IN the first nine months of the current year the value of gold imported to India was Rs.1,26,18,336, and of that exported Rs.63,76,144; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs.4,40,79,077, and of that exported Rs.83,63,982. This leaves a balance of both metals in favour of imports of Rs.4,19,57,287.

THE visit of his Grace the Governor of Madras to the Wynaad district seems to have been a great success. The Duke won golden opinions from all sorts of men, and carried off golden samples of the produce of the Wynaad reefs, "for the development of which, he doubted not, all the required capital would be forthcoming." He quoted his own experience of mining operations in Cornwall tin and copper, and urged on the planters the careful conservation and extension of firewood to supply charcoal on the spot. The dazzling visions of gold mining by no means caused forgetfulness of the coffee interests. On their side, the planters, through their spokesman, the President of the Nilgiri Planters' Association, declared that the planters felt that they had much for which they had specially to be thankful to the Duke of Buckingham, and this district in particular, as by his influence the annexation of S. E. Wynaad to the Nilgiri Commission had been effected, and which had resulted in the greatest advantage to the district; but the planters would never cease in their efforts until the planting districts of the Madras Presidency were amalgamated, and recognised as a European colony requiring special legislation. The planters had also to thank his Grace for the Coffee Stealing Act, which had lately become law. Although it was feared in its present form that it would not effect the object intended, yet it was a move in the right direction, and might be improved hereafter. In his reply the Duke said that, as regards this Act, he thought it was premature to offer an opinion as to its working. The Government had not only to consider the necessity for checking this special crime, which the exigencies of the cultivation had induced, but it was also necessary to see that no injustice resulted from the special legislation. He was sensible that the Act was not complete in the present form, but the experience of one

or more seasons would show its deficiencies, and the representations of the planters would enable the Government to perfect it.

THE meagre reports as yet received of the operations conducted by Mr. Brough Smythe in the gold-bearing districts of the Wynaad are supplemented by a note contributed to the third part of the records of the geological survey by Mr. W. King on the history of the gold industry in the Wynaad. Hitherto the quantity raised in Southern India has only averaged 4.5 dwts. of gold to the ton. The total quantity raised and crushed by the Alpha Company was 769.5 tons, and the outturn only yielded 2.27 dwts. to the ton. The Wynaad Prospecting Company from 100 tons of quartz obtained an average of 3.02 dwts. per ton, and the latest company, the Prince of Wales Tribute, which leased machinery of the Alpha Company, recently obtained 323 tons of quartz, yielding 10.5 dwts. gold per ton, as the Australian machinery seems to fail in effecting the amalgamation of the Wynaad gold, which is more finely divided, and more mixed with pyrites. Mr. King recommends the use of the Mexican *arrastra*, or vertical mill. Mr. King thinks that in the Wynaad neither at high nor at low levels, but in the position of the reefs which are in same level as the adjacent bottoms of valleys, is the gold most likely to be abundant. The number of auriferous quartz veins in the crystalline rocks of the Wynaad and Mysore is known to be very great, and probably many more may yet be discovered in Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces. If gold really exists in these lodes in quantities that ought to yield a fair return on the capital invested, as Mr. King supposes and as Mr. Smythe has now proved, the present generation may yet see the exchange question solved in a way to which no economists can object; for, with cheap labour and an abundant supply of water power, India ought to be able to supply the markets of the world with gold on better terms than Australia can offer.

STATISTICALLY, the present position of Indian tea in the market is remarkably good. With a production this year of, say, thirty-five millions of pounds, the consumption at home is at the rate of thirty-seven millions of pounds. Not that the season just drawing to a close has been a prosperous one on the whole. Prices have improved, but bad weather, in most districts, has caused a bad yield. Nevertheless the tone of those best able to take a sound view of the future of the industry is hopeful. The reverses of last year have tended to check wild extensions, and impressed upon the manufacturer the priceless lesson that quality, not quantity merely, pays.

WHATEVER may be the difference of opinions as to the essential character of the salt-tax, the organisation of the Bombay Collection is shown by the recent returns to be complete, and not oppressive in its working. The sale of salt made at the Kharaghora saltworks on the Runn of Kutch steadily increases, and whereas in 1871-72 only 4,48,230 maunds were sold, during the past year the sales have been no less than 9,78,356 maunds. Dust-storms, which would ruin a whole crop of salt, are very prevalent at Kharaghora, and the report states that they set in this year "with exceptional severity and force" shortly after the salt had been stored. But for the energy of the assistant collector in charge of the works and his subordinates much loss would inevitably have ensued. There has been an increase in Abkari revenue of Rs.1,60,806-5-7, which is due, not to the increased quantity manufactured, but to the enhancement of the duty in January last. The collector of salt revenue has control over no less than 4,559 officers and men—a perfect little army! Out of this number, only five peons were punished in criminal courts, which is a satisfactory result. There were, it appears, 1,260 cases of offences against the salt laws sent for trial before magistrates, of which almost 90 per cent. were convicted, which is a higher average than the previous three years.

THE annual report by the superintendent of the Bangalore experimental farm for the past year is thus commented on by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore:—"The year to

which this report refers was most unfavourable to agricultural operations, but the results which have been obtained in the experimental cultivation of various crops testify to the skilful use of the means employed. The facts recorded in the report are of great value to the practical agriculturist, but their chief interest must consist in the experience which they contribute to the knowledge necessary to the introduction of improved methods of cultivation throughout the country. Since the date of his report Mr. Harman has, under the Chief Commissioner's orders, entered upon a tour of the districts, with the object of acquiring an insight into the native system of agriculture. The means of careful observation and inquiry thus afforded will, it is hoped, prove of great practical value to Mr. Harman in dealing with future agricultural experiments for the improvement of existing systems. As it is in contemplation to organise the experimental farm operations on an entirely different footing, it will not be necessary for the Chief Commissioner here to enter in detail upon the several points discussed in Mr. Harman's annual report."

THE administrative authorities of Cyprus are not destined to find themselves free from criticism or opposition. We are informed that the Cypriote community in Egypt, being dissatisfied with the mode in which the government of the island is administered, have sent out there an Italian gentleman of considerable literary ability to publish a polyglot newspaper, in which the various complaints and suggestions of the friends and enemies of Cyprus will be duly ventilated.

It appears from the report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay that the average strength of the European army in the Presidency during 1877 was 10,061; the total number of admission into hospital from all causes was 13,696, of which 6,522 were from malarial fevers and venereal diseases alone. The latter shows the highest figure recorded since 1871, and the attention of Government is at present engaged in devising a scheme for the remedy for an evil which is to be much deplored. The Bombay division showed the highest daily sick rate, as well as the admission rate; the highest death rate was in the northern division, the lowest in Sindh; and the healthiest stations were Aden and Deesa. The temperance movement is gaining ground, as there were in the year under review 1,196 total abstainers, though, curiously enough, the 83rd Regiment, which had a percentage of total abstainers of 24.60 of total strength, gave a percentage of cases of drunkenness of 78.72. The average annual mean strength of the native army was 22,561, and its total of deaths from all causes was 310. The average number of prisoners was 11,316; all the jails in the Deccan and Southern Maratha country were much overcrowded, as well as the Bombay House of Correction and several of the Guzerat prisons. The number of births registered was 311,661, deaths 627,708, a considerable increase over the year previous. The greatest mortality prevailed in the districts of Kulladghee, Dharwar, and Belgaum. In the city of Bombay the mortality was 33,223, the highest ever recorded, which was chiefly owing to the immigration of distressed people from the famine districts. H.E. the Governor in Council believes that Dr. Hewlett's estimate is considerably over the mark when he states that the deaths from famine in the famine districts "certainly did not exceed, but must have been somewhat, perhaps considerably, under 2.73 per cent." According to the Government resolution the mortality attributable to the famine did not exceed 1½ per cent. of the population for the year 1877. The epidemic of cholera, which began in 1875 and continued throughout 1876, claimed a large number of victims during the year under report, numbering in all 57,252; small-pox claimed 27,369; fever 336,865, an unprecedented number; and accident and violence 7,539. During 1877-78, 750,948 persons were vaccinated; the total expenditure was Rs.2,36,369. On this subject the Government resolution runs as follows:—"The Governor in Council must repeat that the only real test of success in vaccination being the cessation or diminution of small-pox, the prevalence of the disease in an epidemic form is a sure sign that the

vaccinators have neglected their work. The closest personal attention of all the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners must be given to ensure the work being thoroughly and efficiently done. In concluding their review of the sanitary report, H.E. in Council express the "sincere regret of Government that the severe exertions and great exposure to which he (Dr. Hewlett) was subjected have temporarily so impaired his health as to compel him to proceed for a change to Europe."

THE Secretary of State has lately forwarded to the Government of India the reports of two of the first tobacco and drug brokers in London on certain samples of tobacco manufactured by Messrs. Begg, Sutherland, and Co., at Ghazipore, and on a paper by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, on the progress made in the experimental cultivation and curing of tobacco under his own supervision at Kumaon and other similar documents. From these reports there does not appear to be any reasonable probability that Indian manufactured tobacco will find a market in England, both on account of the high rate of import duty charged in the United Kingdom, which would, it is stated, amount on these samples to no less than 4s. per lb., and because the demand for the kind of tobacco produced, whether from the above cause or not, is wholly insignificant. Both Messrs. Bremner and Co. and Messrs. Jenkins and Phillips (the firms in question) are of opinion that the attention of those interested in the growth of tobacco in India might with advantage be directed to the cultivation and curing of the leaf for cigar manufacture, in which a large and remunerative trade is, it appears, carried on in Java and other Dutch settlements in the East. Messrs. Bremner and Co. suggest that with this object the services of some skilled persons should be obtained from Java or Sumatra, who should be instructed to bring with them proper seed, and should be permitted to select the most suitable soil for experiment. In the event of private enterprise failing to enter on further experiments with Java tobacco, it will be, the Secretary of State suggests, for the Government of India to consider how far it may be desirable for it to embark in the enterprise.

REFERRING to the distress stated by our Ceylon contemporary to exist in the Western Province, the Colonial Secretary was able to assure the Legislative Council that an official visit of the Government Agent had satisfied the Executive that things were not so serious as had been represented. In introducing the estimates for the ensuing year Mr. Douglas expressed his satisfaction at the steady progress of Ceylon, even at a time when financial depression had affected every portion of the globe. From his explanation of the manner in which the estimated revenue for the next twelve months—between Rs.14,000,000 and Rs.15,000,000—will be dealt with, it appears that liberal provisions have been made for public works, which, however, are to be carried out with a due regard for economy, in accordance with the opinion expressed by His Excellency the Governor in his speech at the opening of the Council, that the limit of expenditure had been reached. On the whole, there is every reason to believe that the colony is making steady progress, notwithstanding the financial depression alluded to, the prevalence of leaf disease and floods, that have so seriously interfered with the harvest of the native tillers of the soil.

THE following Imperial decree has been published at Peking:—"Tso-Tsung-t'ang reports having delivered to the foreign traders and officials in Kashgaria safe-conducts back to their respective countries, and having admitted certain tribes of Bourouts to the Imperial allegiance. He also begs that the Chinese officers who turned against their former Andijan masters and declared for the Chinese flag, may be forgiven the offence of having taken office under the enemy, and be only nominally degraded. Having reduced Kashgaria and Sungaria to submission, Tso-Tsung-t'ang must do his best to dispel Our Imperial anxiety by arranging a systematic organisation as a sequel to the conquest. The chief, Bay-en-Akhoond, for whose crimes even death is an inadequate punishment, must be caught at once, in vindication of the majesty of the law.

He having, together with Kuli Beg ank Machwang, escaped into Russian territory, Tso-Tsung-t'ang must instruct Lin-Kin-tung to take measures for their arrest, and not delay retribution on those hell-fiends longer than can be helped. Let the Foreign Board remonstrate with the Russian envoy and demand from him the surrender of these men, nor permit such rebels to regard Russia as an Alsatian refuge. Let the Yoump (? Kivin), Moollals, and the British traders and officials in Yarkund be (as advised) sent home under safe-conduct."

THE view taken of the situation by a large number of the educated natives is given by the *Hindoo Patriot*, which thinks it is amusing to observe the attitude which the Russians are assuming in this situation. "They are creating fresh complications in Europe, which have, apparently, nonplussed England. Then a portion of the Russian Press is advocating a 'benevolent neutrality' with regard to Afghanistan. What does it mean? It means that Russia will not give direct cause of quarrel with England, but that Russia will render under-hand assistance to Cabul as much as it likes. The Muscovite will play the same game in the Afghan war that he played in the late Servian war. Russian officers had volunteered for the Servian army, and they may do, and have perhaps done, the same for the Afghan army. So that Russia herself will remain in the background, but her men will be in the front. But Russia's position in Asia seems to be regarded with jealousy by some of the great Asiatic Powers. There seems to be no longer an *entente cordiale* between Persia and Russia. Then Russia is jealous of the Chinese occupation of Kashgaria, and, according to the latest report, China has demanded from Russia the surrender of Kashgarian fugitives. Our Government may find this an opportunity for alliance with Persia and China. The situation on all sides is thus gloomy. It is impossible to say where or how this quarrel of our Government with Afghanistan will end."

In describing the funeral of one of the crew of the *Sunbeam*, named George Bonnor, who died of dysentery at Larnaca, the Cyprus paper says that the church of St. George at that place contains a tomb bearing the following inscription:—"Interred, Peter Deleaw, London merchant, who departed this life the 2nd May, 1692."

## CYPRUS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NIKOSIA, NOV. 22.

IN the last issue of the *Cyprus Gazette* the following appointments are given:—To the Executive Council: Col. Biddulph, C.B., Col. Brackenbury, C.B. (during the absence of Mr. Kellner). To the Legislative Council: Col. Biddulph, C.B. (during the absence of Mr. Kellner). Staff Commander Bond is appointed superintendent of the port of Larnaca. Col. Biddulph is to be acting Financial Commissioner during absence of Mr. Kellner. We shall very shortly have a bi-weekly mail from England, which will obviate the inconvenience at present complained of, by which the Cyprus mail arrives a few hours before the departure of the English mail. We are also to have our Larnaca mail earlier, so that letters can leave Nikosia at 12 instead of 3 p.m., and be delivered in Larnaca the same evening, enabling us to have an answer next day. By existing arrangements this takes two days.

I told you in my last that the harbour question was on the *tapis*. The great expense of constructing a break-water to overcome the natural disadvantages of Larnaca will most likely lead to Famagusta being ultimately fixed upon. An engineer, by name Meillard, is at present surveying there, and will report to Government. Meanwhile, Sir George Elliott is sending out three engineers, who will have every advantage afforded them by order of the Governor. The firm of Greenfield and Co. have offered to place all their plant, at present engaged in harbour work at Alexandria, at the service of the Government. I understand, however, that the various schemes will be fully considered simply on their merits. Mr. Brassey,

you may suppose, did not come here for pleasure only. He has busily sought information, willingly afforded by the Government as to the nature of the ground, and other points, with a view of constructing a railway between Larnaca and the capital.

The 20th Regiment, at present stationed at Halifax, will succeed the 42nd, which goes to Gibraltar, and thence home after an absence of thirteen years. It is hoped that, coming at the best period of the year (they will arrive about Christmas), they will become acclimatised, and so Government will be able to meet Parliament not only with a good Cyprus budget—about which there can be little doubt—but with excellent returns as to the health of our troops here. At present officials are at their wit's end to lower the returns of fever and ague, which, I regret to say, are still very high from all quarters of the island. The weather does not change; bright, warm, breezy days succeed one another, and serious doubts are beginning to be entertained about the crops, for the rains are over six weeks due. Old hands assure us that, if the new moon does not bring a change, we shall not have any rains at all. We are looking forward to the arrival of the 20th, for it is said that the right wing and band will be stationed in the town: This will render the bastions very lively of an evening—a great want, for we are absolutely dependent on ourselves for recreation and amusement. The Eastern Land Telegraph Line, between Larnaca and Nikosia, is now on the point of completion, being within a few miles of us.

Next April will see great changes here. We shall have lost Mr. Kellner, Col. Biddulph, and in all probability the chief commandant of military police, Col. Brackenbury. Col. Dormer has already gone, being appointed adjutant-general to Malta. But I believe that Col. White, the commissioner for Larnaca, whose leave expires on the 3rd proximo, will be seconded, and so we shall have the further benefit of his services in that district.

Government is very active in hunting up abuses. The commissioner of Nikosia has already unearthed two genuine cases of slavery, and at Limassol a standing crop of twenty donums of ezrah (bang), a sort of haschish, have been destroyed by Government order. It is difficult to say how much a donum is, for almost every village has its own measure; but the one generally accepted is this—1,000 donums of 60ft. x 60ft. equal 517 acres. I put it on a large scale, as affording a better idea.

The revenues of church property, which, under the Turks, used to be remitted to Constantinople, less a small percentage for expenses, are now obliged to be retained here and expended for the good of the island. Thus, the rich Turkish mosque of San Sofia, which has an income of between three and four thousand pounds, and used to spend annually about £120 for expenses, is about to devote £800 to restoring the interior, which has fallen into sad dilapidation since the time of the Venetians.

The modifications in the law courts, and the adaptation of English law to the peculiar conditions of Cyprus, are advancing rapidly to completion under the able superintendence of Mr. Cookson, legal adviser to the Government. Various ordinances to guide those who have to administer justice are being carefully translated into Greek and Turkish, and printed for distribution. Indeed, in all departments the greatest activity prevails, and nothing proves more the beneficial results that have already accrued than the good opinion and good faith entertained by both Turks and Greeks towards us.

THE following civil appointments to offices in the Government of Cyprus are published for general information in the *Cyprus Gazette* of Nov. 5:—\* Col. G. R. Greaves, C.B. (chief of the staff), chief secretary to Government, Aug. 9; St. L. A. Herbert, Esq., private secretary and clerk of the councils, July 13; \* C. A. Cookson, Esq., legal adviser, Aug. 30; \* G. W. Kellner, Esq., C.S.I., financial commissioner, July 10; R. Robson, Esq., chief officer of customs, Aug. 6; \* Col. R. Biddulph, C.B., R.A. commissioner, Nikosia, Aug. 7; Lieut. Col. H. G. White, 1st Foot, commissioner, Larnaca, Aug. 21; Lieut. F. G. E. Warren, R.A., commissioner, Limassol, Oct. 1; Capt. A. G. Wauchope, 42nd Foot, commissioner, Papho, Aug. 1; Lieut. W. H. Holbech, 60th Rifles, commissioner, Kyrenia, Aug. 1; Lieut. M. B. Seager, R.M.L.I. asst. commissioner, Nikosia, Aug. 7; Lieut. E. L.

Braithwaite, 71st Foot, asst. commissioner, Limassol, Aug. 28; Capt. J. A. S. Inglis, 71st Foot, asst. commissioner, Famagusta, Aug. 1; Lieut. J. N. S. Grant, R.E. asst. commissioner, Famagusta, Nov. 6; Lieut. A. G. Duff, 42nd Foot, asst. commissioner, Papho, Aug. 1; C. D. Cobham, Esq., asst. commissioner, Larnaca, Oct. 1; Lieut. Col. J. P. Maquay (commanding R.E.), Government engineer, Aug. 9; S. R. French, Esq., British postmaster, July 22; Staff Commander H. Bond, R.N., harbour master, Oct. 7; Dr. Heidenstam, magistrate and sanitary officer, Larnaca, July 23; Asst. Paymaster H. L. Thompson, civil treasurer, Aug. 31; \* Lieut. Col. H. Brackenbury, R.A. (asst. adjt.-general) chief commdt. of mil. police and inspector of prisons, Aug. 31; Capt. H. F. S. Bolton, 72nd Foot, local commdt. mil. police, Famagusta, Oct. 18; Lieut. A. Gilmore, 61st Foot, local commdt. mil. police, Nikosia, Aug. 28; Lieut. E. Spencer, 71st Foot, local commdt. mil. police, Larnaca, Aug. 18; Lieut. H. D. Williams, 98th Foot, local commdt. mil. police, Limassol, Aug. 28; Lieut. A. H. Young, 27th Foot, local commdt. mil. police, Kyrenia, Aug. 28; Lieut. J. H. Bor, R.M.A., local commdt. mil. police, Papho; Laurence Olive, Esq., adjt. mil. police, Oct. 1. Those names marked with an asterisk (\*) are members of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

### THE CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A SERIES of despatches relating to Central Asia has been issued, commencing with papers which bear upon the conquest of Khiva by Russia, and the explanations given by Prince Gortschakoff of the Treaty of Peace concluded between the Czar and the Khan of Khiva, which supplements the Blue-book on Afghan affairs. On Jan. 28 Lord A. Lottus gives an account of an interview with Prince Gortschakoff, in which the latter assured him regarding Afghanistan that "The Imperial Government considered that kingdom beyond the sphere of their political action, and that, happen what might in the internal state of that country, the Imperial Government would not interfere." At the same time it was made clear that Russia held herself free to punish any attempt on the part of the Turcomans, or of the Ameer of Afghanistan acting through them, to make mischief in her settlements. In October, 1875, Baron Jomini gave proof of Russia's jealousy on this head by drawing the attention of the British representative at St. Petersburg to the reported intrigues which the Ameer was carrying on amongst the Turcoman tribes. The reply to that is an instruction to the Indian Government to inform the Russian Foreign-office of the advice and counsel which have been given to the Ameer for the purpose of preventing him from interfering with neighbouring States. About this time, however, our native agent at Cabul sends numerous despatches—brief, but by no means devoid of significant information—as to the reception of a native agent of Russia at Cabul, bearing apparently some complimentary letters from General Kaufmann. In February, 1876, a despatch is sent to Lord Derby by Count Schouvaloff, agreeing with the proposal of an English Memorandum on the subject, and stating that after the arrangement come to about Afghanistan—that it is to remain outside the sphere of Russian influence—"the two Cabinets should regard as terminated the discussions relative to the intermediate zone, which have been recognised to be impractical;" that "while retaining entire freedom of action they should be guided by a mutual desire to pay due regard to their respective interests and necessities by avoiding, as far as possible, any immediate contact with each other, and any collisions between the Asiatic States placed within the circle of their influence."

With regard to the illicit correspondence carried on between Tashkend and Cabul for several years, the Viceroy of India pointed out on the 18th of September, 1876, that from 1870 letters from the Russian generals, Kaufmann or Kolpakovsky, have, according to the reports of the British native agent at Cabul, been sent to Shere Ali, and that these letters are not merely complimentary, but affect the foreign and domestic affairs of Afghanistan. They show signs of increasing in frequency, and, worst of all—

"The Ameer, though at first regarding the communications with distrust, and seeking the advice of the British Government as to the tenour of his reply, now acknowledges their receipt in cordial terms, and without consulting the Government of India. It will be perceived from the appended extracts from the diaries of August 11 and 14 that another Russian agent has, within the last few weeks, arrived in Afghan territory, and left Balkh on August 7 en route for Cabul, bearing a further letter from the Russian general. We may add that, notwithstanding the arrival of this second agent, his precursor still lingers at Cabul; and that we have received from an unofficial source information, which we are of course unable to verify, that secret nightly conferences are taking place between him and the Ameer."

The correspondence soon took a more intimate form, resulting at last in the despatch of the mission of General Stolietoff. One of our native agents sent the following intelligence in August of the present year:—"Some time ago a Russian envoy brought a letter to the Ameer from the Russian Government. This letter contained a number of questions or proposals. With reference to these proposals the Ameer has informed the envoy that, as the Government of Afghanistan is not totally independent in making a choice, and



The ruler of the principality cannot do any act without assembling and consulting the Mahomedan public, the carrying out of the proposals of the Russian authorities is an impossibility without the acquiescence of the entire body of the Afghans, notwithstanding that he was prepared to agree to the Russian orders or demands; that he had, therefore, addressed all the *grands* of the country residing in Candahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan, intimating to them the proposals, and asking their opinion, advice, and counsel in the matter, desiring them at the same time to consult their tribes and parties on the subject, and to communicate their replies by letter, the more important of their number coming to Cabul in person with their answers; and that the proposals have created a great excitement among the population. It is heard from a reliable source that one day the Ameer received intimation that a Christian Russian envoy, accompanied by Sayad Rahim Khan, the brother of the Khan of Khiva, had left the Russian capital and was on his way to Cabul to discuss matters with his Highness."

And to the official inquiries our Government made at St. Petersburg as to the accuracy of the report concerning General Stolito's mission, Mr. Plunkett reports that on the 10th of September, not having received any answer to his letter to M. de Giers, he applied to M. Melnikoff for an explanation, and was told that the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in London had been instructed to clear the matter up. At last, on the 13th, Mr. Plunkett is able to report that he has received a note from M. de Giers, which reiterates his former explanations, namely—

"That the dispositions of the Imperial Government in Central Asia were affected by the political condition in which Russia was placed by the attitude of England during the late crisis in the East, but that now those dispositions are the same as formerly, and are not of a nature to excite the suspicions of her Majesty's Government. M. de Giers adds that the mission erroneously attributed to General Abramoff is of a provisional and purely courteous character, and therefore does not clash with the assurances which I had cited; and he concludes by expressing the hope that the explanations which M. de Bartholomei has already been entrusted to furnish to your lordship will have thrown sufficient light upon the situation."

To this note of M. de Giers, which is forwarded, Lord Salisbury replies that he infers from it that M. de Giers "acknowledges that all former assurances of the Russian Government in regard to Afghanistan have now renewed their validity." The last letter in the correspondence is as follows:—

The Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Plunkett.

"Foreign-office, Sept. 30, 1878.

"Sir,—In the note from M. de Giers of Aug. 27 (Sept. 8), of which copy is enclosed in your despatch of the 13th inst., reference is made to explanations which the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires* in London had been instructed to offer in regard to the recent proceedings of the Russian authorities in Central Asia. The communications made by M. Bartholomei have been generally to the same effect as what has been stated by M. de Giers. He has stated that the military and political measures adopted in Turkestan were actuated by the necessities of the situation caused by the state of affairs in regard to Turkey, and were called forth especially by the attitude of Great Britain towards Russia. General Kaufmann's proceedings, he said, must therefore be regarded as the result of a course imposed upon him by the force of circumstances. As I had spoken to M. Bartholomei of a letter from the Emperor which was supposed to have been transmitted to Shere Ali Khan, he asked the Russian Government for information on the point, and subsequently said that he was authorised to state that there had never been any question of sending such a letter.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "SALISBURY."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### COMMISSARIAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is well to recall the wise advice of our greatest Indian statesman, Sir Henry Lawrence, and to provide for the efficiency of the commissariat, and against embezzlement, fraud, and forgery by native officials. Many of our brave soldiers died during the first winter of the Crimean war owing to the inefficiency of the commissariat and transport arrangements, and if we have as bad a military audit department now as we had a famine relief audit last year the Government will speedily become insolvent, while our soldiers perish with cold or for want of good food.

No force that the Russians can bring against us on the Indus will conquer us if we attend to three great maxims of good government for India:—

First—Good finance.

Second—Efficient armies.

Third—Contentment of the races subject to us.

1st. Good finance is impossible in India without efficient means of audit. The newspaper press cannot criticise the expenditure of Government in 1874 and 1877 until it shall have been supplied with detailed and truthful accounts. No one knows, or seems to know, how the millions have gone which have been granted for relieving famine.

2nd. Our armies can never be efficient without good means of communication. Is Government prepared to complete the rail-

road to Attock, and to erect an iron bridge at that place across the Indus? Has Government entertained the idea of making a military road from Lahore, or from Mooltan to Bunnoo and Thull, so as to be able to communicate readily with the army on the Khoorum, or does it intend to depend on the line through Kohat, which may be broken at any moment by the Oorukzaie clans? Were General Roberts' force to suffer a repulse it would be found very difficult to reinforce it. A glance at the map will prove this.

Has any military officer of experience ever seen and approved of the road to Quetta? When may we hope to see a practicable road from Mooltan to Deri Ghazi Khan, and a pontoon bridge at the latter place?

3rd. Russia's great hope of conquering India rests in her confidence that she can sow disaffection among our native subjects and foment internal disturbances. The first step towards preserving the peace in India must be the restoration of power and authority to district officers. As long as the latter are considered merely as clerks to carry out the orders of an ignorant centralised authority, so long will India be in danger; and whenever a revolt may occur no one will know what to do or to whom to look.—Your obedient servant,

T.

December 2.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

### "THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA" A DELUSION.

MR. HYNDMAN'S "Bankruptcy of India," the first article in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*, deserves to be attentively examined, both because of the sensation it has provoked at home, and because it must be regarded as the culmination of all the attacks which have recently been made on English rule in India. The force of misrepresentation can no further go. It would be impossible for any one to cram into the same space a larger number of inaccurate and grossly extravagant statements than Mr. Hyndman has fathered in this article. From the fuss made about the paper by the English press we expected to find in it a display of much ingenuity and learning; but, to our disgust, Mr. Hyndman turns out to be a simple disciple of our old friend Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whom he calls "a singularly able native writer," and whose figures form the foundation of his whole theory about the "Bankruptcy of India." Mr. Dadabhai, as our readers are aware, holds the opinion that English rule is draining India of her wealth, and exhausting even that fertility of the soil for which the country has been famous for countless ages. It is true that, from the dawn of history, India has been the chief storehouse of the Old World, that she has been the envy of other nations for the almost inexhaustible variety of the products which her fruitful soil brings forth for the comfort and delight of man, and that, till the discovery of America and the development of the agricultural resources of the new continent by European skill, she reigned without a rival in the markets of the East and the West. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, however, maintains that this supremacy has passed away, that India does not now produce food enough to support her own children, and that England is responsible for this decay, because she has appropriated all the wealth of India. He produces, in support of this assertion, figures showing that the annual yield of the crops in India is worth a very small sum; and though we in Bombay know that a Bombay cockney like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is just as much of an authority about the agricultural produce of India as the three tailors of Tooley-street may have been about the agricultural produce of England, the ingenuous Mr. Hyndman accepts them *en bloc*, and says "there is no reason to doubt the general correctness of his estimate," that the agricultural and manufacturing produce of all India is not worth more than £300,000,000, or 31s. 6d. a-head for a gross population of 199,000,000. We have often exposed the absurdity of these figures, and we will now go through the weary task again. First of all, let us note that, out of this total of £300,000,000, the exports of Indian produce and manufactures each year amount to £63,000,000, leaving only £237,000,000 in the country. Mr. Hyndman estimates that the manufactures of all India are worth £80,000,000, of which we may take the proportion exported as about £10,000,000. Deducting the balance of £70,000,000 from £237,000,000, we get £167,000,000 as the net value of the food left in the country to maintain 199,000,000 of people. This gives us an average of 17s. a-head for the whole year, or of 4½ pies—a little more than a farthing—a-head for each day. With the echoes of the controversy of 1877 ringing in our ears about the quantity of food necessary for the bare subsistence of human beings, we ask it is possible for the people of India to live from day to day for 4½ pies a-head? The *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. Hyndman's figures is complete if we consider that a very large and an increasing proportion of the population live very well indeed, consuming a rupee's worth a-head each day of the necessities of life, to say nothing of the luxuries which India also produces, and thus leaving, according to our author's estimate, little or nothing for the rest; and that, nevertheless, he thinks the numbers of the people are certainly not falling off under English rule.

We shall not imitate Mr. Hyndman's presumption in attempting to frame an estimate of the wealth of India. One or two general observations, however, may perhaps be permitted us. We have shown that Mr. Hyndman's estimate is ludicrously insufficient to provide the population with a sufficiency of even the meanest necessities of

life, with a handful of grain, in fact, to keep body and soul together. Yet we know that, in addition to the grain crops, the agricultural population possesses large herds of cattle. This is one fact which shows that there is much exaggeration in the common talk about the poverty of the country. Another is the remarkably small proportion of the agricultural population that came upon the relief works in the Bombay Presidency last year. Undoubtedly, the people who did not ask for relief may in many cases have suffered great hardships, but their ability to bear these hardships shows that they cannot have been so badly off as is commonly supposed. The fact that India, which imports no food, increases her population, and still sends abroad a large share of her annual produce, is surely a conclusive proof that in ordinary years she produces enough to feed and buy clothing for all her children, and that her exports consist merely of superfluities of produce which used to rot on the ground till the English made roads and railways to carry them down to the sea, and manufactures which, according to Mr. Hyndman, owe their existence to English capital, and which certainly could never have flourished without English protection. But to resume. If an additional proof is wanted of India's prosperity, we have only to look at what she imports. She takes as much clothing and machinery as she wants from foreign countries, and then gets the balance due to her for her exports in gold and silver. Mr. Hyndman starts the astounding theory that much of the bullion brought into India represents "the proceeds of loans raised or guaranteed by Government, and brought into India as a borrowed fund, wherewith to pay the wages of labourers, engineers, &c., engaged on public works." But the proceeds of loans raised in England are always set against the home charges. The gold and silver exported to this country passes almost entirely through private hands; and, in any case, it is absorbed in India, and thus becomes part of the accumulated wealth of the country. It is obvious that a country which does not grow food enough for its people to eat could not afford to purchase and hoard immense stores of gold and silver; yet this is what India does systematically. According to a recent Parliamentary return this country has swallowed up £382,000,000 of bullion since the beginning of the present century. One-third of this amount consisted of gold, and of the silver balance but a small proportion can now be in circulation as current coin of the realm; so that by far the largest proportion of this immense sum represents savings of the people of India. We do not want to trouble our readers with too many figures; but, when we mention that the net imports of treasure into India amounted in 1875-76 to £3,000,000, in 1876-77 to £7,400,000, and in 1877-78 to £15,000,000, it will be readily understood that this process of accumulation is still going on.—*Bombay Gazette*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.**—The following officers have been allotted annuities from the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund from the 1st January, 1879:—Surg. Maj. C. Palmer, M.D., Deputy Surg. Gen. H. M. Cannon, M.B., Surg. Maj. F. Pearson, Surg. Maj. J. C. Corbyn, M.B., Surg. Maj. C. T. Taske, Surg. Maj. G. Barnard, Surg. Maj. J. Ewart, M.D., and Surg. Maj. R. Moir, M.D., retired.—*Indian Daily News*.

**IMPERIAL CIRCLE P.W.D.**—The Imperial Circle of Public Works at Simla has been abolished, and Mr. Smith, its superintending engineer, will probably be appointed to the Darjeeling Circle, ousting Mr. Leonard Roberts, who may go to Patna. Captain Cole, who was also attached to the Imperial Circle, has been retained by Sir Andrew Clarke as a sort of architect-in-chief. Mr. Blair, the other executive engineer of this condemned circle, has been made over to the Punjab Government.—*Indian Daily News*.

**A MAN-EATING ALLIGATOR.**—A correspondent, writing from Chandbally, gives some particulars of a man-eating alligator:—"The rivers of Orissa are infested with alligators, and every now and then one of these creatures acquires a reputation as a man-eater and is then hunted down. Early last week information was brought to Mr. Chapman, inspector of police at Chandbally, that a man had been carried off. It appears the poor fellow was lying in his boat with his feet hanging over the side, when the alligator made a snap at his feet, pulled him into the water, and made off. On receiving this report Mr. Chapman manned his boat and set off to the Damrah river, some miles from Chandbally, in pursuit. After several hours' search the muggur was seen crossing the river, and was allowed to gain the opposite bank. After crawling up the bank, it proceeded to make a meal off its victim, and, whilst so engaged, was, by a lucky shot, killed on the spot. The inspector had it cut open, and there were found in its stomach twenty-six pairs of brass anklets and bangles, weighing no less than 14 seers. There were also two sets of gold earrings, and a number of toe-rings. It is supposed this alligator must have devoured four women, five children, and an unknown number of persons who wore no jewellery. Mr. Chapman deserves credit for his promptness."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE LICENSE TAX.**—The secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has received the following reply to the memorial relative to the license tax, forwarded from the chamber:—"India-office, London, August 15, 1878.—From the Right Honourable Viscount Cranbrook, her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in

Council to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.—1. I have received your financial (separate revenue) letter, dated the 3rd June last, No. 11, forwarding a memorial from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated the 23rd March last, relative to the license tax recently imposed in India, and praying that it may not be sanctioned 'until it has been amended, so as to include every official class within her Majesty's Indian territories, and to provide that all assessment shall be determined by a standard of uniformity.' 2. The memorial transmitted by you has been carefully considered in council by me, but the representations therein contained have not convinced me of the expediency of negating the Act under which the license tax is now levied. 3. I request that you will inform the memorialists that her Majesty's Government must decline to comply with the prayer of their memorial."—*Englishman*.

**COURT-MARTIAL ON AN OFFICER.**—At a general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 26th day of October, 1878, Major Owen Ivan Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, was arraigned on the following charge:—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Fort William, on the 15th of September, 1878, been drunk at dinner at the officers' mess of the 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry." The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be severely reprimanded. Sir F. P. Haines, in confirming the sentence, wrote:—"The court having taken a very lenient view of an extremely grave offence, Major Chalmers is hereby severely reprimanded."—*Pioneer*.

**DRAINAGE IN HOOGHLY DISTRICTS.**—The report on the completion of the Dankuni drainage works in the Hooghly districts, and the results obtained from them, shows that the reclamation of 6,808 beeghas of land, which were previously unfit for cultivation, has been effected, and that a further area of 29,928 beeghas has been materially improved. The total value of these improvements is estimated at Rs.6,38,518, the expenditure incurred on them being only Rs.4,10,129. The works are also believed to have been beneficial in improving the sanitary condition of the adjoining villages. In remarking on the report the Secretary of State notes "with satisfaction the observation by the Government of Bengal that 'where the people understand the nature and purpose of drainage works Government may look for intelligent advice and co-operation in carrying them out.'"—*Pioneer*.

**THE BEHAR ZEMINDARS.**—An influential meeting of the Behar zemindars took place on Tuesday at Sonepore. The Maharajah of Hutwa, Maharajah Kuwar of Bettiah, the Rajah of Shewhur, the manager of the Doonraon Raj, and many other leading zemindars joined in the movement. It was unanimously resolved to establish a Behar Landholders' Association. The Maharajah of Hutwa presided.—*Pioneer*.

**REGISTRATION IN OUDH.**—During 1877-78 the gross receipts of the registration department, Oudh, amounted to Rs.73,588, and the total expenditure was Rs.39,627. The number of documents registered was 51,062, showing an increase in every district of the province, and the increase of the optional registration of immovable property by sales of Rs.100 and by mortgages of the same description were mainly owing to the bad season which necessitated people to borrow money and pledge their property as security.—*Times of India*.

**AN OLD RESIDENT.**—A very old resident has just died at Dehra. This is Mr. Johnson, who came out to this country with the first corps of sappers and miners of the East India Company upwards of sixty years ago. His son is the present Wazir of the Maharajah of Kashmir.—*Times of India*.

**WAHABI CONSPIRATOR.**—The deceased generally visited Hajee Jackariah's mosque on the Chitpore road, opposite to which he lived, every evening, attended by a number of servants. On Saturday evening he left unattended, and just as he was crossing the road was knocked down by a buggy and horse driven by Mr. Mahomed Shah, son of Golam Nuki, one of the Mysore princes. The injuries were slight, but the shock was too great for the old man, who expired a few minutes after he got home. He was attended by Dr. Munnylall Dutt, who certified to the cause of death. The coroner was soon on the spot, and upon inquiry, being satisfied that the driver was in no way to blame, considered the holding of an inquest unnecessary. The body was conveyed by rail to Patna on Sunday evening, and was accompanied by no less than two hundred Mahomedans, all dressed in white. His remains will be interred in the Emambara in Patna.—*Englishman*.

## MADRAS.

**PROPOSED PLOUGHING MATCH AT SAIDAPET.**—We see that Mr. Benson, superintendent of the experimental farm at Saidapet, is arranging for a ploughing match to be held on the farm. The date is not yet fixed, but the programme is ready. From it we learn that the prizes are to be divided between three classes. Class I. will be open to all. Five prizes are to be given as follows:—1. A Swedish plough (value) Rs.25. 2. An American plough, Rs.20. 3. Implements or seeds, Rs.15. 4. Do., Rs.10. 5. Do., Rs.5. Class II. is open to the students of the Agricultural College only. The prizes here are:—1. A Swedish plough (value), Rs.25. 2. An American plough, Rs.20. 3. Implements

or seeds, or agricultural books, Rs.12½. 4. Do., Rs.7½. Class III. is for ryots or their labourers only. Three prizes are given:—An American plough, value Rs.20 and two money prizes of Rs.10 and Rs.5 respectively.—*Madras Times*.

**THE COONOR VOLUNTEERS.**—At a recent meeting held at Coonoor, presided over by Mr. R. Woolley (says the Ooty paper), Mr. Harper Reade, late a captain of the 3rd Buffs, was elected captain of No. 4 Company of the Nilgiri Rifle Corps, vice Mr. Bell, resigned. A sufficient number of members having been enrolled for the formation of a second company at Coonoor, the meeting proceeded to elect officers for the company. Mr. Samuel Bates was elected captain, Mr. J. Egan lieutenant, and Mr. E. Hall sub-lieutenant. The following gentlemen were elected honorary captains, viz., Messrs. R. Woolley, J. Deschamps, P. Walsh, L. Reilly, and S. Honeywell.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**THE IMPERIAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.**—Consequent on the great success which has attended the establishment of cotton spinning and weaving mills in this Presidency and other parts in India, it has been proposed to start a new mill called the Imperial Spinning and Weaving Company, with a capital of Rs.1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of Rs.100 each share. The major portion of the shares have been taken up by the Glasgow merchants, and Messrs. Wilson and Co., managing agents in Madras, have disbursed the remaining portion. The building proposed to be erected will be arranged according to the most approved principles, and will be fitted up with the best and newest machinery from England. The capital of £100,000 is considered amply sufficient for a mill of 30,000 spindles and 300 looms, with extra engine power for future increase, and an adequate working capital.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**WANTS OF THE MYSORE PLANTERS.**—In the first place the land tenure must be, once and for all, and reasonably, settled. At the present time the planters hold their lands at the will and pleasure of the State; so that they are liable to be ousted, if things remain as they are, when the native Rajah assumes the reins of government. The tenure once settled, private enterprise will be largely attracted to the Mysore estates. The difficult question, too, as to whether an acreage or an excise-tax would best suit the Mysore coffee districts will have to be determined. It is probable that all the native planters, and most of the European, would prefer the *halut* or excise tax, provided it was reduced to the same proportion as the acreage tax in British territory. The *halut*, it should be noted, is imposed only upon the produce exported; so that the planter is not called upon, as in Wynaad and Coorg, to pay the same amount of tax for a bumper crop as for a short one. Two other wants which rank next in importance are a bill to prevent coffee stealing, and a labour law. The Mysore planters feel the want of these two laws quite as much as their brethren in Wynaad, Coorg, and elsewhere in Southern India. Indeed, coffee-stealing is carried on on a larger scale on the Mysore estates, as the quantities of green coffee exposed for sale in the Bangalore bazaars clearly testify. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the extension of the Madras Act to the Province of Mysore will not be long delayed. The extradition of defaulting coolies is another important question. A cooly who makes his escape from Wynaad into Mysore may be arrested and sent back under a warrant issued by a Mysore magistrate. But when a cooly escapes from Mysore into Wynaad the latter authorities refuse to interfere. One of the subjects which the planters have been urging upon Government is the formation of the coffee taluqs in Kadur into a separate district. The scheme is a capital one, and ought to receive the support of Government.—*Madras Times*.

**PUBLIC WORKS LOANS.**—The following is a statement of loans made under the Public Works Loan Act of 1871 (all at 4½ per cent.) during 1877-78:—Tinnevely Local Fund Board.—For reconstructing the ruined portion of the bridge over the Satur River, Rs.30,000. Calicut Local Fund Board.—For the completion of the Tambracherry Ghat Road and approach in Wynaad, Rs.89,000. Saidapet Local Fund Board.—For constructing an iron girder bridge across the Cortelliar River, Rs.199,790. Negapatam Municipality.—For constructing a market in that town, Rs.25,000. Ootacamund Municipality.—For the completion of certain roads in that town, Rs.12,420. Tellicherry Local Fund Board.—For the completion of the Peria Ghat road and the construction of a fair-weather road from Karoth to the Peria line in Wynaad, Rs.60,000. Mangalore Municipality.—For the construction of two wings and for the completion of the central tower of the market, Rs.9,150. Coimbatore Municipality.—For the improvement of the water supply of the town, Rs.4,000. Coonoor Municipality.—For the erection of market sheds in that town, Rs.7,248.—*Madras Times*.

**FREE THOUGHT IN MADRAS.**—An Anglo-Tamil weekly journal, entitled the *Philosophical Enquirer*, price one anna, has been established in Madras. Its motto is from Bacon:—"Man, the interpreter of Nature, knows no more than he has observed of the order of Nature."—*Madras Times*.

**HOW TO ADDRESS NATIVES.**—In a notification dated Oct. 31, and published in the *Gazette*, His Grace the Governor in Council has ruled as follows:—"The undermentioned forms of address, selected as equivalent respectively to 'Mr.' and 'Esquire,' will be used from and after this date, in all official correspondence, in the case of those native functionaries who, by virtue of their office

under Government, would be addressed as 'Mr.' or 'Esquire' if they happened to be Europeans or East Indians, viz.:—1. The incumbents of all appointments made and gazetted by the Government, and of appointments the monthly salary of which is not under 200 rupees a-month, will, if Mahomedans, bear after their proper names the affix of 'Sahib Bahadar;' all others the affix of 'Garu' or 'Avargal,' with the letters M.R.R. prefixed. 2. The incumbents of appointments not made and gazetted by Government, the monthly salary of which is 50 rupees, but under 200 rupees, will, if Mahomedans, bear the affix of 'Sahib;' all others the prefix of M.R.R. N.B.—Native gentlemen holding the office of a justice of the peace or of a judge, so styled, are entitled to be addressed as 'Esquire,' agreeably to the English usage.—*Madras Times*.

**NATIVE PORCELAIN.**—His Grace the Governor has imported a small quantity of the material used in English manufacture of porcelain for the purpose of testing the capabilities of native artisans. The experiments are being carried out in the local school of art.—*Times of India*.

## BOMBAY.

**THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.**—On the 7th ult. an adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited) was held at the registered office of the company at 3 p.m., the Honourable Morarjee Goculdass being in the chair. The audited accounts for the year ending 30th of June last were passed. The chairman stated that, in consequence of the suspension of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the secretaries and treasurers of the company, who had always provided the working capital, some difficulty had been experienced in conducting the finances. He therefore proposed that the company should not pay a dividend this year, but should carry the amount at credit of profit and loss account, Rs.30,860-6-8, and the amount due by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. for guaranteed interest, Rs.15,000, to next year's account. The amount guaranteed by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. is fully secured by the lien on the shares of the company, in accordance with Article 15 of the articles of association, held by them, so that although no dividend will be paid, the company will lose nothing by the suspension of the secretaries and treasurers. This was formally put to the meeting and carried. The Honourable Morarjee Goculdass was re-elected a director, and the appointment of Mr. W. M. Macaulay as a director in the place of Mr. H. Maxwell was confirmed. Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee and Mr. H. R. Cormack were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT FORCE.**—Brigadier General T. Wright, C.B., commanding the Hyderabad Contingent Troops, will hold a small camp of exercise at Aurungabad, Deccan, on or about the 10th Dec. The general will proceed on a tour of inspection in the following order, leaving Bolarum on the 6th Nov.:—For Edichpore 8th to the 12th; Hingolee, inspection until the 26th, Aurungabad, arriving about the 4th, and staying there until Christmas.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**MARINE SURVEYS.**—We understand that Lieutenant Jarrad, R.N., deputy superintendent of Marine Surveys, now in command of No. 1 survey party on the West Coast of India, is, during this working season, to be engaged in surveying Jaighur and the approaches to Bombay harbour. The second party, under Mr. Morris Chapman, I.N., is now employed at Tuticorin, where a re-examination of the approaches to the harbour is much needed.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.**—85, Malabar-hill, Bombay, November 2, 1878.—To the subscribers to the Bombay Medical Retiring Fund who have accepted the Secretary of State's offer to take back their subscriptions, and who are senior to Surgeon-Major Boustead.—Gentlemen,—You are aware that Surgeon-Major Boustead has refused to accept the refund, and, as a consequence, his seniors could not get back their subscription until Government consented to accept a sum of Rs.10,000 to guard against any loss to the State by Dr. Boustead receiving an annuity earlier than he could get one in the ordinary course had the fund continued as hitherto. It will take some time to communicate with each member of the fund and obtain from each his share of the Rs.10,000; and as it is feared Government may not keep the offer open long enough to enable a reply to be received from each subscriber, a few of the members here are trying to raise the Rs.10,000 to pay to Government so as to close with Government at once, and let each officer receive back his money. Of course, this has been done in the expectation that every subscriber will pay his share of the Rs.10,000. At the present moment there are forty-five subscribers interested, so the share for each is Rs.222-3-7; but as there will be some expense for printing and postage, I beg to request you will be so good as to send me a cheque for Rs.235. In the event of any member dying, it might be necessary to pay his share, as trustees might not have power to do so. When all is settled I will account to you for any balance. I need not say that the sooner I get your share the better, especially as it is just possible the refund may not be made until the Rs.10,000 be collected. I am to add that this letter is issued with the approval and by the direction of the committee of members here in Bombay acting for the benefit

of all.—I am, &c., J. PINKERTON, Surgeon-Major.—*Mecca Pilgrim.*

**THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.**—The bench of justices, in returning an equal number of Europeans and Natives to the new municipal corporation, has given an interesting illustration of the fact that a public body has often a sense of justice and propriety, which may be denied of the individual sections of which it is composed. We believe that the result in this case will give considerable satisfaction to the great body of the public, and that the bench, on seeing this morning the outcome of yesterday's poll, will feel anything but dissatisfaction. The successful candidates must be admitted to be fairly representative men, and the two new European members will bring technical knowledge of a special kind to bear upon the discharge of their new duties. The bench of justices by its proceedings on this occasion has taught a lesson of moderation and fair play, which, it is to be hoped, will be remembered as an example to be imitated by the future corporation when dealing with the diverse interests of our very cosmopolitan city.—*Times of India.*

**COLONEL FULLER.**—The following notice of Colonel Fuller's services is taken from the *Bombay Government Gazette*:—"Colonel J. A. Fuller, R.E., architectural executive engineer and surveyor, and superintending engineer presidency division, being about to proceed to England on furlough, his Excellency the Governor in Council feels he cannot permit this able officer to leave without placing on record the high sense which Government entertain of his labours, skill, and taste, shown in the designing of some and the construction of all the many useful and beautiful public buildings which have been erected during the past fifteen years in Bombay, particularly the following, costing over 2 lakhs of rupees each:—New Secretariat, University Senate Hall, University Library and Clock Tower, High Court, Public Works Offices, Post Office, Telegraph Offices and Signallers' Quarters, Sailors' Home, School of Art, Native General Hospital, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Victoria and Albert Museum; in all of which, the convenience of the public, as well the Government service, have been successfully studied, and the city of Bombay greatly embellished."

**PORT TRUST BILL.**—The Bombay Port Trust Bill has been published for discussion. According to its provisions the board will consist of thirteen members. The chairman and five trustees will be appointed by Government. Five elective trustees will be chosen by the Chamber of Commerce, and these eleven will then proceed to choose two native trustees. The chairman will receive a salary to be fixed by Government. The twelve members will receive Rs. 30 a meeting, for not more than one meeting a week. The sums payable for properties and the rates to be levied are all left blank. One section provides that, after payment of the cost of administration and interest, all surplus revenue is to be applied in liquidation of the principal capital debt of the trust.—*Times of India.*

The Marine Battalion is not to proceed to Puna this drill season, as previously ordered.

We hear that the Parsee Cricket Club have arranged to play a match with the Calcutta Cricket Club, which is expected to arrive here in Christmas week.—*Times of India.*

His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Henry James Warre, C.B., commander in chief of the Bombay Army, has taken his seat, under the usual salute, as second member of the Council of this Presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by her Majesty the Queen.

Nawab Mahomed Shurreeff Khan, the younger brother of the Ameer of Cabul, accompanied by about twenty followers, proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina by the s.s. *Vorwaerts*, which sailed from Bombay on November 11.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s INDIAN TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."**—Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Captain D. G. Davidson, arrived in harbour on Nov. 16 from Portsmouth, which she left on Oct. 15, calling at Malta on the 25th, Port Said on the 31st, and Suez on Nov. 1, with 77 officers, 7 ladies, and one child, 1,065 men, 85 women, and 11 children. During the voyage there were three deaths, two children and one cook. She experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Royal Artillery: Major Boyle, Capt. W. L. C. Gordon, Lieut. A. H. Hewat, Lieut. R. A. Bannatine, Lieut. T. A. L. Campbell, Capt. W. E. Sharp, Lieut. E. Hardy, Lieut. K. S. Dunsterville, Lieut. A. Eardley Wilmot, Lieut. H. Guise, Lieut. R. M. Crofton, Major H. St. J. V. Le Marchant, Capt. A. J. Dunnage, Lieut. M. J. Barlow, Lieut. J. W. Stirling, Lieut. A. C. Burrows, Capt. L. W. Taylor and J. A. S. Davies, Lieut. H. C. Molesworth, Major and Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Major F. C. Murray, Lieuts. W. H. Earle, J. D. C. Waller, and H. Crofton, Major Ommanney, Capt. F. L. Graves, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Davidson, Lieut. and Mrs. Worsley, Col. and Mrs. Evans and child, Lieut. J. G. D. Smith, Lieut. Col. Betty and Anderson, Quartermaster and Mrs. Hambley and child. Royal Horse Artillery: Major E. L. Hawkins, Capt. J. R. Sake, Lieuts. C. R. W. Hervey, D. M. Waterfield, and E. D. Kelley, Veterinary Surgeon Going, Capt. M. M. Slade, Paymaster and Mrs. G. A. Elliott, 21st Regiment; 2nd Lieut. A. C. Beecher, 29th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. E. J. Medley, 1-12th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. H. T. Shubrick, 2-13th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. E. H. Griffith, 1-17th Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. J. Hope and D. J. O. Taylor, 1-25th

Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. W. H. Cornish, L. R. S. P. Robinson, and H. M. Twynam, 33rd Regiment; 2nd Lieut. J. Eardley Wilmot, 34th Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. P. T. Clark, W. H. M. Stewart, and J. H. Williams, 43rd Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F. A. C. Kreyer, 51st Foot; 2nd Lieut. C. A. T. Boulton, 4-6th Rifles; 2nd Lieut. D. M. L. H. Farrington, 63rd Regiment; 2nd Lieut. H. Parkin, 65th Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. H. H. F. Fagan, A. C. M. Gompertz, E. L. Hight, A. M. Lloyd, M. E. O'Donoghue, and M. A. Taite, 67th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney, 68th Regiment; 2nd Lieuts. H. L. Smith and H. F. R. Waldron, 70th Regiment; 2nd Lieut. M. T. Thomson, 85th Regiment. Army Medical Department: Surgeon Majors Bourke, Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Wright, Galloway, Powell, Ellis, and J. J. Routh; Surgeon and Mrs. Nixon, Indian Medical Department; Conductor and Mrs. Gleeson and seven children, Ordnance Department; Conductor and Mrs. Spencer and child, Madras Ordnance Department; Conductor and Mrs. Parson and three children, Bengal Ordnance Department.—*Times of India.*

## CEYLON.

**THE SERVICE.**—The *Gazette* notifies the following appointments:—H. Nevill, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests and joint police magistrate, Colombo, and coroner for the district of Colombo. J. D. Mason, Esq., to be acting commissioner of requests and police magistrate, Galle, and coroner for the district of Galle.

**FOR PERAK AND JOHORE.**—The last Messageries steamer took from Galle as passengers for Singapore Messrs. Forbes Laurie, Kay-Shuttleworth, Watson, and Smith. These gentlemen are going from the Straits Settlements to Perak, and possibly to the State of Johore, with a view to ascertain their suitability for coffee of both varieties, cacao, &c.

WE clip the following items of intelligence from the *Ceylon Times*:—

Since the departure of the last mail weather has become settled, and we are now having warm bright days and cool nights, with occasional showers from the eastward. This change was very much needed in the low country, and will enable cultivators to house the remains of their wretched crops in tolerable safety. In planting districts the work is now entirely confined to gathering, curing, and despatching, though of the latter there has not been much done to date. The reports from the Dimbulla, Dickoya, and Rakwana districts lead us to believe that the total outturn will be above the latest estimates.

**THE FLOOD OUTLETS.**—We learn that his Excellency the Governor has sanctioned the immediate commencement of one of the most serviceable flood outlets, viz., that at Talpitiya, near Panadura, which will give the means of escape for the water of the Bolgodde lake in flood time. This will, at the same time, afford employment to a large number of the famishing and needy population, and enable them to provide the means of support for their families during the months to come, and before the next harvest time.

**FATAL FIREWORK ACCIDENT.**—An accident, attended with fatal consequences, occurred at a pyrotechnic display given by the assistants of Messrs. Cargill, at Colombo, on Nov. 5. An improperly loaded bomb exploded unexpectedly, and a segment of the iron casing struck Mr. Martin, superintendent of works at the New Oriental Hotel, lacerating and breaking his arm. It then struck Mr. Fraser, one of Messrs. Cargill's assistants, in the stomach, inflicting such severe injuries that he died the day after. The bomb had been sent from London on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit and used successfully, but on this occasion it had been charged by natives with the explosives they usually employ. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

**CASUALTIES.**—The deaths are announced from India of two officers who were promoted to commissions for gallantry displayed in the Indian Mutiny campaigns. Captain J. M. Macdonald, Madras Unattached List, who died last month at Palaveram, where he was cantonment magistrate and commandant of the European Veteran Companies, was given his first commission while serving as a staff-sergeant of the Madras Artillery in the Central Indian campaign; and Captain William Willcocks, Bengal Unattached List, whose death took place at Deyrah Doon on the 28th October, was promoted in September, 1858, for services in the field with the Hyderabad Contingent. The instances of promotion from the ranks in the Indian Army are comparatively rare, the most noteworthy being that of Colonel Brasyer, C.B., the famous commandant of the Ferozepore regiment, known as Brasyer's Sikhs. Colonel Brasyer served throughout the Afghan War, and obtained his ensigncy at the close of the Sutlej campaign. For his services in the Indian Mutiny he won his promotion to captain with the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1858, he was included in the list of C.B.'s distributed to the Indian Army. Lieutenant-Colonel William Sheffield, on the retired list of the Indian Staff Corps, was promoted from sergeant-major of the late 73rd N.I. for his services in the Sutlej, and was subsequently under Colonel Brasyer in the Ferozepore regiment.—*Broad Arrow.*



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1878.

## THE CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE publication of the correspondence that has taken place in recent years with regard to the Central Asian Question is an event in the public annals of this country that will long be remembered. Its first and most evident result is that the English people is taken into the confidence of the Administration, and has unravelled for it those intricate negotiations, distorted accounts of which have at various periods reached the outer world. And this alone is no unimportant fact, for our countrymen now have an opportunity of perceiving that those few specialists who were partially behind the scenes were right in attributing to the question all that gravity and importance which were for so long denied to it. But its more immediate and present value is as a justification of the policy of the existing Government, who, ever since the despatch of Lord Salisbury of January 22, 1875—a despatch of which it may be said that, whoever its instigator may have been, it marks a new era in our Indian foreign policy, and one to which posterity will recur—have followed out a policy with regard to Afghanistan and Central Asia, which has the special recommendation of taking them conjointly into consideration and of not ignoring the power of Russia in the immediate vicinity of the Indian borderland. To our mind this is the greatest of recommendations. But if it is true to say that the present Viceroy and Home Authorities have to repair the blunders or, rather, the apathy of their predecessors in regard to Shere Ali, how doubly true is it to say that they have to undertake the same task towards their policy in Central Asia!

And what does the correspondence relating to Central Asia tell us? It tells us two things above everything, which are that the policy of Lords Clarendon, Granville, Lawrence, and Northbrook has been proved to have been weak and hesitating by facts, and also that the policy of Russia has been one series of falsehood, dishonesty, and utter want of principle during the last fifteen years. It tells us of weakness and vacillation in the past, just as it does of the undeserved trust and

confidence which we have reposed in the word of Russian Ministers. But, to leave the general, and to come to the specific, we find that the correspondence commences shortly after the announcement of that Treaty with the Khan of Khiva in November, 1873, which proclaimed the fact that Russia was resolved to break her engagement towards this country by annexing a considerable portion of territory which she had specifically agreed to restore. The *Messenger Official* of the 30th November published a plausible *ex parte* statement of the causes which induced Russia to retain the right bank of the Amou Darya, in which the fear lest "disorder should supervene upon a Russian evacuation" occupied a prominent place. But the practical result of these Khivan negotiations was an acquiescence in the acts of Russia, and that Prince Gortschakoff renewed those protestations to Lord Augustus Loftus that he had so often made—of Afghanistan being outside the sphere of Russia's action. It is, to say the least, an open question whether we should have accepted Russia's excuses, and there are many arguments to support the view that it would have been more prudent to have insisted upon Russia keeping the letter of her bond to us. More especially is this the case when we find a few months later, that a correspondence of an interesting character is going on between General Kaufmann and Shere Ali, and that the former thinks it necessary to place detailed accounts of Russian triumphs before the Afghan ruler and his people. It is here necessary to take the Afghan Blue-book and the Central Asian Correspondence in combination with each other; and by so doing we discover that, just as the Simla Conference was coming to its abortive end, knowledge came to the ears of our authorities that Russia was virtually breaking both the spirit and the letter of her past engagements with us. The recent incident with regard to Khiva should have made the point of this circumstance more keen; yet, either through wilful blindness or sheer incapacity, our authorities seemed unable to adapt the tale to surrounding circumstances. We condoned General Kaufman's "civilities" in 1874, and we have continued so to do ever since, although, as Lord Lytton boldly said the other day, we cannot and we will not tolerate any foreign interference, in any form or shape whatsoever, within the Afghan frontier; until at last we find that those "civilities" have become part of a plan, combined with an ambitious ruler, for upsetting our claim to supremacy in Cabul. Had Shere Ali been accorded, on conditions, that treaty and that support which he desired in 1873, and had we promptly threatened that if General Kaufmann did not at once cease his correspondence we should take vigorous measures to prevent its continuing, then there is good reason to suppose that we could permanently have reconciled ourselves with Shere Ali, and definitely settled the Central Asian Question as well. It is because the occasion was so peculiarly favourable that it is scarcely possible to refrain from passing a very severe judgment upon those who failed to take advantage of it.

The historical Memorandum which Prince Gortschakoff submitted to our Government in April, 1875, is a masterly exposition of Russian policy in Asia, and probably proceeds from the pen of Professor Gregorieff. If we take this as our text and argue from it by the light of the events that have occurred in Central Asia during the last three years, we cannot fail to arrive at

the conclusion that all that has been said by Russophobes of the devious course General Kaufman and his superiors were following is more than justified by that document alone. Lord Salisbury's reply to that Memorandum, in a letter dated 22nd of June, 1875, addressed to the Foreign-office, gives the opinion of our India-office upon the rather sweeping generalities in which the Russian writer indulged. We can easily understand that the satisfaction at Prince Gortschakoff's assurances with regard to Afghanistan was "somewhat weakened by the qualifications contained in the concluding paragraphs of his Excellency's letter and the general tenour of the Memorandum which accompanies it." It is rather, however, when we come down to a later period that we find clear evidence of the hold Russian strength was beginning to have upon the imagination of the Ameer. In 1876 Russia had crushed the revolt which had broken out in Khokand, and which had originally arisen from discontent among a powerful section of the Khokandians at the lethargy or tyranny of their ruler, Khudayar Khan; and in March of that year Khokand was annexed, and became the Russian province of Ferghana. That event, which in many respects was more important than the fall of Khiva, and which carried Russian arms in triumph to the Pamir and to the frontier of Kashgar, was announced to Shere Ali in a letter of flowing courtesy, and in an exaggerated strain as to the power of Russia, by the Governor-General of Turkestan himself. The Cabul diaries show that the effect of this great success on the mind of Shere Ali was to confirm the impression that the Khivan campaign had produced, that the power of Russia was greater than the power of this country. A bolder course in 1873 might have nipped that sentiment in the bud; but what was to be expected when there were weakness and blindness where there should have been strength and clear vision? From the Simla Conference to the Stoletoff Mission is but a fresh exemplification of the natural sequence to be found in all human affairs, and Russia's influence in Cabul is but the result of our having refused to accept the conditions on which supremacy in the council chamber of Shere Ali could alone have been secured. The Central Asian Correspondence affords ample proof of the grave necessity, for which a past Administration was mainly responsible, that has compelled us to declare war upon Afghanistan. It is also most instructive as demonstrating the duplicity to which Russian statesmen can stoop, and the falseness that lies at the root of all the protestation which the Government of St. Petersburg has never been chary of giving as the means of escaping from unpleasant dilemmas. In the future it is idle to speculate on what Russia may promise or bind herself to perform. Such guarantees are valueless. The safety of our dominion in India, the attainment of a sound military frontier, and the settlement of our relations with Afghanistan, must all be secured, not by words and diplomatic engagements, but by acts and accomplished facts.

**RELEASE OF FAMINE CONVICTS.**—There are many prisoners in jail who committed offences under pressure of want, such as petty thefts, killing animals for food, and even infanticide, caused by hunger-frenzy. His Grace the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the unconditional release of such prisoners as are not old offenders, and have behaved well. The selection will be entrusted to sessions judges and district magistrates, in consultation with the superintendent of police in each district.—*Madras Mail.*



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 9.)

- CHAMBERLAIN**—The services of Lieut. N. F. F. Chamberlain, squadron officer, 2nd Central India Horse, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.
- GILBERT**, Mr. E. L., executive engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Railway to the Provincial Estab. of British Burma.
- GRANT**—The reversion of Mr. A. Grant to the rank and pay of a chief engineer, 3rd class, is cancelled.
- HAG**, Col. F. T., R.E. chief rank engineer, 1st class (temporary rank), is confirmed in that rank from 28th July, 1878.
- The following appointments in the Post-office Department are made by the director general in the postal circle, Bombay:—
- HANSON**, C. L., has been promoted temporarily to be a new second grade inspector vice Mr. Babjee Suddoba, who is deputed to act as chief inspector of post offices, Sindh and Persian Gulf.
- OLIVER**—**HEWETT**—Mr. R. Oliver, mail officer, Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as postmaster, Aden, vice Mr. L. G. Wait on special duty. Mr. H. J. Hewett has been appointed to act for Mr. Oliver.
- JARDINE**, Mr. E., has been appointed to act for Mr. Hewett.
- BENN**—Mr. G. A. T., has been appointed to officiate for Mr. L. P. Walsh, who is on privilege leave.
- ENGLISH**, Mr. R. A., ass tant engineer, 2nd grade.
- CHEODETTI**, Mr. A. M., assistant engineer, 3rd grade.
- HARRINGTON**, Mr. H. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, Ravi division, returned to duty on Aug. 16, 1878, from the three months leave granted to him.
- HOMFRAY**, Mr. J. N., extra assistant superintendent, 1st class, at Port Blair, will perform the duties of harbour master, in addition to his own, during the absence on leave of Mr. Peck.
- IRELAND**, Mr. W. De C., B.A., deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade, during the absence on furlough of Col. A. R. McMahon.
- JOLLIE**—The services of the Rev. J. Jollie, Madras ecclesiastical establishment, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the military department for duty with the Presbyterian troops ordered on service in Northern India.
- MACRAE**, Mr. J. K., deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, vice Mr. Ireland.
- MALLET**, Mr. R. T., superintendent engineer, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, was relieved of the duties of officiating engineer in chief on the 29th inst., and was placed on special duty.
- M'RAE**, Capt. A. R. T., 2nd in command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as commandant, Meywar Bheel Corps, from the date of assuming charge, vice Major Boileau, who joins his permanent appointment as commandant, Mhairwarra Batt.
- MARSHALL**, Capt. G. F. L., R.E., executive engineer 2nd grade, N.W. Provinces and Oudh, irrigation branch, is appointed to officiate as assistant secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, civil works branch.
- MARTIN**, Mr. E. J., executive engineer 1st grade, is transferred from British Burma railway branch to Bengal railway branch.
- MATHEWS**, Mr. H. M., executive engineer 1st grade, British Burma provincial establishment, is transferred to the railway branch and appointed engineer-in-chief and ex-officio manager of the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, with the temporary rank of superintendent engineer 3rd grade. Mr. Vigors, now officiating as engineer-in-chief on relief by Mr. Mathews, will revert to Bengal railway branch.
- M'KENZIE**—The transfer of Mr. P. M'Kenzie, assistant engineer, from the Military Works Branch to the N.W. Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.
- NORTH**—**BROWN**—The following Royal Engineer officers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, are graded as follows in the Public Works Department from the dates specified:—Capt. W. North, R.E., as executive engineer 3rd grade from July 15; Lieut. L. Brown, R.E., as executive engineer 4th grade from July 5.
- PETIE**, Col. F. W., R.E., Director of State Railways, western system, is promoted to the temporary rank and pay of a chief engineer 1st class from March 20.
- PHILLIPS**—**MORRISON**—**BAYLEY**—**MARTEN**—**BAYLY**—**PALMER**—**YEATTS**—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. W. Palmer, examiner of accounts, 2nd class, 2nd grade (temporary), the following officers reverted to the grades specified, from Sept. 27:—Mr. P. Phillips, from examiner, 2nd class, 2nd grade (temporary rank), to examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade; Mr. F. Morrison, from examiner, 3rd class, 1st grade (temporary rank), to examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade; Mr. W. G. Bayley, B.A., from examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, (temporary rank), to deputy examiner; Mr. W. H. Marten, from deputy examiner (temporary rank), to assistant examiner, 1st grade (temporary rank); Mr. W. G. Bayly, B.A., deputy examiner, public works accounts, is appointed to officiate as examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade, from Sept. 27, up to date of relief at Hyderabad; Messrs. W. E. Palmer and S. K. L. Yeatts, temporary assistant examiners,

3rd grade, on probation, are brought on the permanent strength of the superior accounts establishment; in that grade Mr. Yeatts will continue on probation.

**SKIPWITH**, Major G. T., R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, and assistant secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, civil works branch, is transferred to the irrigation establishment of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

**WILSON**—The services of Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), North-Eastern System of State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

### MILITARY.

**BURN**—The services of Lieut. A. E. P. Burn, 68th Foot, officiating wing officer, on probation, 33rd (the Allahabad) N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

**GOUGH**—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. H. H., C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet from Oct. 1, 1877, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The following promotions are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

**HAWES—BRUCE—SHEPHERD—DANIELL**—4th P.I.—Capt. A. J. D. Hawes, wing commander and second in command, to officiate as commandant, vice Major A. FitzHugh, appointed commandant, 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), and during the absence on furlough of Lieut. Col. H. P. Close; Capt. A. M'C. Bruce, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, vice Capt. Hawes; Capt. A. I. Shepherd, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander, vice Capt. Bruce; and Lieut. A. Daniell, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing officer.

**MORRIS**, Capt. G. T., Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to be garrison instructor, from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Lieut. G. Henry, Royal Engineers, resigned.

**SANDERSON**, Mr. G. P., late superintendent of the Kheddah establishment at Mysore, to be superintendent of the Kheddah establishment at Dacca from Oct. 22, vice Mr. J. D. Nuthall, deceased.

**TRENCH—DANIELL—LUCAS**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut. C. C. Chenevix Trench, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, officiating wing officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, Nov. 9, 1877. Lieut. A. Daniell, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Dec. 28, 1877. Lieut. C. C. St. E. Lucas, 51st Foot, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, Jan. 18, 1878.

**WILSON**—The services of Lieut. G. Wilson, R.E., assistant director of State Railways, North Eastern System, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor of Bengal, for appointment to H.H.'s personal staff.

**YOUNG**, Capt. H. R., 139th Foot, is appointed to officiate as brigade major on the establishment, during the absence on field service of Major J. O. Trisors, 1st Battalion 17th Foot.

### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. P. Creagh, acting 1st grade officer of the I.G.S. Quangtung, is appointed 1st grade officer of the I.G.S. Czarewitch, vice Mr. Allen, transferred.

Mr. Charles Thomas Scott is appointed to H.M.'s Indian Marine as 3rd grade officer, on probation and posted to the I.G.S. Koel.

Mr. E. Elton, commander of the I.G.S. Quangtung, is transferred as commander of the I.G.S. Czarewitch.

Mr. F. W. Allen, 1st grade officer of the I.G.S. Czarewitch, is transferred to the I.G.S. Hugh Rose, as additional 1st grade officer for command of the tender Constance.

Mr. C. T. Scott, 3rd grade officer, on probation, attached to the Koel, is transferred as acting 2nd grade officer of the I.G.S. Czarewitch, vice Mr. Whipple, sick.

Mr. J. P. Casey, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. Quangtung, is transferred to the I.G.S. Hugh Rose, as additional 4th grade officer for the tender Constance.

Mr. R. C. D. Brownlow, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. Tenasserim, is transferred as 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. Irrawaddy, vice Mr. Chandler, transferred.

Mr. W. Chandler, 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. Irrawaddy, is transferred as 4th grade officer of the I.G.S. Tenasserim, vice Mr. Brownlow, transferred.

The following 'passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, appointed by her Majesty's Secretary of State as assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted as follows:—To Bombay: Mr. A. E. Hight. To North Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial: Mr. J. H. Ivens. This cancels the posting of these gentlemen specified in Public Works Department notification No. 446 of Oct. 23.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 7.)

**A'COURT**—The G.O.C.C. directing Second Lieut. C. A'Court, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to proceed to England, to join the 3rd battalion of his regiment, is hereby cancelled.

**FAGAN**—Regimental order confirmed, dated April 26, appointing Lieut. G. G. F. Fagan, 63rd Foot, to officiate temporarily as instructor of musketry, no qualified officer being available, with effect from April 25, vice Nuthall, proceeded on sick leave.

**HENNESSY—INGLIS—SMITH—ABBOTT—HADLOW—NICHOLSON**—15th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 24, making the following appointments, vice Col. R. Barter, assumed command of the 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Division Field Force:—Major G. R. Hennessy, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant, Capt. D. W. Inglis, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, Capt. R. E. S. Smith, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing com-

mander, Lieut. H. A. Abbott, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, Lieut. R. C. Hadlow, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, and Capt. A. J. Nicholson, attached, to officiate as wing officer.

**MINTO**—Oudh divisional order confirmed, dated Oct. 21, appointing Major J. C. Minto, brigade major, Lucknow, to officiate as assistant adjutant general of the division, in addition to his other duties, from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. Col. A. Schmid for England, and pending the arrival of Lieut. Col. M. C. Farrington.

**NAPIER**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 19, appointing Lieut. the Hon. J. P. Napier, 10th Hussars, instructor of musketry to the regiment vice Capt. B. A. Combe.

**RAMSAY**, Lieut. J. G., 24th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer vice Wingate, appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department.

**RAVENSHAW**, Lieut. H. A., 26th N.I., supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be wing officer vice Lewis, appointed permanently to the Commissariat Department.

**REID**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 20, appointing Lieut. A. J. F. Reid, 29th N.I., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster vice Harrington, deceased.

**WATTS—MANNERS—BOOTH—MORISON**—2-1st Foot—Regimental order confirmed dated Aug. 31, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from that date, consequent on the departure of Capt. W. C. Kennedy for Calcutta:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. N. Watts, president, and Major R. A. Manners and Capt. F. de Morison, members. Capt. Morrison will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee. 2-1st Foot—Regimental order, dated Oct. 18, reconstructing the above committee, as under, consequent on the departure of Capt. F. de L. Morison on field service:—Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. W. N. Watts, president, and Major R. A. Manners and Capt. B. G. Booth, members. Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Watts will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**WHITEHEAD**—Convalescent depots, Pachmarhi, Capt. and Local Major E., 40th Foot, station staff officer, to officiate as commandant, in addition to his duties of station staff officer, from date of departure of Major Stephen to rejoin his battalion.

**WILLIAMS**, Sub-Lieut. G. A., 9th Regt., a probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieut., subject to the approval of H.M., dated Sept. 10, 1875.

**YOUNG**, Lieut. Col. W. S., Bengal Staff Corps, is transferred from Fort William to Sealkot, for general duty.

(Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 8.)

**ANGELO**—Meean Meer Brigade order confirmed, dated Oct. 29, directing Col. J. A. Angelo, R.A., to assume command of the station of Meean Meer, from that date, vice Brigadier-General O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I.

**BERGMAN**, Lieut. Col. C. H., wing commander, 19th N.I., to the charge of the depot of that corps at Mooltan, during its absence on field service, from the date on which he assumes charge.

**BURLTON-BENNET**—9th Bengal Cavalry—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 26, appointing Lieut. A. Burlton-Bennet, squadron officer, to officiate as commander of the detachment, 10th Bengal Lancers, vice Capt. H. C. Greenaway, on furlough, from Sept. 9.

**HICKMAN**, Lieut. D. W., 54th Regt., to be interpreter, vice Drury, promoted, dated Oct. 8.

**MACKENZIE**—Allahabad divisional order confirmed, dated Oct. 28, directing Lieut. Col. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, on return from furlough, to do general duty at Allahabad, pending further orders.

**M'PHERSON—TURNER—LONSDALE**—1-17th Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 24, appointing the following committee of paymastership, consequent on the command of the battalion having devolved on Lieut. Col. W. D. Thompson, vice Col. A. H. Cobbe:—Brevet Major and Local Lieut. Col. C. M'Pherson, president; Capt. and Local Major G. H. Turner, and Capt. W. Lonsdale, members; Capt. and Local Major G. H. Turner will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

**MASSEY**—Sirhind division order confirmed, dated Oct. 31, appointing Lieut. P. H. H. Massey, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to officiate as aide-de-camp to the general officer commanding the division, from Oct. 29, vice Lieut. C. H. H. Beley, 25th Native Infantry, proceeded with his regiment on service.

**ROBERTS**, Brigadier Gen. W., is transferred from command of the Presidency to the Rohilkund district, on being relieved by Maj. Gen. J. Ross, C.B.

**STISTED**—2-1st Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 24, appointing Lieut. C. H. Stisted to be interpreter to the regiment, from that date, as a temporary measure, no duly qualified officer being available.

**STUART**—Roorkee Station order confirmed, dated Oct. 28, appointing Capt. W. T. Stuart, Staff Corps, Sappers and Miners, to officiate as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, from the 14th idem, vice Capt. C. Jones, 1-16th Foot, proceeded to England.

The following officers are detailed for duty with their regimental depots, and those in India will proceed to England during the present season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—The despatch to the depot of officers belonging to regiments warned for active service will be held in abeyance until further orders. Capt. T. A. St. Quintin, 10th Hussars; Capt. W. H. B. Peters, 13th Hussars; Capt. J. B. Symes-Bullen, 15th Hussars; Lieut. G. A. Webbe, 15th Hussars; Capt. C. Jones, 1-6th Foot; Lieut. W. R. Orme, 2-8th Foot; Lieut. R. A. Mitchell, 2-9th Foot; Lieut. G. F. C. Mackenzie, 1-12th Foot; Lieut. C. F. Hutton-Riddle, 1-12th Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major J. O. Travers, 1-17th Foot; Lieut. F. W. Reader, 1-17th Foot; Capt. W. E. Twynning, 1-18th Foot; Lieut. C. E. Dixon, 1-18th Foot; Lieut. H. S. Lye, 1-18th Foot; Capt. J. St. G. Wolseley, 2-22nd Foot; Lieut. W. H. Leak, 2-22nd Foot; Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, 2-22nd Foot; Capt. and Brevet Major G. T. L. Cartwright, 1-25th Foot.

Capt. C. C. Clayton, 34th Foot; Lieut. R. C. A. Beatty, 39th Foot; Capt. A. Wilkinson, 40th Foot; Capt. R. C. Graeme, 51st Foot; Capt. A. S. Wynne, 51st Foot; Lieut. E. L. Burnett, 51st Foot; Lieut. G. E. Lloyd, 51st Foot; Capt. R. S. Shinkwin, 59th Foot; Capt. W. Forster, 2-60th Rifles; Lieut. T. P. Lloyd, 2-60th Rifles; Capt. P. A. Robinson, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut. H. Vere, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut. R. Story, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut. H. T. de C. Hobbs, 62nd Foot; Lieut. S. C. Faulder, 62nd Foot; Capt. C. J. Ryne, 63rd Foot; Lieut. J. G. C. Robotham, 63rd Foot; Lieut. W. A. Tebbitt, 65th Foot; Lieut. R. B. Burnaby, 70th Foot; Capt. W. F. Kelsey and Lieut. M. N. G. Kane, 72nd Foot; Capt. C. O. Cornish and Lieut. J. H. C. Coode, 73rd Foot; Lieut. W. S. Morrice and Lieut. S. Jackson, 81st Foot; Capt. C. E. Knox, Capt. F. W. Robinson, Lieut. A. F. A. Lyle, 85th Foot; Capt. A. C. Denison, 100th Foot; Capt. H. J. T. Walpole, Capt. J. J. Preston, and Lieut. C. Lord O'sulston, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

\* At present in England.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 13.)

Mr. J. C. Price is appointed to act as magistrate and deputy collector of Howrah during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. T. J. C. Grant, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Burdwan.

Mr. A. A. Wace is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of joint magistrate and deputy collectors in Howrah, on being relieved of his present appointment as officiating magistrate and deputy collector of that district.

Mr. D. R. Lyall, magistrate and collector of Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of magistrates and collectors, from the date on which he was relieved of his appointment as officiating commander of the Dacca division.

Mr. J. T. Babonau, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rungpore, is appointed to have temporary charge of Gyebanda division of that district.

Mr. P. Nolan is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in the 14-Pergunnahs, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector of Durbhunga.

Mr. A. W. Scanlan, officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Rajmahal division of the Sonthal Pergunnahs until relieved by Mr. S. S. Jones.

Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., is appointed to be aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence on duty of Lieutenant the Hon. R. C. Drummond.

The services of Major T. B. Michell, officiating cantonment magistrate of Dum Dum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Surgeon D. W. D. Comins made over charge of the Shahabad Jail to Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., on Oct. 28.

Surgeon J. C. Fullerton made over charge of Bhagulpore Jails to Surgeon W. E. Battersby on Oct. 23.

Mr. W. F. Smith is appointed to act until further orders in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police, and is posted to Patna. This order will take effect from the date of his being relieved of his present appointment as officiating district superintendent of police, Midnapore, Nov. 6.

Mr. A. Blair, district superintendent of police, is posted to Cuttack, Nov. 6.

Mr. F. Graves, officiating district superintendent of police, Cuttack, is transferred to Midnapore, Nov. 6.

Mr. J. F. Needham, assistant superintendent of police, is posted to Backergunge, Nov. 6.

Mr. J. F. Needham, assistant superintendent of police, Backergunge, is appointed to act temporarily as district superintendent of police in that district, vice Mr. M. B. Rochfort, Nov. 7.

Mr. C. H. C. Sevenoaks, officiating assistant superintendent of police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras, is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nov. 11.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, officiating assistant superintendent of police, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Government of Madras, is posted to Burdwan, Nov. 12.

Surg. D. W. D. Comins made over charge of the Shahabad Jail to Mr. J. W. Edgar, C.S.I., in the forenoon of Oct. 28.

Surg. J. C. Fullerton made over charge of the Bhagulpore Jails to Surg. W. E. Battersby in the forenoon of October 23.

### MEDICAL.

ADAMS, Surg. A., M.D., medical officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be medical officer of the political agencies at Kota and Jhaira Patun in Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

CASE, Veterinary Surg. M. F., Royal Horse Artillery, is directed to proceed from Peshawar to Rawal Pindi, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Surgeon Major A. D. Campbell, M.D., medical officer, Malwah Bheel Corps, for two years, one year and three days on private affairs, and the remaining period on medical certificate; Major J. P. Steel, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, temporary 1st grade, Public Works Department, private affairs, for two years; Major J. H. Crowdy, R.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, military works branch, Public Works Department, private affairs, for two years.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. J. F. Bradbury, joint magistrate and deputy collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month, from such date as he availed himself of it. Major F. Collingridge, commandant of the Behar Mounted Rifle Volunteer Corps, is allowed leave

for twelve months, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of March 12 last. Mr. J. B. Baxter, medical officer at the Sandheads, is allowed leave for one month. Mr. P. J. Luard, assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares agency, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, from such date as he availed himself of it. Mr. G. Peck, harbour master, Port Blair, is granted two years' furlough to Europe. Mr. G. H. Harding, assistant accountant general, on special duty, is granted privilege leave for three months.

### NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. P. Gazette, Nov. 9.)

Mr. W. Lane, judge of Moradabad, to officiate as commissioner of the Rae Bareilly division.

Surg. E. Mair, M.B., to officiate as a civil surgeon of the 2nd class, and to assume charge of Bijnor.

Surg. Major R. Tate, M.B., 39th Regt., to be in civil medical charge of Jhansi, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. J. S. Porter, who reported his return from furlough on Oct. 22, is posted to Shahjahanpur as officiating collector.

Mr. H. M. Chase, district and sessions judge, who has reported his return from special leave, is posted to the Saharanpur district.

From Sept. 4, the date on which Mr. A. J. Lawrence received charge of the Agra district, Mr. R. S. Aikman, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; Mr. E. Stack, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

From Sept. 7, the date on which Mr. J. H. Carter assumed charge of his office at Azamgarh, Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. L. G. Evans, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

From Sept. 9, the date on which Mr. R. S. Aikman received charge of the Agra district, Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. L. G. Evans, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Sept. 14, the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams proceeded on leave, Mr. E. Stack, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 17, the date on which Mr. J. M. C. Steinbelt proceeded on leave, Mr. D. F. Addis, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. H. B. Punnett, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

From Sept. 17, the date on which Mr. J. M. Pears proceeded on leave, Messrs. T. Stoker and T. R. Wyer, officiating joint magistrates of the 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrates of the 1st grade.

From Sept. 17, the date on which Mr. W. Irvine received charge of the Farukhabad district, Mr. F. L. Petre, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 20, the date on which Mr. J. W. Muir received charge of the Mainpuri district, Mr. H. Fraser, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 22, the date on which Mr. R. G. Hardy received charge of the Bareilly district, Mr. J. H. Harrison, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 26, the date on which Mr. A. Robinson received charge of the Budaon district, Mr. A. E. Staley, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 26, the date on which Mr. G. J. Laidman received charge of the Moradabad district, Mr. J. J. M'Lean, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade.

From Sept. 7, the date on which Mr. G. Adams received charge of the office of commissioner, Jhansi division, Mr. R. H. Story, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd class; and Mr. W. R. Barry, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st class.

From Sept. 10, the date on which Mr. W. R. Tucker proceeded on leave, Mr. C. H. Roberts, officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

Mr. W. Young, officiating judge, is transferred from Mainpuri to Moradabad.

Mr. W. C. Turner, officiating judge, is transferred from Saharanpur to Mainpuri.

Surgeon Major W. P. Harris, M.D., civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Etawah to Mussoorie.

Surgeon Major G. W. Jameson, civil surgeon, 2nd class, is transferred from Mussoorie to Etawah.

The services of the undermentioned officiating 2nd class civil surgeons are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the military department: Surgeons W. H. Cadge and J. Lewtas.

Mr. H. F. D. Pennington, C.S., assistant commissioner, Bahraich to be an assistant commissioner of the 1st class.

Mr. H. Gwyther, executive engineer, 3rd grade, is retransferred to the charge of the Fatehgarh district, Agra provincial division.

Mr. W. E. Parry, executive engineer, 2nd grade, returned from the leave granted to him, and assumed charge of the Fyzabad provincial division from Mr. H. Gwyther, executive engineer, 4th grade, on the same day.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 9.)

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Nagpur district.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, is posted to the Hoshangabad district.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.



Major H. M. Repton, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and Captain R. M. B. Thomas, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, will respectively revert to deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, with effect from the date Colonel E. M. Playfair reverted to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

Under orders of the Government of India, the services of Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner in these provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date he may be relieved by Mr. W. A. Nedham, assistant commissioner.

Mr. Nedham is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Mr. Williams.

Mr. G. Price, 2nd class inspector of police, is promoted to 1st class inspector.

Mr. P. Greaney, 1st class inspector at Jubbulpore, will revert to 2nd class, vice Mr. G. Price.

Mr. P. Greaney, 2nd class inspector, is appointed railway inspector of police at Khandwa, vice Mr. W. Jephson, resigned, but will continue doing duty as district police inspector at Jubbulpore.

Mr. H. R. Steuart, 4th class inspector, will officiate, on his return from famine duty, as railway inspector, vice Mr. Greaney, till further orders.

#### PUNJAB.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Nov. 7.)

Mr. S. S. Thorburn, settlement officer, Bannu, has obtained two years' furlough to Europe.

Surgeon Sanders is appointed civil surgeon of Dera Ghazi Khan, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Booke is appointed civil surgeon of Abbottabad, in addition to his other duties.

Surgeon Doyle is appointed civil surgeon of Mardan, in addition to his other duties.

Mr. A. Brandreth, commissioner and superintendent, Jullundur division, has obtained furlough to Europe for eleven months and four days.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, assistant commissioner, is posted to the Lahore district.

Mr. Dames, assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as deputy commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. D. G. Barkley is appointed to officiate as additional commissioner of the Jullundur and Umballa divisions.

Mr. Barkley to be an additional sessions judge, and act in the Jullundur and Umballa divisions.

Mr. Lepel Griffin, officiating secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, vice the Honourable T. H. Thornton, D.C.L., C.S.I.

Mr. Homan, assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade, substantively pro tempore, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr. E. L. Bamfield, deceased. Mr. Close, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, to be an assistant district superintendent of police, 2nd class, 3rd grade, substantively pro tempore, vice Mr. Homan.

#### HYDERABAD.

(Hyderabad Gazette, Nov. 1.)

Consequent on the departure on furlough of Major Grant, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, Messrs. Nicholls and Hare are appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner of the 1st and 2nd class respectively.

Surg. Major J. Law, superintendent of the Central Jail at Nagpore, and officiating sanitary commissioner, H.A.D., proceeded to Europe on medical certificate for one year on private affairs from 1st October. Surg. C. Little, M.D., civil surg., Akola (as we have already announced), is officiating sanitary commissioner as a temporary measure. Major W. J. Bell, second in command 2nd Cavalry H.C., is appointed to officiate as military secretary to the resident during Col. Hastings Fraser's privilege leave of absence for two months and two days from the 28th ult.

Capt. W. H. Salmon, wing officer, 6th Infantry H.C., having returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as adjutant of the regiment until the return from furlough of Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood.

Mr. G. K. Watts, assistant engineer, East Berar Division, has returned from his privilege leave. Mr. P. Phillips received charge of the office of examiner public works accounts, Hyderabad, at Bolarum from Mr. W. G. Bayly on the 21st ult.

Mr. M. J. Scobie, assistant engineer, East Benare sdivision, has passed the lower standard examination in Hindostani.

Capt. Gunthorpe, district superintendent of police, Berar, having returned from privilege leave, Messrs. Christian and Hobson have reverted to their substantive position.

Lieut. F. S. Sorell, wing officer and adjutant 3rd Infantry H.C., whose services are urgently required for duty with the 4th Infantry H.C., will continue to officiate as adjutant of the latter corps until the return of Lieut. Col. J. P. Pedler, the commandant, from privilege leave.

Surgeon F. Sargent, in medical charge of staff and details at Bolarum, has been promoted to surgeon major from the 1st ult.

#### MADRAS.

#### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 12.)

BRANDON, the Rev. R. J., is admitted as a junior chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

BUICK, Mr., to act as sub secretary, board of revenue, during Mr. Sturrock's employment on special duty.

INNES—CONRAN—The services of the undermentioned officers, deputed for famine service to this presidency, have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

KOUGH, Mr. C., to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Madura.

POWER, Mr., to act as head assistant to the collector and district magistrate Kurnool.

SHAW—The services of Mr. Shaw are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North West Provinces and Oudh.

SHFIELD, Major, Staff Corps, to be cantonment magistrate, Cannanore.

STURROCK, Mr. J., to be temporary additional sub secretary, revenue board, for special duty.

WYNCH, the Rev. J. W., chaplain of Coimbalore, to be chaplain of Trimulgherry.

#### MEDICAL.

BARKER, Surg. Maj. J., A.M.D., from doing duty Royal Artillery, Secunderabad, to do duty 12th Lancers, Secunderabad, when relieved.

BARROW, Surg. F. E., A.M.D., from medical charge, Royal Artillery, Tanghoo, Dd. wing, 44th Regiment, Tanghoo, when relieved.

BRADFORD, Surg. R. M., A.M.D., from general duty, Hyderabad circle, to do duty 2-16th Foot, Secunderabad.

DONNELLY—BATEMAN—The exchange of appointments permitted between Surgs. Major J. M. Donnelly, M.D., and D. F. Bateman is cancelled.

JOHNSON—FORRESTER—CHESTER—Surg. Major F. Johnson, M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge, headquarters, 44th Regiment, Thayetmyo, to medical charge Royal Artillery, Tonghoo, when relieved; Surg. J. S. Forrester, A.M.D., from Dd. wing 44th Regiment, Tonghoo, to medical charge detachment 89th Regiment, Port Blair, when relieved; Surg. W. L. Chester, M.B., A.M.D., from medical charge detachment, 89th Regiment, Port Blair to Dd. 89th Regiment, Rangoon, when relieved.

KIRKWOOD, Sur. K. D. L., A.M.D., from D'd. 33rd Foot, Kamptee, to D d. Royal Artillery, Kamptee.

LA MOTTEE, Surg. G. H., A.M.D., from D d. Royal Artillery, Kamptee, to Medical charge detachment 33rd Foot, Seetabuldee.

MARTIN, Surg. P. R., M.D., from attached 4th L.C., to 14th Regiment N.I.

UGHTON, Surg. Major T., A.M.D., from medical charge detachment 33rd Foot, Seetabuldee, to D d. 33rd Foot, Kamptee.

PEDLOW, Surg. J., M.D., A.M.D., from on arrival from England to do duty 1-21st Foot, Secunderabad.

PURDON, Surg. Major J. E., M.B., A.M.D., having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England by the troopship leaving Bombay Nov. 22, and report his arrival to the Director General A.M.D., London.

REAN, Deputy Surg. Gen. (with temporary rank) W. H., M.D., to act in Hyderabad Subsidiary Force during Deputy Surg. Gen. Van Someren's absence in Europe or until further orders.

SHAW, Surg. Major C. E. M., A.M.D., from depot Ramandroog, to do duty Royal Artillery, Secunderabad.

VAN SOMEREN, Deputy Surg. Gen. W. J., M.D., from Presidency division and Northern district, to Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. K. Gahan to be port officer at Cochin; Mr. H. Richardson to be port officer at Calicut; Mr. A. L. Taylor to be port officer at Gopaulpore; and Mr. W. A. Jarvis to be port officer at Masulipatam. These appointments will have effect from the date on which Mr. W. H. Bartlett was confirmed as first assistant to the master attendant, Madras.

#### MILITARY.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. Col., Cavalry, to be temporarily in charge of the current duties of the office of the military secretary to Government, during the absence of Col. Michael on leave, or until further orders.

ENGLISH—MONTGOMERY—The services of Lieut. English, 14th Hussars, and Lieut. Montgomery, 2nd Battalion, 60th Royal Rifles, extra aide-de-camp to his Grace the Governor, are replaced at the disposal of the acting commander of the forces for active service.

ROLLAND, Lieut., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be captain.

The undermentioned batteries of Royal Artillery are struck off the strength of the Madras establishment, from the dates specified:—The A, B, and C Batteries, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from the 29th October, date of embarkation at Bombay. No. 13 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from the 22nd October, date of embarkation at Cannanore.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Headquarters, Ootacamund, Nov. 4.)

LONGLEY, Capt. A., 43rd Foot, at present attached to the 2-13th Foot, a candidate for the Army Pay Department, is directed to proceed to Madras for the purpose of being attached to the Military Account Offices under the direction of the Controller of Military Accounts.

RICHARDSON—HANDSIDE—BENWELL—ANDERSON—Col. A. W. Richardson, Europe, from commandant 33rd Regt. N.I., to commandant 10th Regt. N.I.; Col. R. V. Handside from 2nd in command, and officiating commandant 33rd Regt. N.I., to commandant 33rd Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. J. L. Benwell from wing commandant 13th Regt. N.I., officiating 2nd in command 33rd Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command 33rd Regt. N.I.; Major W. Anderson from officiating wing commandant 13th Regt. N.I., to wing commandant, 13th Regt. N.I., from date of retirement of Col. Ramsay.

WATERMAN—VIZARD—HENDERSON—GRANT—LAMPEN—CRAWFORD—Col. E. F. Waterman (Europe), from commandant 12th Regt. N.I. to commandant 11th Regt. N.I.; Col. W. J. Vizard from 2nd in command and officiating commandant, 12th Regt. N.I., to com-

mandant 12th Regt. N.I.; Col. J. R. S. Henderson, 2nd in command, 11th Regt. N.I., officiating commandant, 11th Regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. S. F. M. T. Grant, from officiating 2nd in command, 12th Regt. N.I., to 2nd in command, 12th Regt. N.I.; Major J. Lampen, wing commander, 11th N.I., to officiating 2nd in command, 11th Regt. N.I.; Major H. P. R. L. Crawford, from officiating wing commander, 12th Regt. N.I., to wing commander, 12th N.I., vice Col. Fullerton who retires.

**EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.**—Dr. Wilson, Professor of Physical Science in the Presidency College, has passed the prescribed test in Tamil. Passed the high proficiency test in Hindostani:—Lieut. J. G. C. Curtis, 43rd Foot. Passed higher standard in Hindostani:—Sub Lieut. J. B. D. Beresford, 68th Foot, probationer s.c.; Sub. Lieut. P. G. Huggins, 34th Foot, probationer s.c.; Sub. Lieut. F. L. Jones, 54th Foot, probationer s.c.; Surgeon G. T. Thomas, I.M.E. Passed the lower standard in Hindostani:—Sub Lieut. F. H. Muon, 89th Foot.

**CIVIL FURLONGS.**—Mr. F. D. A. Wolfe-Murray, assistant collector, Vizagapatam, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for one year; Mr. H. L. Wooldridge, deputy conservator of forests, South Arcot, three months' privilege leave; Mr. W. G. Fawcett, acting head assistant collector, Kurnool, privilege leave for three months, on medical certificate; Mr. H. O. C. Cardozo, deputy superintendent revenue survey, three months' privilege leave; Mr. A. S. Russell, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave, on medical certificate, for three months' from Nov. 1; Mr. F. W. Morse, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, privilege leave, on medical certificate for fifteen days, from the date of relief.

**MILITARY FURLONGS.**—Major G. Budd, R.A., No. 15 Battery, 8th Brigade, in extension to Oct. 20 (inclusive)—Neilherries, medical certificate; Lieutenant G. Henry, R.E., from Oct. 24, or date of departure—Madras, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major A. Turner, doing duty 12th Lancers, on medical certificates to Europe by the overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops; Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell, 14th Hussars, to Europe on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board by first available troopship from Bombay—unfit to do duty with troops; Sub-Lieutenant K. M. Foss, 63rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 37th Regiment, N.I., attached 38th Regiment, N.I., for six months from November or date of departure; Captain O. M. Bradshaw, S.C., wing officer, 20th Regiment, N.I., from Oct. 19 or date of departure—Bombay, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon Major B. Hinde, M.D., to Europe on medical certificate, to appear before the medical board in London, by first available troopship from Bombay—unfit to do duty with troops; Lieut. H. J. Gran, 4th Hussars, for one week from Oct. 12; Sub Lieut. E. W. Purvis, 70th Foot, officiating wing officer, 38th Regiment N.I., for six months from Nov. 1 or date of departure; Lieut. Col. C. J. R. Bell, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave, and to embark from Bombay or Madras; Major O. M. Bradshaw, Staff Corps, wing officer, 20th Regiment N.I., is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 14.)

**BAPU PURSHOTUM—SHEPPARD**—Bapu Purshotum delivered over and Mr. G. F. Sheppard received charge of the office of the district deputy collector, Kaira.

**CANTOPHER, W. B.**, assistant engineer, passed an examination in Hindustani according to the lower standard.

**COLSON—CLARKSON**—Surgeon E. Colson and Surgeon J. W. Clarkson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia district jail.

**COOKE—FROST—HAMILTON**—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to invest each of the undermentioned officers in the Nasik district with the powers of a collector to hear appeals against license tax assessments in the talukas, &c., mentioned against their names:—H. R. Cooke, first assistant collector in the talukas under his charge; C. E. Frost, second assistant collector in the talukas under his charge; W. R. Hamilton, deputy collector in the town of Nasik.

**CORDEAUX, E.**, to be judge and sessions judge at Hyderabad, vice Mr. Phillpotts, appointed to Ratnagiri. Mr. Cordeaux is, however, to continue to act as judge and sessions judge of Khandesh.

**CRAWFORD—MIDDLETON**—Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford and J. R. Middleton respectively handed over and received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Sholapur.

**CRAWFORD—MIDDLETON**—Messrs. C. E. G. Crawford and J. R. Middleton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Sholapur.

**DUGGAN, H. J.**, is appointed, on being relieved by Mr. Henderson at Shikarpur, to act as district superintendent of police in the Kaira district.

**DUNBAR, W. J. C.**, assistant conservator of forests, passed with credit the Forest Departmental examination.

**EAST—TURNER**—Messrs. W. A. East and G. G. Turner, c.s., have been permitted by H.M.'s Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

**FERNANDEZ, J. F.**, Huzur deputy collector, Ahmedabad, returned to the presidency on Oct. 19 from the privilege leave granted to him.

**GREGORY—MANSON**—Mr. J. Gregory received charge of the office of the executive engineer, Broach, from Major W. Manson, R.E., on Nov. 1.

**HENDERSON, Mr. H. J. H.**, district superintendent of police, Shikarpur, having returned to Bombay on the 22nd ult., the unexpired portion

tion of the leave on medical certificate granted to him, and subsequently extended by H.M.'s Secretary of State, is hereby cancelled. **KEESS, J. E.**, is appointed assistant to the sanitary commissioner, from Oct. 1.

**KENNEDY, M.**, delivered over and Mr. W. Fowler received charge the police headquarter office, Khandesh.

**KENNEDY, M.**, second assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, allowed examination leave.

**KAWASJI—FERNANDEZ**—Kuvardi Kawasji delivered over and J. F. Fernandez received charge of the office of Huzur deputy collector and magistrate, first class, Ahmedabad.

**LAWRENCE, Mr. E.**, appointed by H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India a member of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 12th inst., and has been placed under the orders of the collector of Puna.

**M'CALLUM—M'PHERSON**—E. M'Callum delivered over and Lieut. T. M'Pherson received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Kanara.

**M'CORKILL—OZANNE**—Messrs. G. M'Corkill and E. C. Ozanne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of assistant collector, Belgium.

**POGSON—AITKEN**—Messrs. C. Pogson, acting assistant collector of salt revenue, and E. H. Aitken, supervisor, Uran distilleries, passed an examination according to the lower standard.

**PORTEUS—PURSHOTUM**—W. Porteus delivered over and Bapu Purshotum received charge of the office of the first assistant collector and magistrate, first class, Kaira.

**RICHARDSON—H.E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to invest E. T. Richardson, Huzur deputy collector, Belgium, with the powers of a collector to hear appeals against license tax assessments in the town of Belgium.

**SCANNELL—PRATT**—H. Scannell delivered over and W. R. Pratt received charge of the office of district superintendent of police, Surat and on the 25th idem Mr. Scannell resumed charge of the same office. **SHARKEY, Mr. E. D.**, acted as junior collector and magistrate of the district of Kanara from Sept. 28 to Oct. 13.

**SHEPPARD—PURSHOTUM**—G. F. Sheppard delivered over and Bapu Purshotum received charge of the office of the district deputy collector and magistrate, first class, Kaira.

**SILCOCK, H. F.**, resumed charge of his duties as assistant collector, Kaladgi.

**SMITH, Mr. Yorke**, is appointed registrar of the diocese from Nov. 18, vice Mr. L. F. Fletcher, resigned.

**STACE, Capt. E. V.**, is appointed to act as assistant to the political agent, Kolapur and Southern Mahratta country, during the absence of Mr. S. Hammick.

**STEWART—H.E.** the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. A. B. Stewart, assistant collector, Belgium, with the powers of a collector to hear appeals against license tax assessments in the Talukas of Belgium and Chikodi.

**WARRE, H.E.** Lieut. Gen. H. J., C.B., C-in-C. of the Bombay army, has taken his seat, under the usual salute, as second member of the council of this presidency, in pursuance of his appointment by the Queen.

**WILKINS, Mr. W.**, assistant settlement officer, 1st grade, to act as deputy settlement officer, Sindh survey, from date of Major Fisher's departure on four months' leave.

**WODEHOUSE, Major C.**, assumed charge of the office of first assistant political agent in Kattywar.

### MEDICAL.

**CROKER—Surgeon J. R. Croker, A.M.D.**, is placed on general duty, Puna circle.

**DAMANIA—Surgeon P. J. Damania** was placed on general duty, Presidency Division, from the 20th ult. Surgeon Damania is transferred from general duty, Presidency Division, to general duty, Northern Division (Bombay).

**WILSON—PARDON**—The undermentioned medical officers are appointed to duty with the troops proceeding to England in H.M.'s Indian troopship *Crocodile* on the 22nd inst.:—Surgeon Major F. R. Wilson and J. E. Pardon, M.B.

### MILITARY.

**FAULKNER**—The following appointment is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Infantry—Lieut. Col. J. A. S. Faulkner, to be colonel, with colonel's allowance, from Nov. 6.

**HARRISON, Lieut. D. C. W.**, of the 2nd Battalion 15th Foot, wing officer, 4th Regt. N.I., is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, from June 21, 1877, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India.

**MAXWELL—M'HINCH—CHALMERS**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Major H. Maxwell, Capt. A. M'Hinch, and Sub Lieut. A. B. Chalmers.

**STACK—ANDERSON**—The following promotion is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Cavalry—Major C. E. Stack, Cadre 1st Light Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel, from Oct. 31, vice Stevens, retired. Cadre 1st Light Cavalry—Capt. (major in the Staff Corps) C. J. Anderson to have the position of major from Oct. 31, vice Stack promoted.

**TOUCH—FERREAU—CARTER—LEWIS—MACPHERSON—EGAN**—The following temporary appointments are made from Oct. 6, vice Col W. T. Chitty, controller of military accounts, Bombay, on furloughs:—Col. J. G. Touch, military accountant 1st class 1st grade, to officiate as controller of military accounts, Bombay; Major M. C. Ferreau, military accountant 1st class 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant 1st class 1st grade; Capt. C. A. E. S. Carter, military accountant 2nd class 1st grade, to officiate as military accountant 1st class 2nd grade; Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, military accountant 2nd class 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant 2nd class 1st grade; Lieut. D. A. A. Macpherson, assistant military accountant, and

officiating military accountant 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant 2nd class 2nd grade; Capt. C. Egan, assistant military accountant, on probation, to officiate as military accountant 3rd class.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 15.)

Army headquarters will be established at Bombay on the 21st inst.; correspondence (except of an emergent nature) to be addressed to Puna as usual.

**ELDER—DODD—VIBART**—6th N.I.—Lieut. Col. J. J. Elder, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Col. Faulkner, who vacates on attaining the colonel's allowance; Lieut. Col. C. D. J. Dodd, wing commandant, to be 2nd in command, vice Lieut. Col. Elder; Major A. J. Vibart, officiating wing commandant, to be wing commander, vice Lieut. Col. Dodd, and to officiate as 2nd in command, dated Nov. 6.

**ELLIOT**—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 8, directing Lieut. Elliot, 1st Cavalry, squadron officer and officiating third squadron commander, to officiate in the latter appointment in addition to his own duties from Oct. 7.

**MIGNON**—Tanna station order confirmed, dated Nov. 3, directing Major M. J. J. Mignon, 26th N.I., in the absence of another officer, to perform the duties of station staff officer.

**REAY—GEOGHEGAN—MACKWELL**—6th N.I. regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 5, directing Capt. Reay, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. Geoghegan, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his own duties from the 6th idem, vice Major Vibart, officiating as second in command; Lieut. E. L. R. Mackwell, 2-7th Foot, performed the duties of assistant instructor of musketry to the battalion from the 5th to the 31st Oct., both days inclusive.

**STUART—OWEN—REYNOLDS—BANKS**—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the dates specified:—Lieut. Col. C. S. Stuart, Bombay Infantry, 12th November. Capt. C. A. Owen, general list squadron officer 2nd Cavalry, 5th November; Capt. W. Reynolds, s. c. 2nd in command, 3rd Sind Horse, 9th November; Sub Condr. A. Banks, P.W.D., 7th November.

**WILSON**—Bombay Station order confirmed—dated 1st November, directing Lieut. Col. A. R. Wilson, 7th N. in the absence of another officer, to perform the duties of station staff officer.

**EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.**—Lieut. W. P. Kennedy, s.c., has passed an examination in the Arabic language. The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani:—High Standard, Lieut. A. Keene, No. 2 Mountain Battery; Capt. C. Miodemas, 2-17th Foot. Lower standard, Driver C. Lewis, A 2 R.A.; Acting Bombardier C. Barnes and Gunner J. Hattersly, 17-8th R.A.; Lieut. T. M. Bagnale and Drummer J. Kaveney. Mr. M. Kennedy, acting second assistant superintendent of police, Khandesh, and Mr. H. N. Alexander, acting assistant superintendent of police, Karachi, have passed the higher standard. Mr. M. Kennedy has also passed an examination in the Marathi language. Messrs. J. B. Alcock, c.s., and H. F. Carvalho, head clerk to the commander, Northern District, passed the departmental examination, according to the higher standard, on the 18th ult. Mr. A. D. Youngusband passed the departmental examination, according to the lower standard, and also in the Guzerathi language on the above date. Capt. J. M. Madden, acting cantonment magistrate, Ahmedabad, has also passed his examination in the judicial subject, according to the lower standard. Mr. J. E. Dallas, assistant engineer, passed an examination in Hindostani, according to the lower standard, on the 4th Nov.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Capt. W. A. Salmon availed himself from the 4th inst. of the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to him; Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, fourth assistant political agent, Kattywar, availed himself from the 4th inst. of the privilege leave of absence for three months granted to him; Major C. Wodehouse, first assistant political agent in Kattywar, was allowed subsidiary leave from the 22nd to the 27th ult.; Mr. J. Edwards, acting district deputy collector of Khandesh, is allowed privileged leave of absence for two months.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Staff—Major G. G. Beazley, 83rd Foot, assistant adjutant general, Mhow division, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board; Capt. W. F. Nelson, R.A., B-2, to remain in England from Oct. 4 to Dec. 31, in extension, on medical certificate; Capt. J. Ketchen, 28th N.I., to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board; Capt. A. F. Lambe, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own presidency. Surgeon R. Calvecott, in medical charge 1st Central India Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs, with the necessary subsidiary leave. Capt. F. T. Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, has been granted furlough by the Secretary of State for India, on medical certificate, for seven months, from July 19, the date of his quitting Cyprus. Capt. S. Babington, Staff Corps, district superintendent of police, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in December, next, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

### INDIA OFFICE.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—T. Von D. Hardinge (Cov.); J. D. Grant (Uncov.).  
*Bengal Estab.*—R. G. Rose (Uncov.); W. G. Gilchrist (Uncov.); Chas. Hall (Uncov.); R. Dick (Uncov.); J. P. Hawkins (Uncov.); Ed. C. Williams (Uncov.).

##### MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. W. Kincaid, s.c.; Major J. B. Leggett,

s.c.; Major O. Bradshaw, s.c.; Capt. A. F. Wilkinson, Infantry; Major S. E. Atkinson, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. A. W. C. Bell, s.c.; Major C. E. Fisher, s.c.; Col. J. Miles, s.c.; Lieut. L. A. T. McCudden, s.c.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

##### CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—T. B. Morris (Uncov.); R. G. Rose (Uncov.); R. E. Wright (Uncov.); H. L. Dennys (Uncov.); E. H. Whinfield (Uncov.); T. W. Smyth (Uncov.); P. Dease (Uncov.); W. Hutton (Uncov.); P. Hordern (Uncov.).

*Madras Estab.*—W. Jopp (Uncov.); G. A. Parker (Cov.); T. Marden (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—T. C. Hope, C.S.I.; W. A. Russell (Uncov.); J. B. Braddon (Uncov.).

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon Major J. J. Durant; Major L. Blathway, s.c.

*Madras Estab.*—Col. C. J. Richards, Infantry; Col. W. L. Grove, s.c.; Major W. W. Pemberton, s.c.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major J. P. Grant, s.c.; Lieut. Col. H. P. Close, s.c.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

##### MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. W. J. W. Muir, s.c., 6 months.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. L. Ranking, Infantry, 2 weeks; Major J. S. Majan, s.c., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—Col. A. T. Shortt, s.c., 1 year.]

#### DEC. 5.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

##### BREVET.

To be Major.—Captain J. G. D. Walker, Madras Cavalry.

##### SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS

##### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors R. Smith, M. M. Proctor, F. Allen, J. Roberts.

To be Majors.—Captains T. Dawes, J. B. Slater, A. D. Anderson, A. B. Hepburn, A. Vallings.

##### BENGAL ARMY.

##### INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. Cols. (Brevet Cols.) A. S. Smith, G. G. Anderson, C. O'Brien Palmer.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors C. H. Bergman, R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., H.C. Garden.

To be Major.—Late 71st Native Infantry—Capt. (Brevet Major) W. Campbell.

##### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major E. F. H. Armstrong.

To be Majors.—Captains G. Thomas, J. O. Goldie, L. Owen, S. E. Atkinson, B. B. Faunce.

##### MADRAS ARMY.

##### CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.—Lieut. Colonel H. E. Dyneley.

To be Lieutenant Colonel.—Major (Brevet Lieut. Colonel) R. C. Stewart.

To be Major.—Late 8th Light Cavalry.—Captain F. M. Alexander.

##### INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.—Lieutenant Colonels (Brevet Colonels) G. A. Fulton and G. Smart.

##### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenant Colonel.—Major F. P. Bartholomew.

To be Major.—Captain S. J. Wandby.

Erratum.—In the *London Gazette* of July 9, 1878, the date of promotion to the rank of surgeon major of Surgeons L. C. Nanney and C. E. M'Vittie, should have been given as March 31 and not as Oct. 1.

### HOME NEWS.

**THE "JUMNA."**—Her Majesty's Indian relief troopship *Jumna*, Captain Parsons, arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay on Tuesday. She brought 16 officers, five officers' wives and families, 349 men, and 34 soldiers' wives, and 87 children. The *Jumna* called at Cyprus and there embarked the 42nd Regiment for Gibraltar to relieve the 69th Regiment, returning to England.

**ROYAL ENGINEERS FOR INDIA.**—A detachment of men belonging to the Corps of Royal Engineers are under orders to proceed to India in January for employment under the Indian Public Works Commissioners. The men are now going through a special course of instruction at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday for £300,000 in bills on India. The whole amount was allotted to Calcutta, and tenders at 18. 7 5-16d. will receive about 8 per cent., and above in full. This shows a decline of 1/4d. compared with last week, but the proportion allotted then was 95 per cent. against 8 per cent. now. Tenders for £300,000 in Government bills on India will be received at the Bank of England on the 11th inst., of which not more than £120,000 will be drawn on the Government of Bombay. The power reserved by Clause 3 of the advertisement of the 23rd August, 1876, in regard to sums recently advertised, for which tenders have not been accepted, will not be exercised on that occasion.

**MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.**—A quorum

was not made at Monday's meeting, which stood adjourned from Saturday, but, in accordance with the charter, the report of the directors was considered as taken. The principal statement in the document was that the area to which the company's water had been applied in the season of 1877-78 was 50,919 acres, or an excess of 2,000 acres over the quantity estimated. The directors were unable at present to afford information as to the extent to which irrigation had proceeded during the current season, being without definite returns on the subject. There had been, this season, an unusually heavy rainfall, which had assisted materially the cultivation of dry crops, and the commencement of sowing for the wet crop was only in progress at the date of the last advices.

**RETIREMENTS.**—Major-General F. W. Swinhoe, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery will shortly retire on a pension of £1,000 per annum. General Swinhoe served through the campaign under Sir Charles Napier against the Beloochee Hill tribes in Upper Sindh in 1845, also the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, including the siege and capture of Mooltan, and battle of Goojerat (medal with two clasps).—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. H. Heath, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, will shortly retire on a pension of £600 per annum, and a special annuity of £290. Colonel Heath served the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal with two clasps); siege of Delhi in 1857—mentioned in despatch with especial approbation and thanks for zeal, ability, and coolness in situations of great danger (medal with clasp).—Colonel A. Light, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, will shortly retire from the service on a pension of £600 per annum, with a special annuity of £310 under the new regulations. Colonel Light was present at Meerut at the outbreak of the Mutiny there on the 10th May, 1857. Marched in command of two 18-pounders with Brigadier Wilson's force on 27th May, and was present at the actions of the 29th and 30th May on the Hindun (mentioned in despatches as "having done excellent service with his 18-pounders"); battle of Budle-ke-Serai (wounded) and siege of Delhi from 18th June to 10th September, when forced to leave from illness. Acted as orderly officer to Sir Thomas Seaton with his force in the Dooab, and present at the actions of Gungaiee, Puttiale, and Mynpooree (mentioned in despatches, medal with clasp, and brevet of major).—Major E. H. Ryan, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, will shortly retire on a pension of 16s. per diem.—*Broad Arrow.*

**INDIAN APPEAL CASES.**—On Tuesday, in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the case of Rameshur Pershad Narain v. Koonj Behari Pattuk and another came on for hearing. This was an appeal from a decree of the High Court of Calcutta, of the 18th of August, 1874, reversing a judgment of the local tribunal at Gya, in the Bengal Presidency. The appellant, who is the owner of five villages, complained of the diversion of water which he alleged ought to flow from the neighbouring estate of the respondents to his own. A large reservoir had long existed on the respondents' land for purposes of irrigation, and overflow channels had been cut from it for the irrigation of the adjoining lands. The appellant asserted that the respondents had erected two dams in the old overflow channels and had made other outlets for the water, leaving his lands dry and useless. The respondents denied the appellant's right to any of the water; but contended that, if any, he was only entitled to the surplus overflow from a particular channel, which they had not infringed. Their lordships, in giving judgment, observed that the right to the water of a river flowing in a natural channel through a man's land and the right to water flowing to it through an artificial water-course constructed on his neighbour's land did not rest on the same principle. In the first instance, each successive riparian owner was, *prima facie*, entitled to the unimpeded flow of the water in its natural course and to its reasonable enjoyment; in the latter, any right to the flow must rest on some grant or arrangement from the owners or some legal origin. After reviewing the facts their lordships said they would humbly advise her Majesty to reverse both the decrees of the courts below, and to declare that the appellant had a right in the overflow of the water discharged from the reservoir whenever it was so discharged by the respondents, and that such overflow ought to be directed towards the appellant's villages after the respondents' right to the use of it had been satisfied. They would also advise the removal of the dams and the making of other provisions for the protection of the appellant's right. The appellant would have the costs of that appeal and of the original suit; and the parties must bear their own costs in the High Court.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Tuesday at the offices, Leadenhall-street; Mr. W. Fane De Salis in the chair. The chairman, in moving the usual formal resolution for the adoption of the report, said that the company's fleet now consisted of forty-four sea-going ships, and fourteen subsidiary vessels. It was gratifying to the directors to be able to report a continued state of high efficiency, and that, notwithstanding the vast expanse of ocean traversed by the company's ships, no casualty had occurred. It was also pleasing to be able to report that the mails had been conveyed with remarkable punctuality. Since the last meeting the *Kaisar-i-Hind*—named after her Majesty as Empress of India—had taken her place in the fleet. She was tried at the measured mile, when it was found that her speed equalled nearly nineteen miles an hour, and on a subsequent occasion, during

a trip round the Isle of Wight, it was found that her sea-going qualities were excellent, whilst her fittings generally were highly satisfactory. From the list of the fleet the shareholders would observe that three names had disappeared, the *Bombay*, the *Orissa*, and the *Nubia*. The prices of the *Bombay* and the *Nubia* appeared in the accounts, but that of the other ship would not appear until the next account. The prices realised had not been large, but it was necessary to get rid of the ships, as they were altogether unfit to the purposes of their trade, and to have had them refitted would only have been waste of money. Turning to the accounts, he said that they had carried to repair and renewal account £250,000. They had also carried as usual £300,000 to insurance and repair account, and following that course, which had received the approval of the shareholders at the last meeting, they had carried an extra sum of £100,000 to the same account. The credit side of the account presented no bright aspect. They were all aware that the great depression of trade had not spared the East, and they would, therefore, be prepared to hear that their earnings for the past year showed a great diminution, which would have been increased had it not been for the strict economy exercised by those who had the management of the company's affairs. It was under these circumstances that they were unable to offer a higher dividend than 2½ per cent. In regard to the new contract, he said that the papers were about to be laid before Parliament. They would be made public before the next meeting, when the subject might be more properly discussed than at the present time. In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Sir William Hall, and mentioned the fact that Mr. Godfrey, one of the auditors, and Mr. E. P. Bouverie, had been elected to seats at the board, subject to the confirmation of the meeting. In answer to a question, the chairman said that the moneys of the company were only invested in securities of the highest class. A limited bank would be the last thing into which they would put their money. The report was adopted, and the dividend therein recommended declared. Messrs. Bouverie and Godfrey having been re-elected directors, and Mr. J. H. Baddeley having been elected auditor for the year, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, & CHINA TELEGRAPH.**—An adjourned extraordinary general meeting was held on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel; Mr. John Pender, M.P., presiding. The chairman explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of approving an agreement with the Government of the Australian colonies for the duplication of the Australian cable. At the time of the former meeting the agreement had not been signed, and since then messages had been continually passing between this country and Australia, the result being that they had received a message that morning to the effect that the agreement had been completed. In consideration of the company duplicating the cable the colonies had agreed to pay a subsidy of £32,400 for twenty years. The company have to maintain and work the cable, allowing a rebate on Government messages of 50 per cent., and on Press messages of 75 per cent. Powers are also given to the colonies to purchase the line under certain conditions. The chairman considered that this arrangement, besides giving security in the transmission of traffic, would also prevent competition. During the last two years no less than £32,000 had been lost through interruptions of the traffic. It was now proposed to issue £660,000 of debentures, to redeem which it would be necessary to set aside £20,600 annually for twenty years, the period at which the subsidy expired; thus, without calling on the shareholders for any money, they would double their property. Resolutions were then agreed to in favour of this arrangement and authorising the issue of the debentures.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The adjourned meeting, held on Friday, November 29, gave the final answer that the terms of arrangement are accepted by the shareholders. The meeting was large, although not so large as on the previous occasion, and, with a minute exception, their voice was unanimously in favour of acceptance. The whole proceedings only lasted three-quarters of an hour, the principal part of which was taken up by discussions upon points of detail which can hardly be dealt with at present. The question of the ability of trustees to hold the stock again cropped up, and whether it would be possible to convert annuities into permanent Government stock of India. In effect only about the same answer could be given—namely, that everything would be done that could be done in the matter. One of the speakers maintained that the option to work the line on the terms would render the stock worth at least 140. We congratulate the shareholders upon the substantial conclusion of this great business, and upon having a board so well able to carry it through.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—The directors of this company have during the week received tenders for loans at 4 per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, in sums of £100, or in multiples thereof, to the extent of £360,000, on the security, at the option of the lender, either of debentures, transferable by delivery for seven years, from 1st January, 1879, the interest being payable by coupons attached to each debenture, and the payment of both principal and interest being guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or of irredeemable debenture stock, part of the debenture stock which the company is authorised to issue, and which debenture stock is a charge upon the undertaking of the company prior to all other stock or shares, payment of interest



being also guaranteed by the Secretary of State for India in Council. The tenders were received yesterday, accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. The amount allotted is to be paid up at the London and County Bank on or before the 12th December, and interest will run on and from December 14.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—This bank has again increased its rate of discount 1 per cent., this being necessitated by the Government requirements in Calcutta. The rate of exchange is easier at rs. 7½d. to 15-16. Bar silver is reported to be now worth about 50½d. per oz.

### INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE sixth Session of the ninth Parliament of the Queen was opened on Thursday by commission. The Royal Speech was almost entirely confined to an explanation of the cause of the unusual summons for the early assembling of Parliament in session as follows:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I regret that I have been obliged to call for your attendance at an unusual and probably, to most of you, an inconvenient season. The hostility towards my Indian Government manifested by the Ameer of Afghanistan and the manner in which he repulsed my friendly mission left me no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress. This demand having been disregarded, I have directed an expedition to be sent into his territory, and I have taken the earliest opportunity of calling you together and making to you the communication required by law. I have directed that papers on the subject shall be laid before you."

The sittings of either House were suspended till the evening, when, in the House of Lords,

Lord Cranbrook gave notice that next Monday he will move that her Majesty having directed a military expedition of the forces chargeable on the Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied towards defraying the expenses of carrying on military operations beyond the frontier.

The Address was moved by Lord Ravensworth, and seconded by Lord Inchiquin. Lord Granville complained that the Central Asian papers were not published until the beginning of this week. Under these circumstances it was not his intention to move any amendment to the Address, but of course at some future period the whole matter must be thoroughly discussed. He criticised the conduct of the Government, and pointed out certain omissions in the published correspondence; but added that the whole matter must be fully discussed when Lord Cranbrook brought forward his motion. However disastrous it might be to have brought the Afghan war into existence, he would yet advise the House of Lords to co-operate with the other House in the most ample manner for the support of the brave troops fighting on the part of the Indian Government. Lord Cranbrook defended his published despatch. He declared most sincerely that when he was told that some one had complained of the 9th Article he examined it to find out what was wrong in it, and came to the conclusion that if he had to mention the circumstances again it would be his duty to repeat that paragraph. In justification of inserting it, he quoted largely from the official correspondence, and said, in conclusion, that all he wanted was that he should be treated fairly. Lord Grey condemned the Government for entering upon this terrible war without affording any opportunity to Parliament of expressing an opinion as to its expediency. It was undoubtedly the prerogative of the Crown to declare war; but he thought it was the duty of the Queen's Ministers not to exercise that prerogative without giving to Parliament early information of the cause of war. He moved an amendment to the Address, expressing sorrow at the war and regret that when it became so probable as to induce costly preparations her Majesty's Ministers had not advised the Queen to summon Parliament without delay. The Duke of Somerset pronounced the amendment to be unconstitutional because it interfered with the prerogative of the Crown and with the responsibility of the Ministers. Much as he regretted the war, still he confessed it was unavoidable, and he expressed his regret that Lord Lawrence should have allowed himself to be placed at the head of a committee called the Afghan Committee. He concluded by saying that he cordially supported the Government in the prosecution of the war. Lord Salisbury argued against the doctrine that there was anything unconstitutional in the course pursued by the Government in declaring war without previously consulting Parliament. Lord Northbrook contended that from the parliamentary papers Lord Cranbrook, in writing his despatch, might have inferred that his statement of the transactions was not accurate. He declined to enter into the general policy of the war, and concluded by hoping that Lord Grey would not press his amendment. Lord Beaconsfield believed that the country would be greatly disappointed on reading the present debate, which had degenerated into a petty squabble at a moment when England expected to witness a discussion on one of the most momentous issues. With regard to the Convention with Turkey in reference to Cyprus, the Government looked forward with confidence to the regeneration of Asia Minor. He felt, in connection with the operations of our troops in Afghanistan, that there could be but one feeling of satisfaction at the manner in which victory had been achieved there.

After some observations from Lord Granville, the amendment moved by Lord Grey was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons, Mr. E. Stanhope gave notice that on Monday he would move a resolution declaring that, her Majesty having directed a military expedition of her forces charged on the Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, the House consented that the revenues of India should be applied to defray the expenses of military operations to be carried on beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions. Mr. Fawcett gave notice that he would oppose the resolution.

The Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was moved in a brief speech by Viscount Castlereagh, and seconded by Mr. Hall. Both speakers dwelt upon the necessity of summoning Parliament, and expressed a hope that the war would be short and decisive. Lord Hartington complained of the delay which had taken place in the presentation of the Afghan papers. Some hon. members would, he said, most probably challenge the policy and necessity of the war; but it was not his own intention to oppose any proposal that might be made for conducting hostilities with the energy and despatch which the safety of the army and the honour of the country demanded. At the same time, he denied that the voluminous correspondence on affairs in Central Asia disclosed anything to justify the war. On the question of the Russian advance, to which he was by no means indifferent, he admitted all the possible dangers of the approach of a European Power to the Indian frontiers; but thought it did not follow that we should rush out to meet it. An advance on our part would not retard but accelerate the drawing near of the frontiers. The policy of former Governments had been to deal with Russia direct. It was important that when she approached India she should find frontier States friendly to us, and anxious to preserve their independence. The Government, however, had in no way dealt with Russia, but with the unfortunate State of Afghanistan, which they almost forced into the arms of Russia. The House had been kept in complete ignorance on all these matters. Parliament had no share whatever in the responsibility for the war, which rested solely on the Ministry, which had mismanaged the whole of our relations with the Ameer. Mr. Gladstone, having disclaimed any intention to enter upon controverted matter, pointed out that the Address to the Crown was so worded as to commit the House to a declaration that her Majesty was left no alternative but to declare war. He also urged the necessity of laying a trustworthy estimate of the cost of the war upon the table. The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated his willingness to agree to a verbal amendment to meet the objection raised by Mr. Gladstone. The paragraph:—"To express our regret that the hostility manifested towards her Majesty's Indian Government by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he has repulsed her Majesty's friendly mission, has left her Majesty no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress, was altered as follows:—"Humbly to thank her Majesty for informing us that the hostility manifested towards her Majesty's Indian Government by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and the manner in which he has repulsed her Majesty's friendly mission, has left her Majesty no alternative but to make a peremptory demand for redress." Sir Stafford Northcote said that the reforms in Asia Minor were still under discussion, and with regard to Cyprus, it was now believed that the island would more than pay its expenses. The delay in the production of the papers, he said, was unavoidable. The Government up to the last moment hoped the business would end pacifically; but when it became certain that there would be a war they lost no time in taking the necessary steps to summon Parliament and to lay the papers before it. Following Lord Hartington into the controversy as to the fairness of Lord Cranbrook's despatch, he read numerous extracts to show that paragraph 9 gave an accurate account of the action of Lord Northbrook and the Home Government, and disclaimed warmly any intention to distort or misrepresent the action of his predecessors. He repudiated also with indignation Lord Hartington's charge that the Government wished to pick a quarrel with the Ameer. They greatly regretted the necessity for the war, and their only object was the protection of India and the tranquillity of the people. When they saw a Russian envoy received at Cabul while a British envoy was turned back, it became absolutely impossible for them to sit still. While military operations were going on it was impossible to speak with confidence as to the scope of the war, but the Government had no desire for annexation, and had only in view the security of our frontier. He hoped the struggle would be short; but he repeated that it had been forced upon the Government by a conviction that their duty to the people of India would not permit the continuance of such a dangerous state of things.

The debate was continued by various speakers, and Mr. Cross having replied, the Address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

**FRIDAY.**—In the House of Lords, Lord Cork gave notice that on Monday Lord Halifax would move, as an amendment to the motion given notice of by Lord Cranbrook, a resolution declaring that the House of Lords, while ready to consent to provide the means to carry on the war with Afghanistan to an honourable conclusion, regrets that the conduct pursued by the Government has unnecessarily engaged this country in the contest.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Whitbread gave notice of his intention to call attention to the papers on Afghanistan, and to move:—"That this House disapproves the conduct of her

Majesty's Government, which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." With regard to the day on which he would bring on his motion, Mr. Whitbread said he was entirely in the hands of the Government, who, no doubt, would follow the usual course, and would lose not a day in meeting him.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that under ordinary circumstances the Government of course would give the earliest day to a vote of censure, but it must be remembered that on this occasion Parliament had been called together for the special purpose of discharging a statutory obligation, which it was proposed to do by means of a joint resolution on Monday next. It was impossible to set aside this resolution for any other business, and, if Mr. Whitbread was asking for Monday to be given to a motion which might have been made as an amendment to the Address, the Government could not comply with the request.

Mr. Chamberlain gave notice that he would propose, as an addition to Mr. Whitbread's motion, "That this House regrets that on the present occasion the consent of the nation, through its representatives, was not obtained before war was declared, and that the Government withheld from the public papers which would have enabled it to form a correct opinion on the war."

After much discussion as to the day, in the course of which Mr. Fawcett refused to postpone his motion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, remarking that the Government had no desire to limit the discussion, accepted the suggestion to adjourn the report of the Address until Monday, when Mr. Whitbread intimated he would bring on his motion as an amendment. On the report being brought up, it was accordingly adjourned until Monday.

At the time of questions, Mr. Bourke stated, in answer to Mr. Mills, that the Government had no official information as to the address alleged to have been presented by General Kaufmann to the Ameer.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

*(Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.)*

### BIRTHS.

CULLIMORE—Dec. 1, at Westgate-terrace, Redcliffe-square, S.W., London, the wife of D. H. Cullimore, Esq., F.R.C.S. Ire., surgeon Madras Army, a son.

THORNTON—Nov. 21, at 38, Hove-villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, the wife of J. H. Thornton, surgeon major Bengal Army, a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ANSTRUTHER—BERNARD—Nov. 28, at St. Philip's, South Kensington, Keith Francis George, fifth son of the late Philip Anstruther, Esq., Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, to Maria Catharine Geraldine, only daughter of the late W. Dallas Bernard, Esq., deputy commissary-general of Ceylon.

HEATH—PETGRAVE—Dec. 3, at Walcot Church, Bath, Lewis Forbes Heath, captain Bombay Staff Corps, second son of the late Major-Gen. Heath, Bombay Army, to Susan Wilhelmina, only daughter of E. C. Petgrave, Esq., Bath.

SANDEMAN—MACNICOL—Dec. 2, at the English Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, David George Sandeman, Esq., late 16th (Queen's) Lancers, and captain West Norfolk Militia, to Wilhelmina Macnicol, widow of the late Nicol Macnicol, of Calcutta, and youngest daughter of Hugh F. Sandeman, Esq., of 52, Norfolk-square, Hyde-park.

### DEATHS.

INNES—Nov. 25, at the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Mount Vernon, Liverpool, Alix Maud Mary, aged 22, second daughter of James Innes, Esq., Madras Medical Establishment (H.E.I.C.S.), retired. R.I.P.

LEGGATT—Nov. 25, at Belgrave-villa, Hampton-road, Twickenham, Augusta Helen Ainslie, the dearly-loved child and second daughter of George Russell Leggett, Esq., ex. engr. P.W.D., her Majesty's Indian Service, aged two years 10 months and 18 days. Indian papers, please copy.

OAKES—Dec. 2, after a short illness, W. T. S. Oakes, Esq., of Derwent Lodge, Addison-road, Kensington, and 19, New Broad-street, in the 67th year of his age. Indian papers, please copy.

WAUCHOPE—Nov. 28, at Eskbank, near Edinburgh, Amy Henrietta wife of Major R. A. Wauchope, 14th Ferozepore Regt. N.I.

WOOLLEY—Nov. 27, at Brighton, Georgiana Charlotte Woolley, daughter of the late George Woolley, M.D., late of Brompton, and formerly of the H.E.I.C.S.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ADYE-CURRAN—Nov. 7, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Surgeon Abye-Curran, a son.

BURNELL—Nov. 1, at Puneah, the wife of G. J. Burnell, Esq., a daughter.

CARTER—Nov. 4, at Howrah, the wife of Mr. W. John Carter, East Indian Railway, a daughter.

CLUTTERBUCK—Nov. 3, at Dhurmsala, Punjab, the wife of Captain Clutterbuck, 9th Bengal Infantry, a daughter.

COBBAN—Nov. 7, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. G. M. Cobban, a son.

COLKERS—Nov. 4, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John H. Colkers, a daughter.

FINK—Oct. 31, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. H. R. Fink, a son.

GAMBIER—Nov. 6, at Belgaum, the wife of Major Gambier, a daughter.

GEORGE—Nov. 7, at Allyghur, N.W.P., the wife of E. Monson George, C.E., East Indian Railway, a son.

GODFREY—Oct. 28, at Alma House, Coonoor, the wife of Col. W. H. Godfrey, Bombay Army, a daughter.

GUICHET—Nov. 1, at Mussoorie, the wife of C. P. Guichet, Esq., a son (still-born).

HACKERDON—Oct. 31, at Kidderpore, the wife of A. H. Hackerdon, Esq., a daughter.

HARDY—Oct. 30, at Barrackpore, the wife of the Rev. A. O. Hardy, a daughter.

HILL—Nov. 4, at Madras, the wife of Rowland Hill, Esq., acting superintendent Govt. Press, a son.

HOGGE—Nov. 2, at Peshawur, the wife of J. W. Hogge, lieutenant 14th Sikhs, a daughter.

HOPKINSON—Nov. 4, at Barrackpore, Bengal, the wife of Capt. W. Hopkinson, cantonment magistrate, a son.

LEDWARD—Nov. 5, at Clifton Lodge, Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of Hugh Ledward, Esq., a daughter.

LINDSEY—Oct. 31, at Abbottabad, the wife of C. Lindsey, Esq., R.A., a daughter.

MARSH—Oct. 30, at Bareilly, N.W.P., the wife of Major Hippialey Cunliffe Marsh, 18th Bengal Cavalry, a son.

PADDAY—Nov. 4, at Dugshai, Punjab, the wife of Major Padday, R.E., a daughter.

ROSS—Oct. 28, at Madras, the wife of George Hope Ross, Esq., a son.

SCHLICH—Nov. 3, at Darjiling, the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests, Bengal, a daughter.

SLATER—Nov. 1, at Simla, the wife of the Rev. S. Slater, a son.

TIMBRELL—Nov. 2, at Darjiling, the wife of Capt. W. T. Timbrell, 54th Regt., a son.

TURNBULL—Nov. 3, at Dum Dum, Bengal, the wife of H. F. Turnbull, Esq., lieutenant 40th Regt., a daughter.

WALKER—Dec. 4, at Umballa, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. Col. G. F. Walker, 12th Regiment, a daughter.

WYLLY—Nov. 2, at Seetabuldee, Nagpore, the wife of Lieut. Edward A. E. Wyllly, adjutant 8th Madras N.I., a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BUCKLAND—BALFOUR—Nov. 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, George William Frederick, fourth son of the Hon. C. T. Buckland, C.S., of Calcutta, to Cecilia Henrietta, only daughter of the Hon. Mackintosh Balfour, of Bombay.

BURNS—FRANZ—At Chittor, Oct. 28, Mr. T. W. Burns, jailor district jail, to Grace Theodore, daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Franz, of Chittor.

CLARKSON—HOLBERTON—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Nov. 9, Amy Francis, eldest daughter of H. Clarkson, Esq., to Lieut. Col. T. N. Holberton, Royal Horse Artillery.

FINLAY—MACPHERSON—At Calcutta, Nov. 2, John Finlay, Esq., Serampore, to Mary, daughter of the late Angus Macpherson, Esq., of Kildrummie, Nairnshire, Scotland.

KELLY—FRASER—At the Cathedral, Bombay, Nov. 7, Charles Henry Kelly, Royal Scots Fusiliers, younger son of W. R. Kelly, Esq., Gloucester House, Walmer, Kent, to Harriet Emily, youngest daughter of the late P. S. Fraser, Esq., J.P., D.L., Edinburgh.

LEAPINGWELL—HAWKS—Nov. 6, at St. Mark's Church, Bangalore, Chaplain Surgeon A. H. Leapingwell, 13th Regt. M.N.I. to Susan Isabella, eldest daughter of Colonel T. Spense Hawks, 36th Regt. M.N.I.

M'INNIS—KIRKPATRICK—Oct. 31, at Rawal Pindi, Edward Bowster M'Innis, Esq., lieutenant and adjutant, 9th Lancers, to Ellen, daughter of the late John Kirkpatrick, Esq., chief justice of the Ionian Islands.

PORTER—M'LEOD—Nov. 2, at Umballa, Capt. Thomas Cole Porter, the Carabineers, of Shillingham, Saltash, Cornwall, eldest son of the Rev. John Erisey Porter, Metfield, Suffolk, to Minnie, youngest daughter of James William M'Leod, Esq., of 19, Talbot-square, Hyde-park, London.

RAMEY—PHILIPPE—Nov. 1, at Jamalpore, Lewis Clarence Ramey, of Tippiocollah Indigo Concern, District Furreedpore, to Augusta Clementina Philippe, daughter of the late Francis Philippe of Dabl, nuggur Indigo Concern, Dacca district.

STUART—CRAUFURD—Dec. 3, at St. Stephen's, Shepherd's-bush, Robert, second son of the Rev. Charles Stuart, chaplain of Kensal-green Cemetery, and formerly of Rye, Sussex, to Margaret Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Clifford Craufurd, Esq., of the India Office.

THOMSON—BARROW—Nov. 2, at Naini Tal, J. B. Thomson, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of Col. Barrow, Madras Staff Corps.

WRIGHT—MEREDITH-BROWN—Oct. 31, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. F. L. Sharpin, William Henry Wright, B.A., professor Muir Central College, Allahabad, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of the Rev. — Meredith-Brown, of Nonsuch, Wilts, and the Pines Bournemouth.

YATES—BEET—Oct. 2, at Byculia Church, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Louis G. H. Yates, son of the late Capt. Charles Yates, to Annie Flora, daughter of Dr. Beet, Ashford, Kent.

YATES—RICHARDSON—Oct. 19, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, Madras, Harry Towneley Scott Yates, Esq. (Royal Horse Artillery), second son of Joseph St. John Yates, judge of county courts, Esq., to Sophie Olivia, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. G. F. Richardson, Madras Army.

### DEATHS.

BAKER—Nov. 1, at Naini Tal, Maggie, daughter of Mr. R. Baker, of Chamba, aged ten years.

BURNS—Nov. 2, at Bangalore, Arthur Burns, son of the late Lieut. and Riding Master Samuel Burns, R.H.A., aged 28.

BYRNE—Oct. 29, at Umballa, Gerald, son of Mr. C. Byrne.

CLARIDGE—Aug. 10, at Purswalkun House, Madras (the residence of his son-in-law), Robert Claridge, late of Church-end, Finchley.

DARLEY—Oct. 24, at Murree, Capt. Henry Colland Darley, 70th Regt., aged 34.  
 D'SOUZA—Nov. 3, at Madras, Mrs. Elizabeth D'Souza, aged 85.  
 HEATHCOTE—Nov. 3, at sea, Dora Mabel, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. C. T. Heathcote, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 14 months.  
 HOLLOWAY—Nov. 6, at Bombay, after a long and painful illness, Harry Robert Holloway, second son of Mrs. Hunt and the late H. Holloway, regimental sergeant major, 14th Light Dragoons, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends.  
 HORSLEY—Nov. 6, at Secunderabad, the Rev. Frederic Horsley, B.A., chaplain, late scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, second son of Colonel W. H. Horsley, R.E., of St. Stephen's Lodge, Canterbury, aged 29.  
 HUNTER—Nov. 5, Margaret Goodsir, the wife of Mr. J. Hunter, superintendent "Biden Home."  
 JOHN—Oct. 28, at Agra, Mr. Constantine John, aged 93 years.  
 MORRISON—Nov. 4, at the European General Hospital, Capt. William Morrison, of Greenock, commander steamship *Koiva*, deeply regretted.  
 NEWMAN—Oct. 30, at Meeran Meer, Florence Estelle, the daughter of Capt. Newman, R.A., aged 11 months.  
 PALMER—Nov. 30, at Bombay, Walter Edward, youngest son of Edward Palmer, of Sunderland-place-house, Westbourne-park, aged 22.  
 SCOBELL—Oct. 30, at Ranikhet, Wilfrid, aged 2½ years; and Maud Alison, aged 2½ months, children of Rev. J. F. Scobel, chaplain of Ranikhet.  
 TOKER—Nov. 1, at Ranikhet, Katherine Annie, wife of Capt. A. C. Toker, B.S.C., cantonment magistrate.  
 TOWNSEND—Nov. 25, at Nowshera, Peshawur, suddenly, of heart disease, F. R. D. Townsend, lieut. 9th Foot, youngest son of the late Bishop of Meath, aged 31.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 10. Coconada (s), Karachi.—11. Marina (s), Bus-sorah; Fathe Salem, Mauritius; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.—12. Isabella, Mauritius; Jane Law, Cardiff; Trinacria (s), Jeddah; Ophir, Mauritius; Venetia (s), Shanghai; Wistow Hall (s), Liverpool.—15. Burmah (s), Karachi; Mongolia (s), Venice; A. L. Palmer, Mauritius.—16. Adela, Zanzibar; Australia (s), Genoa; H.M.S. Serapis, Portsmouth; Cumberland, Cardiff.—17. Saffcombe, Mauritius; Pemba (s), Calcutta; Louisiana, Cardiff; Macduff, Newcastle.  
 MADRAS.—Nov. 9. Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Umvoti, Port Natal.—12. Oriental (s), Negapatam; Zenobia, Port Natal; Goa (s), Calcutta; Estepona (s), Calcutta; Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—13. Umballa (s), Rangoon; Oithono, Cardiff.—14. Duke of Sutherland (s), Calcutta.—15. Dorunda (s), London.  
 HOME.—Nov. 29. Brodrick Castle, Calcutta.—30. Robinia (s), Calcutta; Hindostan (s), Bombay, &c.—Dec. 1. City of Ningpo and Dunottar Castle, Calcutta.—2. St. George (s), Calcutta.—3. Seringapatam, Coconada; Agra (s), Bushire, &c., H.M.S. Jumna, Bombay.

### DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.—Nov. 11. Bangalore (s), Aden and Suez.—12. Teheran (s), China, &c.; Lalla, Callao; Byculla (s), Calcutta.—13. Belle Flower, Colombo and Coast.—15. Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi; Plainmellor (s), Constantinople; Mindora, Elephant Point; Vorwaerts (s), Jeddah and Trieste.—16. Queen of the Age, Chittagong; Marion, Elephant Point; Brazilian (s), Calcutta via Cochin and Aleppy; Rajpootana (s), Coast and Calcutta.  
 MADRAS.—Nov. 9. Oriental (s), Calcutta.—11. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—12. Goa (s), Bombay and Southern Ports; Estepona (s), Calcutta; Avondale (s), Marseilles via Coast.—13. Oriental (s), Calcutta and Northern Ports.—Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.  
 HOME.—Nov. 29. Strathleven (s), Bombay; Arcot (s), Karachi, &c.; Lasker, Singapore.—30. Ossian (s), Aden; Councillor (s) and Queen of Scots, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Khersonese, Calcutta.—4. Ava (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Persian Empire, for Calcutta, Nov. 6, 2 S., 31 W.; P. G. Carvill, for Galle, Nov. 9, 10 N., 27 W.; Hilarion, Tillicherry to Havre, Nov. 12, 45 N., 29 W.; St. Helens, for Colombo, Oct. 2, 11 N., 27 W.; Tweedsdale, for Calcutta, Nov. 17, 11 N., 26 W.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Hindostan*, Nov. 30.—From Bombay: Mr. J. W. Wood, Mrs. Sanders and two children, Major and Mrs. Atkinson and children, Mr. Nantes, Mr. Birch, Capt. Briscoe. From Hong Kong: Mr. L. A. Howard. From Calcutta: Mr. Shinn. From Port Said: Mr. Buttemer. From Malta: Mr. J. Grant.

AT VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Nov. 28.—From Bombay: Col. Strutt, Dr. Atkins, Mrs. Arbuthnot, Miss Abbot, Mrs. Gasford and child, Mrs. Pemberton. At Brindisi: Miss Andrews, Mr. Ada Smith, Mrs. Randle, Col. Baird, Mr. Hilton. From Shanghai: Mr. E. P. Hague. From Alexandria: Mr. Macaulay. At Brindisi: Mr. Earle, Mr. Burgess and two friends, Mr. Wilmot.

AT BOMBAY.—From Southampton: Mrs. Clay and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Col. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. E. W. Baker, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. J. W. Macpherson, Mr. and Mrs. Brind, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. E. W. Collea, Mr. Maguire, Rev. J. Mackay, Mrs. Richards, Mr. F. C. Barnes, Miss Amesbury, Hon. F. W. Macdonell, Mr. N. Cooper, Mr. D. Rae, Col. P. S. Yorke, Mr. S. S. Fawcus, Miss Orred, Mr. Vitters and two Misses Seitz, Mr. E. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. Ballander, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Schmer.—From Brindisi: Sir R. and Lady Garth, Miss Garth, Mrs. Mangles, Mrs. Curtois, Mr. Friend, Major and Mrs. Morris, Mr. H. Cotton, Mrs. Ross, Mr. Moore, Hon. C. Pontifex, Mr. La Touche, Dr.

and Mrs. Charles, Mr. J. G. Charles, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. Fuller, Rev. Gorge, Mr. Denny, Mr. Fraubjan, Mr. Karples, Sir W. Arbuthnot, Mr. W. A. Brabant, Major and Mrs. Portman, Mr. W. G. Bomerjee, Mr. M'Fayden, Capt. Cromolly, Mr. W. Stanley Cope, Mr. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Keay, Mr. and Mrs. Harford, and Mr. C. Travis. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. Woodroffe, Dr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Koop, Mr. Melville, Messrs. A. and R. Ewing, Mrs. and Miss Woodhouse, Major Koss, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield, Mr. Berger, Mr. Eisenlohr, Mr. Liebnitz, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps, Mr. Kelson, Mr. M'Laughlan, and Rev. A. Martell.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Liverpool: Dr. and Mrs. Dyer, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Kidd and child, Mr. J. W. Inglis, Mr. A. and Mr. W. Spry, Mrs. Williams, M. E. Denntiadi, and Miss Warden.

AT MADRAS.—From London: Major S. E. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Price, infant and ayah, Mr. Lippert, Rev. E. R. and Mrs. Eslick, Rev. W. F. Archibald, Rev. J. Slatel, Dr. W. Elder, Mr. R. Milne, Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Rideout, Mr. and Mrs. Crosthwaite, Mr. Hokinn, Major Graham, Mr. Paterson, Mr. Cruickshanks, Mr. W. O. Gray, Mrs. Adley and child, Rev. J. M'Donald, Mrs. C. Beresford, Miss M'Connell, Mrs. Nedham, Rev. W. James, Miss Evans, Mrs. Vaux, two children and nurse, Mrs. J. C. Bailey, J. H. L. Cameron, J. Bryce, Mrs. Hands, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, Mr. W. G. Hunt, Mrs. and Miss Eppersheim, Mrs. Hall, Mr. W. A. Dangerfield, Mrs. Harvey, and infant, Mrs. Clarkson, Mr. G. Braham, Mr. G. A. Kye, Miss Collins, Mrs. Tuckett, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Greve, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Brown.

AT BOMBAY.—From Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Flaherty, Mr. J. R. Irwin, Mr. J. C. Seaton, Mrs. W. F. Waller and infant, Miss Annie M'Tier, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. H. Jones, Mr. E. Lawrence, Mr. R. B. King, Surgeon Major and Mrs. Beaumont and two children, Mrs. Barrett and two children, Miss Berry, Mrs. Stokes and child, Miss Goulding, Capt. and Mrs. M. G. Wood, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Sturt and child, Mr. P. Westfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ponsonby and two children, Major H. C. Fagan, Mr. W. Donovan, Mr. H. G. Weston, Mr. F. Stokes, Mrs. C. C. Gordon and child, Capt. Cowper, and Mr. W. Mills.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Zambesi*, Nov. 28.—For Hong Kong: Dr. and Mrs. Taylor. For Singapore: Miss Marshall. For Calcutta: Miss Pelly, Mr. and Mrs. M'Ewen, Mr. Urquhart, Mr. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Hynes, Mr. Longlands, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury and child, two Misses Drummond, Mr. Cowie, Mr. M'Leod, Mr. Letchford, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. B. Baker, Mr. Collingridge, Mr. Canning.—For Madras: Mr. Martyr, Mr. Simson, Mr. A. Edwards, Dr. J. Ratton. For Ceylon: Miss Shaw, Mr. H. A. Clarke. For Bombay: Mr. Fraser, Mr. A. H. Collin, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. Anderson, Major Sanders, Mrs. Fitzgerald. For Aden: Lieut. Currey. For Suez: Mrs. Hibbert. For Malta: Mr. Sanders, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Hailstone, Lieut. Warden, Miss Frere. For Gibraltar: Major and Mrs. Dugdale, Capt. Sackville, Lieut. Mowbray, Capt. and Mrs. Pearce.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Ceylon*, Dec. 6.—For Singapore, Mr. Gilfillan. For Calcutta: Mr. E. Poppe, Dr. Mountjoy. For Yokohama.—From Brindisi: H. H. Prince Hachisaka and friend. For Hong Kong.—From Brindisi: Mr. W. M. Smith. For Galle: Mr. Anstruther. For Bombay: Mr. Gray, Mr. and Miss Prescott, Messrs. White, Jackson, Harrington, Mrs. Harrington and two children, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mr. F. H. Kirby, Capt. Aislabie, Major and Mrs. Magrath. From Brindisi: Mr. Wedderburn and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys, Mr. Hamilton, Major Welsh, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. Micrilaichi, Mr. Masters, Mr. Schwendler, Col. H. Fraser, Mr. Breal, Mr. W. H. Griffin, Miss Griffin, Capt. Churchill. For Alexandria: Mr. and Mrs. A. Dodd, Mr. Hopkins. From Brindisi: Mr. Harbine, Mr. and Mrs. Connell.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Col. and Mrs. Drew and two children, Mrs. Crosthwaite and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. Capper, Mrs. James, Col. and Mrs. Fletcher and child, Major and Mrs. Bushby and child, Mr. Gray, Surgeon Major Eades and infant, Lieut. General Harding, Mr. G. Heriot, Mrs. H. B. Abbott and two children, Miss Abbott, Mrs. Kay, Major Trevor Mr. L. Pelley, Mr. Kernagh, and Mr. Trotter. For Brindisi: Col. Fuller, Capt. E. H. Steel, Capt. and Mrs. Lambe, Capt. and Mrs. Broadfoot, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. L. Fletcher, Miss Howell, Mr. Hilton, and Lieut. Col. P. W. Bannerman. For Venice: Mrs. H. F. Blair and infant, Major O. M. Graham, Mr. Phipson, Mr. F. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Miss Denison, Mr. E. Fogg, Mrs. Pemberton, and Capt. and Mrs. Cave and child. For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Dalrymple. For Aden: Mr. R. Sorabjee and Lieut. Warden.

FROM CALCUTTA.—For London: Brigadier General Rothney, C.B., C.S.I. and party, Col. and Mrs. Basden, Miss Basden, Mr. and Miss Elston, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and family, Miss Mackillan, Mr. and Mrs. Hough and family, Mrs. Robertson and family, Mr. J. Welsh, Mr. J. W. Thomas.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Mrs. Warden, Miss Bland, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow and two infants, Mrs. Ward, Miss Maughan, Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Rowland, and Mr. F. W. Davies. For Brindisi: Miss Andrews, Miss Ada Smith, Mrs. Glasfurd and infant, Mrs. Randall, and Col. A. F. Baird. For Venice: Col. Strutt, Miss Abbott, and Mr. Parker.

The locomotive engine which had fallen into thirty-five feet of water at Rohree, Indus Valley, has been safely raised. It is apparently uninjured, but it has been sent to the workshop at Adamwahan for examination.

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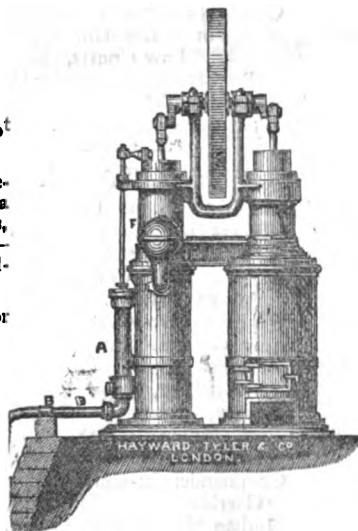
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay up to November 25; Allahabad and Madras, November 23; Calcutta, November 22.

REPORTS of the season and crops for the week ending Nov. 12 state that in Madras prospects have not altered materially. The north-east monsoon has not yet broken out generally. In Tinnevely rain is still much required, and indigenous locusts and caterpillars are destroying the crops in places. The number on relief works and that gratuitously relieved now amount to 40,328 and 21,809, showing a further decrease of 8,121 and 5,093 respectively. In Mysore raggi and jowari are being harvested, and prices continue to fall. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief have further increased by 2,408 and 1,501, the totals standing at 14,116 and 4,864. In the Bombay Presidency the kharif harvest is approaching completion in Guzerat, and is progressing in the Deccan; in the Southern Mahratta country, however, it is being delayed by excessive rain, which is injuring the standing and cut crops. Beneficial rain has fallen in the eastern districts of the Central Provinces; the kharif is being harvested with good results, and rabi sowings continue; rain is, however, wanted for the latter in Saugor, Seoni, and Mandla; prices are falling in a few districts. No change reported from Berar. In Central India rain is still wanted, but prospects are hopeful. In Rajputana, except at Ulwur, where rabi sowings are impossible, save round wells, prospects are not, on the whole, unfavourable. In Bengal the rainfall of the week has benefited all the crops, except ripe paddy in Hazaribag and Lohardugga; in Shahabad and Sarun the rice crop has been much injured, and in Palamow the prospects of the rabi are very bad, and the paddy crop indifferent; the latter crop is also unsatisfactory in Cooch Behar. In Assam prospects remain good. There has not been any notable change in British Burma. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh slight rain has fallen in some of the eastern districts, but rain is generally wanted for the rabi. In the Punjab also the want of rain is still felt; health reports are now more favourable, but fever continues to be more or less prevalent throughout the greater part of the country.

THE Calcutta telegram states that the Viceroy will leave Lahore on Thursday and arrive at Calcutta on Saturday. He will hold an installation of the Star of India on Jan. 1.

THE following telegrams from the Viceroy have been forwarded from the India Office for publication:—

"DEC. 8.—Roberts reports column marched 6th to Alikhel, leaving wing of 8th and three guns in Kotal, with 29th N.I., in support in valley below. Prisoners state Ameer's intention had been to press on troops from Cabul and Khushi, and make night attack on camp; troops reported on Shutargardan, but does not anticipate another stand being made at present, all guns and supplies having been captured. Large quantities of ammunition, rice, and grain stored by Ameer for wintering of large force in Hariab being brought in from surrounding villages, some carried off by Jajis, but hopes to secure several thousand maunds. Arrangements being made for hutting part of force on Peiwar Kotal. Cold, but timber plentiful and commanding position. Maude reports all quiet in Khyber, convoys passing unmolested."

"DEC. 9.—Cavagnari reports received intelligence of arrival of Mir Akhor at Osilozai, near Pesh Bolak, with object of stirring up hill Shinwarria. Went off with Guide Cavalry to intercept him, but arrived few hours too late. All quiet in pass. Sandeman reports pushed reconnaissance to crest of Khojak Pass looking down on Candahar plains; guided by friendly Orukzai and Kakarzai maliks. Pass easy, only short piece requires improvement; wood and water abundant on summit; people all friendly."

"DEC. 9.—All quiet in Khyber. Mir Akhor having escaped; troops sent after him; reported to have fled to higher parts of Sufed Koh. Native troops in Khyber rather sickly; British troops healthy. Biddulph returned to Haikulzai after reconnaissance of a week; will occupy Khojak Pass. Stewart arrived at Quetta. His division in Bolan Pass. Roberts at Ali Khol 6th; Rokian 7th;

proceeds with reconnoitring party towards Shutargardan. Wet season late, but cold severe. Jajis quiet and respectful. Report of Ameer's flight not confirmed. Ghilzais report that Ameer sent Wali Mahomed to take command at Peiwar, and raise Ghilzais, but he was stopped by fugitives from Peiwar."

"DEC. 13.—Cavagnari reports notables and officials from Jellalabad come in to offer service. Some of the Peiwar fugitives arrived there 5th. Sirdar Khalu Khan has succeeded in inducing residents who were fleeing from Jellalabad to return. Three grass-cutters and one Sowar Guide Cavalry cut off and killed by Mirzan Khels. Small force sent to punish them; destroyed their principal fort at Cheari. Mir Akhor has sent emissaries to Bazaar to try and incite malcontents; is himself in Shinwari Hills. Roberts telegraphs from foot of Shutargardan, Dec. 9, hopes to reach top that day and return to Ali Khel; no opposition met with. Hears from Cabul Ameer has eight regiments here, but troops not inclined to fight. Ameer seeking assistance from Balkh, and endeavouring vainly to stir up people to fight."

"DEC. 14.—General Biddulph was at Kala-Abdula-Khan and the foot of the Khojak Pass, 9th; had pushed reconnaissance to Chuman, on east side of pass; no opposition. People all friendly. Engineers commencing improvement of road over pass. Southern route by Gwaja reconnoitred; easily made passable for all arms."

The *Times* correspondent telegraphed yesterday under date Lahore, Dec. 15:—

"The contingents furnished by the native States have all arrived at Lahore, with the exception of 200 infantry belonging to Rajah Nahun. The contingents, when complete, will muster altogether 13 guns, 850 cavalry, and 2,700 infantry—namely, from Pattiala, 4 guns, 300 cavalry, and 800 infantry; from Kuppurtala, 3 guns, 100 cavalry, and 500 infantry; from Nabha, 3 guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry; from Jheend, 3 guns, 200 cavalry, and 500 infantry; from Furriddhot, 500 cavalry and 200 infantry; lastly, from Nahun, 200 infantry. They were reviewed yesterday by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Maharajah of Cashmere being present and wearing for the first time his uniform as a British general. They will be reviewed by the Viceroy on Tuesday. They are fine men, almost all Sikhs, their uniforms and accoutrements showing that money had been liberally spent in procuring them; but their arms, being old-fashioned and of little use, will be replaced by Enfield rifles of the latest pattern for infantry, and Snider carbines for cavalry. Their artillery is being inspected by a committee of British officers, who will, if necessary, substitute for them 6-pounders and 9-pounders and howitzers. Their spirit is very good, and they are eager to face their old enemy the Afghans. It is not, however, at present contemplated to use them otherwise than for keeping communications open. The Maharajah Scindia was expected here last week, but his visit is postponed on account of ill health. He was among the first to offer a contingent, but his offer, in common with all similar offers made by any except the Punjab States, was declined. The Madras troops, well provided with warm clothing, will pass through Lahore to-morrow on their way to the front, under the command of Colonel Prendergast, and the 68th Regiment, from Agra, is expected at Meeran Meer, as also four others with batteries of artillery from Bombay, in a few days."

THE increase of the Indian army, voted by the unanimous voice of the Secretary of State's Council, was to the effect that each regiment of cavalry in the Bengal Army and the Punjab frontier force was to be raised by a strength of sixteen sabres per troop, while infantry battalions were to receive twenty-five men per company. This order is equally applicable to those Madras and Bombay regiments composing General Primrose's division. Any and every request of the Viceroy has been promptly and unanimously granted, but as yet no application has been made for additional British officers to native corps. The additions thus authorised, amounting to 15,000 men, will bring up the total strength of the native army to above 140,000, and as, according to Mr. Stanhope's rough estimate, the monthly increase of expenditure will be about £23,000, the addition to the annual charge will be £270,000, making the total charges £16,070,000, as against an estimate of £15,800,000. The European troops in India number about 62,800, thus making our Indian army muster over 202,000 men.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper issued on Saturday records the opinion of five members of the Council of India on the question whether India or England ought to bear the expense of the war. Sir Erskine Perry, who disapproves of the war *in toto*, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir R. Montgomery, Sir W. Muir, and Mr. R. A. Dalyell concur in thinking that the extraordinary expenditure occasioned by the war should not fall upon the revenues of India; The



*Times* correspondent telegraphs two statements bearing on this subject:—

"An order issued by the Bombay Government last week affords a remarkable comment on the Secretary of State's announcement of the flourishing condition of Indian finances and their ability to bear the whole cost of the war. This order directs that, in view of the immediate importance of avoiding or deferring expenditure where it is possible till the next year, no new works are to be commenced and all allotments provided for them are cancelled; all works in progress are to be suspended, except in cases of urgent necessity; nor are any repairs to be effected beyond such as are absolutely essential, repairs of that description having, moreover, to be reduced to a minimum. No further purchases of tools or plant are to be made, and all applications for grants for public works are to be retained until such time as the state of the finances will permit. No travelling is to be permitted except when the occasion is so urgent as not to brook delay. Engineers are called upon to show how far this order will affect the works under their charge, and what saving will be effected in the current year.

"The Anglo-Indian Press is divided in opinion about the justice and expediency of charging the Indian revenues with the cost of the Afghan campaign. The majority are inclined to the view that the cost should be shared between England and India. Some, however, strenuously maintain that India alone is quite capable of meeting the expenditure and is bound to meet it, seeing it is her own frontier that is threatened. Among the vernacular papers, the *Kohinoor*, the oldest native paper of Upper India, defends the measure on the ground that the present campaign may save India still greater cost of a war to prevent invasion, and that no other country can show such benefits accruing from foreign rule. At the same time, it expresses the hope that the taxation for defraying the expenses of the war will be more fairly distributed than at present, and that the chief burden be no longer permitted to fall on the poorer classes. The leading Bengal journal, the *Hindoo Patriot*, strongly denounces the measures as specially cruel, coming, as it does, so soon after the famine. It declares, however, that opposition is useless, since India is without a voice in Parliament."

The *Times of India*, fully approving of the vigorous action of the Government, although reproaching it with delay, declares that "as the question had been raised, we think that India may benefit by it financially, and that, as the Home Government, by fettering the action of the Viceroy, have undoubtedly added to the cost of the campaign, so they should be compelled to pay the cost of their defiance of constitutional form and to defray a large proportion of 'the expense of military operations carried on beyond the frontier.'"

In another column will be found an extract from the *Gazette of India* giving the precise details of the several forces engaged in the Afghan campaign, which differ in some particulars from the account telegraphed and published in our issue of the 25th ult. We have therefore reprinted the *Gazette* for reference.

THE *Pioneer*, in chronicling the arrival of the Famine Commission at Lahore on the 21st ult., says that Mr. Caird's first impressions of Indian agriculture are favourable. He thinks the outturn creditable to the skill and industry of the people. But he is struck with their distressed condition, and does not yet see his way to their relief.

THE talukdars of Oudh assembled at Lucknow on Nov. 13 to witness the unveiling of the portrait of the Prince of Wales, presented by H.R.H. in token of his gratification at the loyal reception given to him by the Oudh nobility. The same occasion was taken by Sir George Couper to present khilluts of honour to those of the landowners "whose conduct had been most enlightened and humane during the recent famine. The return address of the talukdars to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, after dwelling on the beneficial results of British rule, and recalling the visit of the Prince to Lucknow, thus concluded:—"It was the crowning act of royal favour to us that her Majesty proclaimed to all the world her gracious desire that the same law and justice should be administered in her name without partiality to every one of her subjects, of whatever name or race, and that all alike should be considered as having an equal claim on her sympathy and care. On the 1st of January, 1877, at Delhi, we were gladdened to hear from the lips of the Viceroy and Governor-General that her Majesty that day assumed the title of Empress of India. For it was joy to us to feel that if her Majesty was Queen of England for the English, she was now also Empress of India for us. We are fully sensible of the great honour conferred upon us in our being permitted to assemble at this durbar to receive the

gracious gift which it has pleased your Royal Highness to bestow upon us. When we or our posterity look upon this portrait we shall fondly remember the countenance and favour shown to us by your Royal Highness in the past; and our fervent prayers shall rise to Heaven that infinite blessing may be bestowed on her Majesty the Empress, on our noble Prince, and on every member of the Royal Family."

A LETTER, dated the 11th ult., has been addressed to the Secretary of the British Indian Association by the leading Oudh talukdars, who are desirous of showing their loyalty by rendering aid to the Government in the present war. They vaguely say:—"We have learnt of the military preparations which are being made at present at the North Western Frontier. Inspired by our long-cherished loyal sentiments, we have come to the unanimous determination that all the people of the province in general, but especially the talukdars, should display their loyalty, both individually and as a body, in such a manner that they may in some way or other have the honour of rendering service to her Most Gracious Majesty's Indian Government. The measures which we have individually considered to take in order to bring about this wished-for result will be brought into play on their proper occasions. But our greatest desire is that as a body we should show the same loyalty and fidelity to the British Throne now also which we have been accustomed to do on all other occasions, and to hold, with the consent of the other members of the association, a special meeting for this purpose." The finances of the association are in a prosperous condition, and by the unanimous exertions of the members considerable additions may be made to them. With such a fund at the association's disposal the committee can, to a certain extent, adopt measures to render at least some service, however humble, to the paramount Power.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Committee of the Organisation of the Marine Department in India, sanctioned provisionally the appointment of an Examiner of Marine Accounts at Calcutta upon a consolidated salary of Rs.1,000, rising by five equal yearly increments to a maximum of Rs.1,500 a month.

THE correspondent of the *Times of India*, telegraphing from Colombo on 24th ult., announces that a proclamation and order in council has been issued annexing Cocos and Keeling Islands to Ceylon, the Governor of Ceylon being also constituted governor of the new colony.

OUR attention has been drawn by the *Pioneer* to an existing record of our former presence in Afghanistan. Some investigations were then made into the mineral wealth of the country; and Captain Drummond, of the 3rd Light Cavalry, wrote an interesting report on the mines and minerals of Northern Afghanistan. His report deals chiefly with the copper mining districts in the Ghilzai country south east of Cabul, and with the iron ores of Bajour. In the Ghilzai country the whole of the strata were found to be highly metalliferous; whilst the pine forests which stretch southwards from the Safid Koh would furnish plenty of wood for fuel. There was a lack, however, of running streams; whilst another hindrance to the success of mining and smelting operations lay in the unsettled state of the province and the lawlessness of large sections of the people, the predatory tribes infesting the tract between Ghuzni and Jellalabad. Captain Drummond gives a list of the tribes; for instance, there were the Adumzaiee who thieve by night, the Ahmedzaies of Spiga who are bandits by day; and the Kurrukheyls, to whom, in the matter of thieving, day and night are both alike; together with several other tribes rightly called predatory. Of the Ghilzais generally, he says:—"They are the finest race of people I have seen in Afghanistan, and the predatory portion, though wild, are far from being intractable. They might be brought to order without a drop of blood being spilt; only give them constant employment, good wages, and regular payment; encourage a spirit of industry, and give them strict justice." Then he notices the reputation which the

Afghans enjoyed, of being a detestable race; and the popular belief that an Englishman could not stir a few yards from his house without running the risk of assassination. "Yet I," he says, "have gone with but a few followers into the midst of them, have wandered amongst the wildest and most desperate characters often without a sword at my side or a pistol in my belt." We should take advantage, he goes on to say, of the keen commercial spirit of this nation, and direct its energies into useful channels. When once the Afghans become persuaded that we are really their friends there is no quarter in the East where British influence will more rapidly take root, and British influence be more readily consolidated.

WE have heard a great deal about the fever at Peshawur, which is generally spoken of as an unavoidable evil. Yet the great percentage of the proverbial unhealthiness of this important station might, if the statements made by the special correspondent of the *Times of India* are not exaggerated, be mitigated, if not prevented, by sanitary precautions. He gives a horribly graphic account of the supply of drinking water, which recalls Dickens' description of that pestiferous locality known in Bermondsey as Jacob's Island:—

"I saw running through the city what I thought to be a sewer—an exceedingly dirty sewer—its bed was in many places silted up, causing the obstruction of the channel; its sides were pasted with mud and slime, and the bottom of the sewer, which I could see, for it is only partly covered by the stream, was full of slush. I inquired of an officer who was with me why this sewer was not cleaned, and was horrified to learn that it was the chief stream of drinking water for the great city of Peshawur. If Peshawur wishes to be healthy, it must cease giving this fluid filth to its population. No population could live in health who drank of so filthy a stream."

THE amount of revenue derived from eight sales of Bengal opium and seven months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay is Rs.5,95,63,908, which is Rs.77,52,908 above the estimated revenue. Of this surplus Bengal opium has contributed Rs.32,46,345, and Bombay pass duty Rs.45,06,563.

THOUGH the population of the Punjab is said to be, as a rule, very abstemious in the use of intoxicating liquor and drugs, the excise returns for the year 1876-77, show a steady increase in the revenue. The total receipts for the year were Rs.10,48,956 or Rs.86,884 more than in 1875-76. The excess is about equally divided between spirits and opium, &c., and while of course not wishing bad habits to extend among the people, the Government "hopes that the limit of expansion of this source of revenue is far from being reached." As a means to this end, it may be supposed, the sale of rum has been promoted, the right to vend it by retail having been put up to auction in the same way as country spirits. This experiment was quite successful, the revenue leaping up from Rs.48,337 to Rs.55,691 in a single year. The Financial Commissioner states that the income from rum is clear profit to the Government as the sale of native liquor has been in no way affected, and the Lieutenant Governor fully coincides in the view. As to illicit distillation, the offence seems scarcely to exist, the chief source of annoyance being the smuggling of liquor from native States. In these States the spirits are sold very little above the cost of production, and they find only too ready a market in British territory. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the rajahs to raise their excise duties, and one State, Pattiala, has adopted this course. Opium has to be largely imported to meet the wants of the Punjabees, only 2,103 maunds having been produced in the province, while 1,796 are sent on from other districts. The Government does not hold out encouragement to those who wish to extend the cultivation of the poppy; for it considers the present system should not be disturbed, as it is "the result of much deliberation and experiment."

THE statistics recorded in one of Toulmin's late circulars prove that the outturns of Indian tea have risen between 1870 and 1878 in Kumaon and the Upper Himalayan plantations, from 1,500,000lb. to nearly 6,000,000lb.; in Assam, from 6,000,000lb. to 21,000,000lb.; in Cachar,

from 5,000,000lb. to 11,000,000lb. The total estimated outturn for the whole of the tea districts of India is now over 41,000,000lb., against one-third of that amount in 1870, and may be valued at about £3,000,000 sterling, almost the whole of which amount is paid in cash by England to India or to creditors of India at home.

THE value of the whole external trade of the port of Bombay for 1877-78, exclusive of stores and treasure on account of Government, amounted to Rs.66,24,87,358, which shows a considerable increase over that of the preceding year. The value of imports from Germany increased more than twelve-fold. Turkey in Europe shows a falling off, while that of Turkey in Asia has more than doubled. The total value of imports was Rs.6,18,78,978. In exports to foreign countries the share of China does not fall far short of the United Kingdom; and the latter's shows a decrease of over eighteen millions of rupees when compared with the previous year. Exports to the United States show a great decline from Rs.1,11,202 in 1876-77 to Rs.13,435 in the year under review; and Russia, which does not figure at all in the imports, took from us merchandise and treasure valued at Rs.5,84,375. The total value of exports was Rs.23,87,58,052. The trade in cotton has largely fallen, and its value was less than one-third of that ten years ago. The gross amount of customs duty on imports and exports was Rs.62,21,513; and the total number of vessels which entered and cleared was 1,835, representing a tonnage of 1,346,375.

THE *London and China Telegraph* reports the death, under strange circumstances, of the Chinese general Lu-Sho, who is described as having been recently ennobled for his victories over Yakoob Khan. This description points to the deceased officer having been Liu Kim-tang, the conqueror of Karashar, Kurlu, Kuche, and other cities in Kashgaria, and lately the general in command on the Kuldja frontier. The report, which is said to have arrived at Kuldja from Aksu, states that, having completed his military dispositions on the Kuldja frontier, it occurred to General Liu that the body of Yakoob Khan would be a fit trophy to forward to Peking as evidence of the complete success which had attended the Chinese arms. With this object in view he went to Kashgar personally to supervise the recovery and identification of the body. This done, he returned to his command, and on the way complained of illness which shortly developed into a fever, produced by the unhealthy nature of his self-imposed task, and of which he died a few days afterwards. It is quite in accordance with Chinese custom to exhume a body of a defeated rebel leader and to send his head as a trophy to Peking; and it is probable, therefore, that the body of Yakoob Khan was one object of Liu's search underground; but at the same time it is not unlikely that he had a more practical aim in view, and that he wished to repeat at the capital the experiment which he made at Kurlu, where he dug up enormous quantities of stores and supplies of every kind which had been buried by the flying rebels. The fact of his making excavations may also have furnished a convenient excuse for attributing his death to the cause assigned. But he was a successful general ruling over a conquered territory, and under such circumstances in Central Asia sudden deaths are not unfrequent.

THE introduction of the Ceylon Budget for the ensuing year gave an opportunity to the Colonial Secretary to state that, notwithstanding the adverse influences of commercial depression, leaf disease, floods, and the depreciation of silver, the revenue of the colony, although not maintaining the steady increase of former years, would show no falling off. A change has been introduced in the mode of the accounts, by which the fictitious figures hitherto included under the head of colonial stores are eliminated. Going into details, Mr. Douglas estimated the revenue for the coming years at Rs.14,981,000, and in doing so he thought that he was justified in anticipating an increase of Rs.100,000 on land sales, and of Rs.250,000 on railway receipts, but he had only calculated upon the small revenue of Rs.40,000 from the pearl fisheries. Five million odd rupees were not taxes, but items that did not come out of the pockets of the people. The actual

amount paid by the people was about nine millions of rupees. That, taking the population of the island at two millions and a-half, was a tax about Rs.3½ a-head per annum. Of this Rs.3½ they derived Re.1 from grain; a quarter of a rupee from salt; Re.1 from drink, and nearly a rupee from stamps, leaving nearly a quarter of a rupee to be accounted for by miscellaneous items. This proved that the colony was not unfairly taxed; in fact, it favourably compared with other colonies, the figures being in Mauritius Rs.20 a-head; Hong Kong, Rs.13; and in the Straits Settlements Rs.12 per head per annum.

We learn from Ceylon that the Royal Engineers are most actively engaged in providing efficient coast defences for the three principal ports of the colony, viz., Trincomalee, the naval station and depot, Galle, the southern coaling port, and Colombo, the capital and chief commercial port of the island. The existing defences of Trincomalee, Forts Frederick and Osterberg, are so situated as to sweep with their fire the approaches to the harbour. The smooth-bore batteries already mounted are being supplemented by long-ranged rifle guns mounted in protected implacements; in addition to which a torpedo service is being organised. A new battery, armed with heavy rifle guns, is in process of construction at Watering Point to defend the approaches to Galle, while the old batteries will be armed with new ordnance. At Colombo the existing batteries, Klippenberg, Enkhuisen, and Battenberg will receive heavy rifled guns, and the construction of a powerful battery at Mutwal Point is contemplated. It is expected that a good deal of the works will be in a forward condition by the early part of next year.

The following letter and telegram concerning the health of the 101st Regiment have been communicated to the press by Colonel Deedes:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'OBSERVER.'"

SIR,—It having been reported in one of the daily papers that the health of the 101st Regiment since they left Cyprus had been very bad, and that two or three deaths were occurring daily from fever since the arrival of that regiment at Halifax, the Secretary of State for War telegraphed yesterday to the general officer commanding to inquire. By Colonel Stanley's desire I send you a copy of the reply received to-day, which he would be much obliged if you would insert in your issue of to-morrow.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"H. G. DEEDES, Colonel,

"Assistant Under Secretary of State.

"War-office, Dec. 14, 1878.

[COPY.]

"DEC. 14, 1878.

"No death from Cyprus fever since arrival, nor *en route*. One death from pleurisy contracted here. Hospital cases doing well. Maximum sick since arrival, 100. Sick to-day, 65. Strength, 647."

#### MILITARY OPERATIONS IN AFGHANISTAN.

A LECTURE on the 6th inst., by Lieut. Gen. J. L. Vaughan, C.B., was delivered "On Afghanistan and Military Operations therein," at the Royal United Service Institution. The chair was taken by Major General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B. In the unavoidable absence of Gen. Vaughan the lecture was read on his behalf by Col. Malleeson.

The author of the paper, after glancing, in passing, at the more southern portion of the barrier formed by the great Suleiman range of mountains, and the tribes which occupy it, proceeded to give a minute account of the eastern barrier, extending from the Hindoo Koosh on the north to Sindh, and the latitude of Quetta on the south. Turning to the question of a new frontier, on this he observed that if the masters of India could afford to remain quiescent until hostile legions actually emerged from the passes, no doubt their position behind the passes was strong, and the present frontier as good a one as could be desired; but it was a most sound maxim that the best defence is an "offensive defence"—(cheers)—a defence which was always ready to strike a blow in advance at an approaching enemy; and this maxim, it true, was surely particularly applicable to the case of Afghanistan. It was not so much the actual blow which constituted the danger here, as the condition of things which would precede and accompany the striking of that blow; the state of unrest which would prevail throughout the whole Indian peninsula, the doubt in men's minds while the blow was still impending what might be the issue of the coming contest; the hope of successful rebellion, which we should flatter ourselves unwisely if we did not believe might find a place in the breast of many of our feudatories. It was in these considerations that he saw the advantages of a frontier beyond the passes. He then proceeded to speak of the population of Afghanistan as the Afghans properly so called, who might be further distinguished as

the Pushtoo-speaking Afghans; and the semi or pseudo Afghans, who use a distinct language, the Persian. He estimated the total population at 2,500,000, and the number of fighting men at 370,000, but it was extremely unlikely that the whole population would unite for a common object.

In the subsequent discussion, General Fyers said he could not understand why the new frontier should stop at Jellalabad, especially as it should be a frontier between themselves and the Russians.

Lord Waveney said, as regarded the establishment of a new frontier, he had been much struck with the remark of a German officer in reference to the North-Western frontier of India, that it was like a fortress of which the glacis was not in the possession of the garrison. That description appeared to him most accurate, and it was for the country to determine whether the glacis should be in the possession of the garrison or not. He hoped that one result of the present war would be to open up to them the markets of Central Asia, from which they had hitherto been thrust, kept back partly by the skill of their Russian rivals and partly by negligence born of too great security, which had prevented them from selling in markets which the Russians had occupied.

The Chairman observed that the question of frontier was undoubtedly one of very great importance, and, in the present stage of the proceedings connected with it, one of very great complexity. He was unable to understand how an advance merely at three different points in a country like Afghanistan—by the Khyber Pass, the Khorum Pass, and the Bholan Pass—could form a frontier. It must appear to any military man that, unless those three advanced posts were connected by lateral communications, there was no frontier. The utmost all these advances could do was to form separate posts upon which a frontier could be arranged. As regarded the population of Afghanistan, he did not concur in the estimate which had been given by the lecturer. He believed there were 2,000,000 Afghans, 2,000,000 non-Afghans, speaking the Persian language, and 1,000,000 of miscellaneous people. As to the amount of the forces, it appeared from credible information that there had been lately a very large accession of the organised regular forces; but he agreed with the lecturer that the greater number of such forces were massed against our own the better, our arms of precision being so superior to theirs. In concluding, he must say that he felt some satisfaction at that moment at having for so many years done his best to call the attention of the country to the state of affairs before it, and he had no doubt that the result would be honourable to the army and advantageous to the national interests.

**SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY AND PUBLIC WORKS.**—At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Nov. 13, the Colonial Secretary said that the question of Government taking over certain roads up country would be considered next year, his Excellency the Governor adding that so important a subject would have to be first submitted to the Secretary of State. The Colonial Secretary brought up the Supplementary Supply Bill, which amounted to Rs.1,809,625. Of that amount, loss on exchange would absorb Rs.370,000; roads, streets, bridges, and canals, Rs.30,128; the Colonial store, Rs.267,905; hospitals, Rs.186,965; and railway services, Rs.193,986. To meet the additional expenditure there would be the excess of revenue over expenditure and savings on estimates, and Government would be compelled to stop the expenditure of the sum allotted for railway construction, which otherwise would have been applied to the minor lines. The following summary of the amounts for appropriation by the Public Works Department shows how the votes for the year are to be appropriated:—**WORKS AND BUILDINGS:** New works and buildings, Rs.299,404; alterations and additions to ditto, Rs.73,396; repairs to buildings, Rs.107,300. **ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS:** New roads, Rs.463,653; improvements to roads, Rs.248,128; maintenance of roads, Rs.1,323,302; toll grants to minor roads, Rs.35,235; new bridges, Rs.40,000; improvement to bridges, Rs.20,000; maintenance of bridges, Rs.50,000; improvements to canals, Rs.20,000; maintenance of canals, Rs.40,544; irrigation, including maintenance, Rs.401,000; general departmental charges, Rs.171,530; miscellaneous works, Rs.250,632; total, Rs.3,544,124.—*Ceylon Times.*

#### MAILS TO INDIA, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, *via* Southampton, are now made up at the General Post Office London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those *via* Brindisi every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

*Via* Southampton, on Thursday, December 19.

*Via* Brindisi, on Friday, December 20.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

##### LETTERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
*Via* Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

##### NEWSPAPERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 4 oz. 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz. 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 4 oz. 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz. 1d.

##### BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

## THE AFGHANISTAN PAPERS.

THE further papers which have been published bring the story of the relations and negotiations with the Ameer down to the Proclamation of the Viceroy, dated November 21. They commence with Lord Northbrook's letter of March 21, 1873, to the Ameer, proposing to depute Mr. Macnabb to visit his Highness at any selected place, for the purpose of explaining the Seistan decision. The Ameer replied by a request to know beforehand what decision had been arrived at. A Cabul agent to Peshawur of same date, March 31, 1873, informed the Commissioners that the Cabul Durbar had debated for three days as to the exact purpose of the proposed envoy's visit, and some expecting that he would explain matters as to the Afghan frontiers. He writes:—

"Many of the Dubarees indulged in extravagant hopes, in the belief that the Sahib would be sent, not alone, to explain the decision of the Seistan boundary, but because of the near approach of the Russians and the obvious tendency of their policy, which is to extend their power in Asia; he may be sent to arrange for the strengthening of Afghanistan and the determination of its limits, as the boundaries of Afghanistan may be termed the frontiers of Hindostan, and there is no possibility of establishing the frontiers of Afghanistan firmly without the intervention of the English Government; and that strength cannot be established without assistance in munitions of war and large sums of money before any emergency actually arises. If the coming of the Sahib is only with reference to the Seistan question and not for the lasting advantage of Afghanistan, it will be a great injury to the Afghan Government, as there exists in some quarters a great respect and consideration for the Afghan Government, derived from its association with that of England, which will disappear if the support of England is withheld; especially the neighbouring countries will note any falling-off in interest taken by England in the welfare of Afghanistan. . . . One reflection arising from the Seistan decision is, that as the British Government, though considering Seistan to belong of right to Afghanistan, has divided that country between Persia and Afghanistan in order to avoid dispute, it may be that one day the Government of Bokhara, acting under Russian instigation, may lay claim to a portion of Balkh on the ground that it is part of Turkestan, and the English Government may, in order to prevent an open rupture, agree to the cession of Maimena or Budukshan or any other province, and in this way Afghanistan may become dismembered. It is to be remembered that whenever the Russians, either in the current year or the next, take possession of Merv, only twelve marches will separate them from Herat, and there are no mountain ranges or other obstacles on the road. Undoubtedly, as soon as they have established themselves in Merv, the Russians will begin to enter into negotiations of friendship, trade, and political relations with the Cabul Government, either openly or secretly, and we shall be placed in a most difficult position on account of our alliance with England, in dealing with the questions brought forward by Russia, so that extreme emergencies will arise with which we shall be unable to cope. From all that appears in the English papers about the preparations for the advance of a Russian army, and all that the merchants tell us of the intention of Russia to open up Western Asia, it is clear the day will come when the ruler of Afghanistan will either have to agree to all that Russia proposes or to abandon his country, as neither are the Afghans able to contend with and check the Russians, nor is there any hope of an English army being sent into Afghanistan to protect it. Nor has the English Government as yet fixed on any place or provision in Hindostan or Europe to which the nobles of Afghanistan may retire if driven from their own country."

On April 14, 1873, the agent of Cabul again wrote, conveying the Ameer's own words:—

"As for the recently defined boundary of Northern Afghanistan, whatever views the British Government may have entertained about it, great anxiety weighs on me day and night, and I am not in any moment relieved from it, that the juxtaposition of boundaries with Russia will involve difficulty in making provision for the security of the borders in the interests of both Governments."

In these circumstances he suggests that, before the proposed deputation from the Viceroy to himself, one of his agents should first wait on the Viceroy to exchange views on this and other matters.

In October, 1876, Captain Grey informed Syad Noor Mahomed Shah that "the present Viceroy is as well disposed towards the Ameer as was Lord Mayo," but that he is surprised to learn "that the Ameer's own sentiments are considerably changed since Lord Mayo's day," although he knew that the Ameer resented what happened in 1873.

"You will see that the Viceroy has accepted all the propositions which you made in 1873, imposing only the condition that he should be enabled to watch a frontier for which he renders himself responsible, and that the Ameer, his friend and ally, should receive his envoys. It would, indeed, be a strange friendship which shut the door in the face of the messengers of one's friend. You know that at Umballa you said that when affairs in Afghanistan had somewhat settled down there would be no objection to the residence of British officers anywhere save at Cabul. Now, the Viceroy does not in the least want to place an envoy at Cabul. He only requires

to have officers at Herat and other points on the frontier. Again, in 1873, at Simla, you gave your opinion that British officers should come and go to define the Afghan frontier, and that, when the people were thus accustomed to their presence, the Ameer would not object to their permanent residence on that frontier. At that time the Viceroy objected to assuming the responsibility for the Afghan frontier, so the other arrangements also fell through. Now the Viceroy does assume that responsibility; the other condition ought, therefore, also to be accepted, the reasons being that the Viceroy's arrangements turn upon this condition, and the treaty itself depends upon it."

In February, 1877, Sir Louis Pelly wrote to the Afghan Envoy a strong complaint of the "Ameer's misrepresentation of the Viceroy," and "the persistent and public manner in which the Ameer is appealing to his subjects to join in a *jehad* openly aimed at the British Government. Sir Louis Pelly added that he was instructed to demand explanation as to this and other points, specifying among them the conferences with Russian agents, and correspondence with the Russians as to his military arrangements, and also the hostile attitude of the officials and people towards the British Vakil at Cabul. The envoy denied the truth of the reports as to the *jehad*, and as to the Russians, fell back on the communication of the Russian letter to Lord Mayo, but evaded any direct reply, "as this is a very great question."

Among the papers relating to the mission turned back from Ali Musjid is a letter from the Ameer to Lord Lytton, dated Oct. 6, 1878:—

"Be it known to your Excellency (Janab) that your Excellency's friendly letter, which was sent by the hands of the highly-honoured Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan, and which contained the news of the deputation of a friendly mission, namely, a mission from the British Government, has been perused by me; and on perusal I have fully informed myself of its contents. But the above-named Nawab had not yet been honoured with an interview, and your Excellency's friendly letter had not yet been seen by me, when a letter addressed by Major Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur, to Mirza Habibulla Khan, an official of this God-granted Government, having arrived here, was perused by this supplicant before the throne of God. And great surprise and astonishment was caused by the writing of the officer above-mentioned, that is, the Commissioner. What can be the result, meaning, and advantage of such a vehement communication to an ally and friend, and of advancing by force a friendly mission in this manner?"

"Subsequently three more letters from the same officer, in the same tone and style, to the address of the officials of this God-granted Government, were seen. Moreover, in the course of a few days, several other letters, which were received from that direction, were seen. These were not free from harsh and rough words and expressions, which are inconsistent with the forms of courtesy and civility, and contrary to the mode of friendship and sympathy."

After complaining of the tone of the letters, especially during his period of mental trouble, he continues, "But should any Government entertain without cause any hostile and inimical feeling towards this God-granted Government, I commit all my affairs to the merciful God, upon whose will and intention all matters depend. He alone suffices for us, and He is the best to be trusted."

In reference to this letter the Viceroy telegraphed on December 1 to the Secretary of State a reply to an inquiry:—

"Following is text of Commissioner of Peshawur's letter, September 7 to Maustaufi. Letter begins—'After compliments, I write this friendly letter to inform you that September 16 or 17 has been fixed for the departure of a mission of high rank from the British Government to Cabul, and that the mission will start, whether Nawab Gholam Hussein shall or shall not by that time have had the honour of waiting on his Highness the Ameer. The object for which mission is deputed is friendly, and the refusal of free passage to it, or interruption or injury to its friendly progress, will be regarded as act of hostility. I am to explain that the mission will not in any case enter capital of Cabul before expiry of the month Ramazan. In conclusion, may you keep well.' Letter ends."

"Following is text of letter from commissioner to Gholam Hussein. Begins same as other down to word 'hostility.' Then continues thus:—'You should, under all circumstances, use all endeavours to reach Cabul soon. Should any impediments be interposed to your journey, in such case it is fit you should act firmly.' Second letter ends:—

"Please remember that these letters are a continuation of preceding correspondence between English and Cabul officials, in which the latter said matter must be wholly deferred pending Ameer's pleasure. Letter to Gholam Hussein, opened by Ameer, was private to our own officer."

Lord Cranbrook replied on Dec. 3:—"Yours 1st. Gives text of two letters, Ameer refers to four. What are the other two?" And the papers end with the following telegram from the Viceroy, Dec. 4, 1878:—

"Yours of 3rd. The four letters to which the Ameer alludes in his letter of Oct. 6 are the commissioner's letter to the Mustaufi, and simultaneous communications containing similar notice to the Ameer's officers at Ali Musjid, Dakka, and Jellalabad. These latter were sent for information and not as separate notices."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FURLOUGH RATE OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I hope officers now at home on furlough, and the Indian army generally, will not remain silent under the late decision of the Secretary of State for India regarding furlough rate of exchange.

An attempt is made to browbeat officers and discourage the faint-hearted from further efforts, by saying "this decision is final." A similar reply was given to the majors of R.A. and R.E. regarding their being paid as captain while their contemporaries in other parts of the world were being paid as majors. But the result of the agitation made in consequence, and especially of the stir made in Parliament, was that the major's pay was given, not from 1st April, 1875, only, instead of, as usual, from the date of promotion. Again the officers returned to the charge, again questions were asked in Parliament, &c., and at last, in the end of 1878, the pay due from 5th July, 1872, has been paid.

Parliament is now sitting; we have many friends in and out of Parliament who agree with us that this last decision *should not be final*; that the paltry saving effected by it is not to be compared with the discontent that has been caused, and will continue, owing to a rule, made after great deliberation in 1868, being cancelled in 1871, and to the anomaly of a few hundred officers (from no merit of their own, but merely from the accident of their having been sick or their time for taking furlough having come round between 1868 and 1871) being continued in the enjoyment of a privilege which is denied to the large majority of their brother officers.

Let no one be discouraged from agitating the question by the thought that the result may be to withdraw the privilege from the minority who now have it; this would be impossible, for it would be illegal, and the Secretary of State was probably well aware of this when he continued the privilege to these officers.

The chief argument adduced by the Secretary of State appears to be that the rate of exchange before 1868 was variable, and that some few officers actually got more than 2s., and can, therefore, now not complain if they get less. It was probably, or possibly, this very fact of their having sometimes got more than 2s. that induced the fixing of the rate in 1868 at 2s., and the Secretary of State must be perfectly well aware that there is now no hope of the exchange ever again rising over 2s., and our being thus compensated for the present low rates. Prices have risen, both in England and in India, and the result is that officers find it harder than ever to live in India and save anything, or to take furlough or to educate their families in England as they would wish.

Nobody can deny that the zeal of officers for the public service has cooled of late years, and that a spirit of discontent has taken deep root, and is spreading, and the chief causes of this are, I consider, the frequent acts of meanness perpetrated by the Home and Indian Governments. A boon is scarcely ever offered to the army or the services generally without some qualifying clauses which deprive the act of half its benefit and thus kill all gratitude for the residuum that is left.

The Secretary of State is perhaps acting under legal advice, and therefore legally justified in refusing to the army generally a boon which he dare not withdraw from the few officers now entitled to it; but he will probably find few to agree with him in his intention, that the fact of some officers continuing to receive the exceptional rate of furlough pay has no legitimate bearing on the question. The making the rate of 2s. universal, and not exceptional, will be considered by most sufferers a mere act of justice, and the cost, compared with the total annual outlay of the Indian Government, and the irritation that will thus be allayed, will, I believe, be a mere trifle. I hope, therefore, the question will not be allowed to drop till justice is done.

Nobody will pretend that Government has not the right to modify regulations once made, though many may well doubt whether it is wise for Government thus not to know their own minds, and to make regulations only to alter them almost as soon as they are made, and always in a sense adverse to the interests of officers who have served them well and zealously, and who would continue to do so if treated with justice and consideration, and not restricted to their bare legal rights.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

## DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The slavery with which so many millions of our subjects in India are now afflicted has not been caused by capture in war, by which slavery was created and extended in Africa, nor by being bound to the soil, which, in spite of theoretical emancipation, is still the lot of the Russian peasant, but by debt. Now it is commonly said that these debts have been incurred through the extravagance of the Indian peasant. Let us examine the truth of this; so many erroneous statements are now circulated regarding India, that it is only by holding fast to the truth that that country can be saved from terrible calamities. Take the case of the small proprietor of land, or peasant proprietor, as he is called. His crop fails, but the native agent of Government demands just as large a land tax as usual. In former days, when district officers were rulers, and not mere clerks, and had plenty of leisure for doing justice to British

subjects, they would mount their horses and ride about the villages during three or four months to ascertain generally what damage had been done by drought, inundations, hail, &c. Their European assistants would efficiently aid them in this, and at the same time practically learn their duties. In the present day the district officers have to write, write, write what native agents report, and the consequence of overworking district officers at their desks has been to render the administration inefficient in the eyes of her Majesty's subjects. Whatever remissions of revenue Government may make, large sums go into the pockets of the native agents, and the peasant proprietors must necessarily go to the usurers. In 1868 native landholders in the province of Oudh frequently expressed to me their astonishment that the prices of grain oscillated so violently; that when they were anxious to sell their grain prices were always so low, and that prices rose suddenly and unexpectedly a few months later. Farmers are not usually clever in prognosticating future prices of corn, and the octroi municipal tax prevents prices current inside towns from indicating the true prices outside in the pergunnah or county. You may walk out of an octroi town and buy provisions for 4-5ths of the town prices. The landholder who sells his grain cheap in order to pay the Government taxes and the usurer's interest, and to buy seed corn and a little manure, or perhaps a plough bullock, finds a few months later that he must go to the usurer to obtain the means of purchasing food at a high price for his children. The fate of the daily labourer is yet more hard. At harvest time he and his wife and children can obtain plenty of work, and food is then cheap; but a few months later work is scarce and food dear, and in a year of drought starvation at once ensues. The forestalling of grain has, during two years past, been carried on to an alarming extent. Who can be surprised at the spread of socialism when the miserable poor see the rich piling up incredible wealth, not to be used for purposes of beneficent expenditure, but as an agent of power to enslave the labouring classes. The discontent thus caused becomes most dangerous in a country like India, because some of the European officers have become fearful of telling the truth, and the reports of others never reach the newspapers. It is important to bear in mind that the rebellion in 1857, as distinguished from the mutiny, was caused by debt. The first remedy to be applied is to abolish imprisonment for debt. The imprisonment of debtors is only useful for purposes of extortion, either to enable the usurer to extort fresh bonds from the debtor, or to force debtors to unearth some hidden store. If it can be proved that debtors, whether they be greek bankrupts or half-starved peasants, have concealed any money, let them be punished with imprisonment, but do not, without a particle of evidence, permit creditors to threaten with utter ruin millions of industrious poor.—Your obedient servant,

December 11.

T.

## SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

## "THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA."

MR. HYNDMAN'S article, "The Bankruptcy of India," in the *Nineteenth Century*, continues to supply food for the alarmists at home. The few Continental journals which give attention to our internal administration have eagerly seized on Mr. Hyndman's essay as a proof that the English rule in India is tottering to its fall. Mr. Hyndman attempts to show that we are draining the resources of this country not only by taxation, but also by a stream of capital yearly carried out of the country to England. He states the result of this two-fold depletion briefly and trenchantly in the title of his article—"The Bankruptcy of India." It is to be regretted that an essay which has furnished such congenial food to those who wish ill to our rule should have been written without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. But the attention which it has drawn to the rural statistics of India may possibly produce more beneficial, and more long-lived, results than the immediate injury which it has done. Mr. Hyndman complains of the absence of any adequate data for the calculations upon which he is about to enter. "The facts in relation to agriculture and other produce," he says, "have never been tabulated with any approach to accuracy." Mr. Hyndman then proceeds to rear upon such isolated facts and conjectures as came within his reach his fabric of figures proving "the bankruptcy of India."

The Indian Government has to blame itself for this result. It long omitted to discharge one of the most necessary functions of a civilised administration, namely, the statistical investigation of the condition of its people. It allowed the vast, dense masses living under its rule to go on multiplying or diminishing, striving or prospering, without inquiry. Mr. Hyndman taunts us with our incapacity to render an account of the people after more than a hundred years of rule. But he goes too far when he says that it is impossible to state whether the population is increasing, decreasing, or stationary. He also appears to be unacquainted with the fact that during the last ten years great and successful efforts have been made to remedy this defect. A special inquiry has been made into the condition of each district of India; a statistical survey of four-fifths of the whole country has thus been compiled, and is printed in 78 volumes. Nor does Mr. Hyndman appear to be better informed with regard to the efforts of the local Governments to tabulate

these figures in their annual reports. As a matter of fact, any one who desires to know about India can now find a minute statistical survey for 190 out of the 240 districts. He can also find a return of the total provincial acreage under crops in almost every yearly report by the local Governments, excepting Lower Bengal. Mr. Hyndman has causes for complaint against the Indian Government, but he does not seem to be aware of the measures which that Government has taken during the past ten years to remove those causes.

Mr. Hyndman's figures are based on a return drawn up by "a singularly able native writer." That return gives the total cultivated area of British India at 158,000,000 of acres. Now, we know that even in fertile Bengal districts, where the population amounts to one person per acre, the people have a hard struggle for land. In parts where it exceeds one person per acre, the peasantry live at the mercy of each successive season, and just above starvations. We do not speak of metropolitan districts, but of the rural parts of India. We have purely agricultural districts in Behar, where the population exceeds one per acre; and the famine literature of recent years has made it painfully clear what such a density means. Now, Mr. Hyndman has allowed only 158,000,000 acres for the 190,000,000 of inhabitants in British India. When we turn to individual provinces, which we can test by the statistics published by the local Governments, we find curious mistakes. But the single fact that Mr. Hyndman only allows 158,000,000 of cultivated acres to supply food for 190,000,000 of people, and to furnish the enormous surplus of agricultural staples yearly exported from India, proves the untrustworthiness of his data more conclusively than the exposure of individual errors.

Many inquiries have been made during the past ten years with regard to the average income of the people. There is at the bottom of the community a considerable population which just manages to live. We think that he fairly it stated at a rupee a month per head. The great body of the cultivators spend double the sum, while, above the ordinary husbandmen, are numerous classes whose spending power is very much greater. We do not think that the general expenditure of the Indian people can be rated at less than two rupees a month per head, including not only their food and dress, but the wear and tear of their bullocks and other agricultural stock or capital. The experience gained from the cost of living in gaol points to a larger sum; but we know that gaol diet is more liberal than that within the reach of great masses of the people. Now, if we allow two rupees a-month as the average expenditure per head of the Indian population, we have a total of Rs. 4,56,00,00,000, or say £400,000,000 sterling. But, besides the sum thus expended by the Indian population upon living, they manage to export an average of £55,000,000 sterling of produce. It is clear, therefore, that supposing they save nothing, and if the production of the country were just equal to support the people from year to year and to supply the annual exports, this production cannot be estimated at a less value than £455,000,000 sterling. Mr. Hyndman assumes the total "value of produce" to be only £227,000,000 sterling, and he generously takes it at £300,000,000, "with the assurance that the average produce of all India is not being undervalued." It is needless to waste further words on such an estimate. Yet it is on this sole basis that his conclusion regarding "the bankruptcy of India" rests.

The truth, however, is that the produce of India not only suffices for the yearly wants of India, but enables her to accumulate a large annual amount of the commodities which she most prizes. Among those commodities are gold and silver. During the ten years ending 1876 she imported £95,000,000 sterling of gold and silver, of which she retained in her own hands about £78,000,000. The produce of the Indian soil and of Indian labour is, therefore, not merely equal to the daily consumption of the Indian people. But, even if it were only equal to that consumption, Mr. Hyndman's figures, from which he has deduced the new scare of "the bankruptcy of India," are altogether worthless and misleading.—*Englishman*.

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

H.M.'s 68TH REGIMENT LIGHT INFANTRY.—Gen. Robert Phayre, C.B., has issued the following order in praise of the above regiment:—"On the occasion of the approaching departure of the 68th L.I. to Ferozepore, after a service of nearly three years at Nusseerabad, the brigadier general commanding has much pleasure in recording his sense of the excellent manner in which all ranks have maintained the reputation of the regiment for discipline, general smartness, and soldier-like conduct whilst under his command. To Lieut.-Col. Trent, commanding the regiment, the brigadier general's cordial thanks are due for the ready and efficient aid which he has at all times rendered him in conducting brigade duties. With regard to Col. Trent's high abilities as a commanding officer, the brigadier general commanding need only remark here that they have recently, on separate occasions, received the marked approbation of the Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commanding-in-Chief, and of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. In taking leave of the regiment, Brigadier General Phayre feels assured that, should the 68th L.I. have the good fortune to take part in the impending field operations beyond the Punjab and

Sind Frontiers, its high name as a steady field service regiment will be fully maintained."—*Bombay Gazette*.

CASE OF LIEUT. KNOX.—Lieut. F. C. Knox, who has recently been cashiered for desertion, writes as follows to a contemporary:—"I should like to say a few words about the treatment that I have experienced and the injustice I have had to suffer since my arrest at Bombay on a charge of desertion. After my arrest there on this charge, I was handed over to the officer commanding the 66th Regiment, who accepted my parole. On Saturday, September 21, two non-commissioned officers of the 85th arrived to escort me back to my regiment, and having with them written instructions with regard to their conduct towards me. Against this proceeding I appealed, and was detained until an answer should be received. The answer arrived by telegram. What was contained in this telegram, what reasons were given for this most extraordinary course of bringing me back to my regiment, I was not permitted to know; but was informed that matters were to proceed as originally ordered. From Wednesday, September 25, until Monday, November 11, I was confined in a small bungalow under double sentries. I am certain that the circumstances of my case have been misrepresented to the Commander-in-Chief or he would never have permitted such a hard sentence to be carried into effect. What other charges I have had laid against me, I have not been permitted to answer, but have been convicted of them without a hearing. In conclusion, I must say that this disgracing and ruining of a young officer neither reflects credit on the general commanding the Oudh Division, nor on the officer commanding the 85th King's Light Infantry."—*Pioneer*.

MESSRS. TODD, FINDLAY, AND CO.—The *Rangoon Times* is glad to hear that the temporary difficulties in which the old and respected house of Todd, Findlay, and Company of that city found themselves, in consequence of the disastrous failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, have been so far removed that the firm will resume business again very shortly, if not at once.—*Indian Daily News*.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE IN BURMA.—We have been informed that a proposal has been made, and, we believe, approved of by Government, to let officers serving in Burma accumulate twelve days' extra privilege leave.—*Indian Daily News*.

WE learn that the Supreme Government have lately sanctioned a plan for dividing the police of Assam into two parts—viz., a civil, and a frontier or military police. The reason put forward for this step is that at present constant calls are made on the civil police to perform military duty against the frontier tribes. The civil police, as heretofore, will discharge the work of policemen, whilst the military division will, in fact, be an indifferent imitation, on a small scale, of the Punjab Frontier Force, and will be thoroughly instructed in company drill, skirmishing, firing, and rifle exercises, the force being recruited chiefly from Sikhs, Goorkhas, Jhurroas, &c.—*Indian Daily News*.

NORTH WEST SECRETARIAT.—The changes in the North West secretariat that have ensued from the removal of Mr. James to the High Court are as follows:—Mr. Baker goes to the secretariat in Mr. James's place, and Mr. Holderness, abandoning the secretariat, takes Mr. Baker's place as junior secretary to the Board of Revenue. Mr. Connell remains first assistant secretary.—*Pioneer*.

TURKISH OFFICERS FROM YARKAND.—The Lahore paper says:—"Three Turkish officers arrived on Thursday in Lahore, by way of Jammu and Ladakh, from Yarkand, where they had been some time imprisoned by the Chinese authorities, who are now in possession. They had some years back been engaged by Yakoob Khan, the Yarkand Envoy, to instruct the troops of the Khush Beghi in artillery practice, and are now on their return journey to Constantinople, where the Yarkand Envoy is still residing. The Russians, when the officers left Yarkand, were, according to their account, within five marches of that place."—*Pioneer*.

THE MARINE DEPARTMENT.—The Calcutta Marine Department will, it is said, visit Burma during the ensuing cold season. They will inspect the spot where the old Krishna shoal lighthouse once stood, and also the other lighthouses on the coast, after which they will proceed to examine the Tenasserim coast.—*Indian Daily News*.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Following closely after the demise of Mr. Batchelor, the death of Mr. W. Allen, personal assistant to the traffic manager, is a loss to the E.I. Railway that will be severely felt, and his place will not be easily supplied. He had great administrative talents, clear head, a wonderful grasp of details; he combined an aptitude for figures and an industry that was unsurpassed. It is few men who have been trained to the English system of accounts who can cast up three columns of figures, whether £ s. d. or Rs. a. p. at the one time; this Mr. Allen could do with ease. He handled the details of railway accounts in a manner that surprised trained railway accountants, and was equally well acquainted with the general work connected with the traffic department in its varied branches. His devotion to the service of the railway company is no doubt one of the principal causes of his death; for he never spared himself, and scarcely knew what it was to take a day's rest through the whole of his long service. His loss will be regretted by all servants of the E.I. Railway, from the highest to the lowest.—*Railway Service Gazette*.

A NEW SHOAL IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.—The Indian Government notifies that a sunken danger has been discovered

about eight miles north west of Beacon Islet by the commander of the steamer *Avagye*, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. He observed heavy rollers and breakers, indicative of a shoal-patch, with probably two or three fathoms over it at low water. The position is given as latitude 19deg. 2min. N., longitude 39deg. 21min. 30sec. E.; and the bearings are West Point, Ramree Island, N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., north-west point of Cheduba Island, S.E. by S. Mariners are cautioned to navigate this locality with care, as the neighbourhood of Cheduba and Ramree Islands is but imperfectly known.

**DURBAR OF LUCKNOW NOTABLES.**—On the evening of Nov. 8 the nobles and rases of Lucknow attended the durbar of the Lieutenant Governor at the Government House. They were received by Sir George Couper agreeably to Eastern etiquette, and he expressed his gratification at the meeting. With a few prefatory remarks he spoke to them about the Hoseinabad endowment. He said it had been all along very badly managed; it had failed to fulfil the objects for which it was created; that arrangements would be made for its satisfactory management; that at present there are two trustees, Ali Quadir, son of the late Nawab Mohsammed-ud-dowla, K.C.S.I., and Mumtaz-ud-dowla; and that he has added two others to form a committee for the proper supervision of the endowment and the submission of periodical reports to the Government. His Honour then praised them for the promptitude with which they responded to the invitation of the Government, during the late distress, to give their liberal aid towards the relief of the poor and the starving, and that he felt sure of their readiness to meet the wishes of the Government upon any emergency. He felt proud that he had met such men, willing co-operators in every good work, and would impress upon them the necessity of creating a fund by their noble contributions, and placing it under judicious management, for the support of the poor and the helpless, and this would redound to their honour and credit. Their public spirit—their philanthropy—their munificence would be widely spread, and the Government would not forget to mark its sense of their merit by commensurate acknowledgments in the way it may choose to accord for their encouragement.—*Friend of India*.

**NEW RAILWAY.**—A recent Calcutta *Gazette* announced that a survey party is about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey for a railway from Sonarpore via Mughra Hat to Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs.—*Friend of India*.

**CASHMERE HOPS.**—The Murree Brewery Company have just received from their hop gardens in Cashmere about 1,000lb. weight of hops of this season's growth. About a third of these have been picked from French seedling plants in their second season, and the remainder from stock imported from Kent, some of the plants being in their first season. The famine in the valley has been greatly against the experiment, and to have attained such satisfactory results in the face of adverse circumstances is regarded as encouraging.—*Times of India*.

**PUNJAB NATIVE CONTINGENT.**—A contingent of 4,000 troops offered by the chiefs in the Punjab, with thirteen guns, is to be utilised, and is under orders to be ready for immediate service. The contingent will be composed of 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, and, as at present arranged, will be supplied by the respective States as follows:—Patiala, 800 infantry, 300 cavalry, 4 guns horse artillery; Bahawalpur, 300 infantry, 100 cavalry; Jhind, 500 infantry, 200 cavalry, 3 guns horse artillery; Naba, 500 infantry, 200 cavalry, 3 guns horse artillery; Kapurthala, 300 infantry, 100 cavalry, 3 guns mule battery; Maler Kotla, 300 infantry, 50 cavalry; Faridkot, 200 infantry, 50 cavalry; Nahan, 200 infantry; totals, 3,000 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, 13 guns.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

**CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.**—Three Catholic chaplains have been posted as follows with the troops for Cabul:—Rev. Fr. Callistus, O.C., from Subathoo to Thull; Rev. Fr. James, O.C., from Bareilly to Quetta; and the Rev. Fr. Michel Angelo, O.C., from Nowshera to Jumrood and the Khyber column.—*Times of India*.

**FEVER AT AGRA.**—A very heavy mortality has been incurred during the last few months in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Allypore from fever. The natives attribute their sufferings to the canals. High and low have been equally affected by the epidemic.—*Pioneer*.

## MADRAS.

### INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.

A durbar was held at Tanjore on Nov. 14 for the purpose of investing H.H. the Princess of Tanjore with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. His Grace the Governor of Madras personally delivered the insignia, and the event is, according to the correspondent of the *Times of India*, an epoch in the history of the State, inasmuch as "a princess of the Royal Family, a Brahmin of the Brahmins, a gosha all her life long, threw off the gosha or veil, and appeared in public. At the durbar his Grace delivered a letter of congratulation from the Viceroy, after which the Royal notification was read, commencing "Victoria Regina Imperatrix, to her Highness Vijeega Mahana Muktaba Bai Ammani Rajee Saheba of Tanjore," and granting full power to wear the decoration of the order, with which her Highness was duly invested. The following letter of thanks was then read on behalf of the Princess:—

"My Lord Duke—I heartily thank your Grace for the personal interest your Grace has taken in conferring the mark of Royal favour bestowed on me this day, and sincerely request that your Grace will be pleased to communicate to her Most Gracious and Imperial Majesty the expression of my deep gratitude and devotion to the British throne. The decoration that has been conferred on me to-day will be preserved in my family as a precious memento of her Majesty's love and mercy towards me, and I shall remember this day as an important event in the history of my life and of the ancient Royal Family of Tanjore. With my fervent prayer for the long life and prosperity of her Imperial Majesty and her beloved family, I remain your Grace's faithful friend,

"THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE."

The proceedings closed with the chanting of a Sanscrit ode. Her Highness, who was born in 1846, is the heiress of Maharajah Seevajee, and married in 1860 to H.E. Sakuram Rao Saheb Mobite Amia Rao of the Kolhapur princely family.

**MADRAS CIVIL ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—We hear that this institution has received a sum of Rs.2,500 from Mrs. J. Jordan, now in Bangalore, the widow of the late Mr. Jordan, formerly treasury deputy collector, Chingleput. The interest on this sum is to support an orphan boy. The endowment is made by the lady in memory of her husband.—*Madras Times*.

**THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.**—The Right Rev. F. Gell, D.D., Bishop of Madras, has returned to Madras after his visit to Europe. His lordship came via Bombay.

**ENTERPRISING FRENCHMEN IN MADRAS.**—This city owes much to a French gentleman, who has made this city his home, viz., Mons. de Closets. The Mercanum Railway Company, the prospectus of which was issued eight months ago, will soon turn its first sod. The capital of the company is to be Rs.12,00,000, in 8,000 shares of 125 rupees each. Of the capital required Rs.8,00,000 have already been subscribed for in London. The line would commence at Patlalom, one mile south of the Palar, where the junction with the South Indian Railway is to be. It will then run through the salt-producing districts of Chugoor, Chinampett, and Mercanum to Pondicherry. This project has been highly approved of by the French Government. Mons. de Closets is the engineer of the company. There are many French gentlemen doing very well in Madras, such as MM. de Closets, Faciulle, De Guigne, Prudhomme, and others.—*Madras Correspondent of the Indian Daily News*.

**COOLIE EMIGRANTS TO NATAL.**—The ship *Umvote* arrived at Madras on Nov. 9, with return emigrants from Port Natal. The *Zenobia*, Capt. C. W. H. Hutchins, arrived at Madras from Natal, Nov. 15. The following is the captain's report:—"Left Madras Sept. 7 with 456 coolies for Natal, had a fair passage, arrived at Natal Oct. 7, anchored during a strong S.W. gale with 120 fathom chain. Oct. 8, there was a heavy sea, could not land. Oct. 9, landed the coolies. 10th, there was a heavy sea, no communication between ship and shore. 11th, weighed anchor and sailed for Madras, crossed the equator in 87 deg. E. Nov. 3, had fresh S.W. winds and N.W. sea to 12 deg. North latitude, then calms and very smooth sea for five days to Madras roads. Anchored 11 a.m. Nov. 12." The *Natal Mercury* says the coolies by the *Zenobia* made a fair show of Indian labour.—*Madras Times*.

**THE DELAYING MONSOON.**—The present month of November is not November as it ought to be. No rain is falling or fallen, while the temperature reminds one of the months of May and June. The seasons are still out of joint, and an additional misery is added to life in this land, in our being robbed of even the little "cold season" which is ours of right. So far, we are told, the season exhibits the characteristics of the year 1862, when rain persistently held off till the end of December, and then made up for delay by the most persistently stormy week in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." We hope we have not to wait six weeks more, as in 1862, before the rains descend and the temperature lowers. Throughout the Presidency matters meteorological still are out of joint. In one district in the north, Kurnool, there is too much rain. In others in the south there is too little. The Kurnool report for the 26th of October runs as follows:—"The standing dry crops are fair in some parts of the district, while heavy rain has injured them in others. Wet crops are good everywhere. Harvest of cumbu, korra, and jonna continues; outturn of combu and korra about three-fourths, jonna low. White cholum, cotton, Bengal gram, and wheat are being sown. Heavy rain fell during the early part of the fortnight, which did much injury to the standing crop. The rank grass, which has sprung up in black cotton soils in consequence of this rain, is much impeding the progress of white cholum cultivation." In Chingleput, Mr. Price was a little too sanguine. On the 26th ultimo he reported:—"Ploughing, sowing, and planting still actively continue. Harvesting of dry crops in the principal division, and of rice and ragi in the subdivision taluks going on, and the outturn is good. The north-east monsoon has commenced to blow in the most decided manner, but the monsoon has not yet broken, although there is every indication of its being at hand. The prospects of the season are extremely good. Rain would help such dry crops as have not yet matured." The Madura report is in these terms:—"The standing dry crops suffer much for want of rain in all the places except Periyakulam and Pulney taluks. The nunjah are generally in good condition,

although in parts of Madura, Melur, and in the two zemindaries want of rain is felt. Transplantation of nunjah and sowing of pudjah are going on in all the taluks." According to the Bellary collector's report distress will linger yet awhile in that district. The collector, writing a fortnight ago, said:—"The area cultivated in Bellary and Adoni is much below the average. This arises from want of means on the part of the ryots, and is believed not to be affected by relief measures. The numbers on relief in Adoni are now small comparatively. The outturn in this taluk of the mungari crop is disappointing. Large flights of locusts have appeared in various parts of the district. The damage done by them is generally not so great as might be expected, and has been confined to the crops awaiting harvest. They have been driven off everywhere after a short stay."—*Madras Times*.

## BOMBAY.

**THE PERSIAN GULF.**—BUSREH, OCT. 28.—Since last writing to you the Turkish Government have sent an expedition to Hassan and Gatiff (two days' march from the bunder bearing the same name) to bring the Sheik, who had rebelled against the Turkish rule, into subjection. It was here that the pirates pillaged vessels. The frigate *Bourseh*, with 2,000 soldiers, and later the steamer *Nejjid* (late *Snipe*) with 1,000 more, have left for the scene of operations. In addition, the *Skanderia* (flying the commodore's flag), is held in readiness with 1,000 men, and a cavalry regiment in Bagdad is prepared to proceed should reinforcements be required to quell the disaffection. The soldiers intended for the expedition arrived here from Bagdad per Turkish river steamers, and made a stay of a few days. While here they behaved in a very unruly manner, appropriating all the boats and donkeys for their special use, without paying the fares due; they pilfered fruit stalls, and beat the owners for raising objections to this nefarious conduct. One fellow came to grief for disputing the right of a soldier to take a few pomegranates from his load, and I believe the man subsequently died from the effects of the drubbing he received. On the days they were to embark they made themselves very obnoxious by seizing all the lighters and boats to take them off to the transports, heedless of the inconvenience to their owners and the impediment to traffic. It was stated lately in an up-country Indian paper that the number of deaths in the Gulf this year was more than twenty-three. Only three have come under my notice—viz., Capt. Watson, of the commissariat, of sunstroke; the second officer of the E.T. steamer *Blosse Lynch*, of fever; and the chief officer of the steamship *Glendale*, of heat apoplexy. There are in all thirteen or fourteen resident Europeans in Busreh, excluding seamen of the mercantile marine employed in river steamers, in which class not one death occurred.—*Correspondent of Bombay Gazette*.

**A NATIVE DEPUTATION TO THE AMEER.**—The Puna Sarvajanik Sabha, recently asked the permission of the Bombay Government to allow them to send a deputation of their members to the Ameer of Cabul for the purpose of bringing him to his senses about the present difficulty with the English.—*Indian Daily News*.

**STATE OF GONDUL.**—The Secretary of State has approved of the arrangements made for the administration of the State of Gondul in Kattywar during the remaining period of the young chief's minority. The State has hitherto been administered by an assistant political agent, with somewhat limited powers. In accordance with a system, which has worked well in the State of Bhownugger under similar circumstances, it has now been decided to associate a native gentleman with the British officer, and to allow the joint administrators to exercise the same powers as would be exercised by the chief personally.

**REVISED ASSESSMENT.**—The Secretary of State has approved of the revision of the assessment of ten villages of the Bhimthudi taluka of the Puna collectorate at the rates proposed by the Bombay Government. Under the settlement now expired it is very satisfactory to notice that the occupied area of these villages has more than doubled, and the arable assessed unoccupied waste has been entirely absorbed into occupation.—*Indian Daily News*.

**SAW MILLS COMPANY.**—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited), held on 19th ult. at the company's registered office, the following resolution, which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders on November 2, 1878, was proposed by the Honourable Mr. Morarji Goculdas (who presided), and seconded by Mr. Vanmally Shamji:—"That it be confirmed that Messrs. W. M. Macaulay and Co. be elected secretaries and treasurers of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (Limited), in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., resigned. Their remuneration to be 2½ per cent. on the gross receipts of the company." The resolution was carried unanimously.

**THE ATTACK BY NATIVES ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.**—It will be remembered that we lately noticed a grievous assault committed by a party of natives on two soldiers of H.M. 2-11 Regiment stationed at Puna on Oct. 19. Five persons were subsequently arrested by the police, and, having been convicted, were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine.—*Deccan Herald*.

**THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.**—We understand that H.H. the Begum of Bhopal intends to file an appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the decision of Sir M. R. Wes-

tropp and Sir Charles Sargent in her suit against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.—*Times of India*.

**MUSCAT.**—Advices from Muscat state that (with the exception of the Batinah, where there are slight disturbances) the country there is generally quiet. In El Sharkiyeh the feud between the Hishn and Hejrieen tribes is not at an end, but negotiations are said to have been opened.—*Times of India*.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.'S TROOPSHIP "SIMOOM."**—Her Majesty's troopship *Simoom*, 3,302 tons, Commander J. F. G. Grant, arrived in harbour on Nov. 21 from Cyprus Nov. 2, Port Said, 4th, Suez, 5th, and Aden Nov. 13, with six officers, 10 Europeans, and 230 natives, rank and file, and 80 followers of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and four officers, eight Europeans, and 200 natives, rank and file, and 40 followers of the Madras Sappers and Miners. During the voyage she experienced moderate north-easterly winds.

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP "CROCODILE."**—The Indian troopship *Crocodile*, 4,173 tons, Capt. F. H. Doughty, sailed on Nov. 22 for England with 28 officers, 8 ladies, and fifteen children, besides 14 ladies (without their husbands and 8 children); also 602 men, 72 women, and 174 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. G. O. Bowdler, 40th Foot; Col. and Mrs. De Montmorency, 59th Foot; Col. E. L. Dillon, 18th Foot; Surgeon Major C. H. Browne, A.M.D.; Lieut. Col. T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot; Major and Mrs. W. B. E. Ellis and two children, R.A.; Surgeon Major and Mrs. F. R. Wilson, A.M.D.; Surgeon Major A. Tunner, A.M.D.; Major G. G. Beazley, 83rd Foot; Surgeon Major J. E. Purdow, A.M.D.; Capt. and Mrs. E. G. Fenn and child, 33rd Foot; Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Williams and four children, 1-14th Foot; Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Battye and six children, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Wilkinson, 40th Foot; Lieut. F. W. Benson, 12th Lancers; Lieut. and Mrs. G. Radcliffe and two children, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. A. Strachan, 43rd Foot; Lieut. C. H. Simpson, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. E. Briggs, 67th Foot; Lieut. J. D. Wright, R.A.; Lieut. R. Story, 60th Rifles; Lieut. H. M. Short, 2-17th Foot; Lieut. H. A. Eljar, 83rd Foot; Lieut. C. G. Knocker, 1-21st Foot; Lieut. R. P. Hooper, 2-13th Foot; Lieut. A. H. Coles, 1-3rd Foot; Sub Lieut. J. H. Lamont, 9th Lancers; Sub Lieut. W. R. C. Baird, 14th Foot.

## THE AMEER'S REPLY.

THE following is the text of the Ameer's reply, dated November 19, to the ultimatum:—"Be it known to your Excellency that I received and read from beginning to end the friendly letter which your Excellency has sent in reply to the letter I despatched by Nawab Gholam Hussein Khan. With regard to the expressions used by your Excellency in the beginning of your letter, referring to the friendly character of the mission and the goodwill of the British Government, I leave it to your Excellency, whose wisdom and justice are universally admitted, to decide whether any reliance can be placed upon goodwill if evidenced by words only; but if, on the other hand, goodwill really consists of deeds and actions, then it has not been manifested by the various wishes that have been expressed and the proposals that have been made by British officials during the last few years to officials of this God-granted Government—proposals which, from their nature, it was impossible for them to comply with. One of these proposals referred to my undutiful son, the ill-starred wretch Mahomed Yakoob Khan, and was contained in a letter addressed by the officials of the British Government to the British agent then residing at Cabul. It was written in that letter that if 'the said Yakoob Khan be released and set at liberty, our friendship with the Afghanistan Government will be firmly cemented, but that otherwise it will not.' There are several other grounds of complaint of a similar nature, which contain no evidence of goodwill, but which, on the contrary, were effective in increasing the aversion and apprehension already entertained by the subjects of this God-granted Government. With regard to my refusal to receive the British mission, your Excellency has stated that it would appear from my conduct that I was actuated by feelings of direct hostility towards the British Government. I assure your Excellency that, on the contrary, the officials of this God-granted Government, in repulsing the mission, were not influenced by any hostile or inimical feelings towards the British Government, nor did they intend that any insult or affront should be offered; but they were afraid that the independence of this Government might be affected by the arrival of the mission, and that the friendship which has now existed between the two Governments for several years might be annihilated. A paragraph in your Excellency's letter corroborated the statements which they have made to this Government. The feelings of apprehension which were aroused in the minds of the people of Afghanistan by the mere announcement of the intention of the British Government to send a mission to Cabul before the mission itself had actually started or arrived at Peshawur have subsequently been fully justified by the statement in your Excellency's letter, that I should be held responsible for any injury that might befall the tribes who acted as guides to the mission, and that I should be called upon to pay compensation for any loss they might have suffered, and that if at any time those tribes should meet with ill treatment at my hands, the British Government would at once take steps to protect them. Had these apprehensions proved groundless, and had



the object of the mission been really friendly, and no force or threats of violence used, the mission would, as a matter of course, have been allowed a free passage, as such missions are customary and of frequent occurrence between allied States. I am now sincerely stating my own feelings when I say this Government has maintained, and always will maintain, the former friendship which existed between the two Governments, and cherishes no feelings of hostility or opposition towards the British Government. It is also incumbent upon the officials of the British Government that, out of respect and consideration for the greatness and eminence of their own Government, they should not consent to inflict any injury upon their well-disposed neighbours, or to impose the burden of grievous trouble upon the shoulders of their sincere friends; but, on the contrary, they should exert themselves to maintain the friendly feelings which have hitherto existed towards this God-granted Government, in order that the relations between the two Governments may remain on the same footing as before; and if, in accordance with the custom of allied States, the British Government should desire to send a purely friendly and temporarily mission to this country, with a small escort, not exceeding twenty or thirty members, similar to that which attended the Russian mission, this servant of God will not oppose its progress."

### THE FRONTIER FIELD FORCE.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 16.)

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to direct the assembly of a force, the corps hereinafter specified will move from their respective cantonments under instructions which will be issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. For the staff duties of this force the following appointments are made, and will have effect from the date on which the officers named may enter upon the duties thereof:—

#### I.—FOR A COLUMN TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE KORUM VALLEY.

Major-Gen. F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., R.A., commanding; Lieut. G. T. Pretymann, R.A., aide-de-camp; Major W. Galbraith, 55th Foot, assist. adjt.-gen.; Major H. Collett, B.L. Staff Corps, assist. qr.-mr.-gen.; Capt. R. G. Kennedy, B.L. Staff Corps, depy. as-ist. qr.-mr.-gen.; Capt. F. S. Carr, genl. list, inf., depy. assist. qr.-mr.-gen.

Medical Department.—Deputy Surgeon-General F. F. Allen, C.B., Indian Medical Service, principal medical officer.

Commissariat Department.—Capt. A. R. Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant commissary general.

Engineer Department.—Lieut. Col. Aeneas Perkins, Royal Engineers, commanding engineer; Lieut. F. T. N. Spiatt, Royal Engineers, Lieut. S. Grant, Royal Engineers, assistant field engineers; Capt. A. S. Wynne, 51st Foot, superintendent of field telegraphs, 7th company Bengal Sappers and Miners, engineer field park.

Artillery.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Lindsay, Royal Artillery, commanding; Lieut. E. G. Osborne, Royal Artillery, adjutant; Capt. J. A. S. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, commissary of ordnance, in charge of the ordnance field park—F Battery A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, No. 1 Mountain Battery Punjab Frontier Force, No. 2 ditto; ordnance field park.

Cavalry.—10th Hussars, one squadron, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. A. H. Cobbe, 1st Battalion 17th Foot, commanding; Capt. A. Scott, V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, brigade major. 2nd Battalion 5th Foot, 29th Bengal Native Infantry, 5th Punjab Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. J. B. Thelwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Capt. G. de C. Morton, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, brigade major. 21st Bengal Native Infantry, 2nd Punjab Infantry, 5th Ghoorka Regiment, 23rd Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers).

#### II.—FOR A DIVISION TO BE ASSEMBLED AT MOOLTAN.

Lieut. Gen. D. M. Stewarr, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Lieut. N. R. Stewart, 68th Foot, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. Melloy, Bengal Staff Corps, interpreter; Col. J. Hills, C.B., V.C., Royal Artillery, assistant adjutant general; Major F. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery, assistant quartermaster general; Major G. U. Prior, 100th Foot, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. A. Gaselee, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. R. F. C. A. Tytler, general list, Infantry, deputy judge advocate.

Medical Department.—Deputy Surgeon-General A. Smith, M.D., Army Medical Department, principal medical officer.

Commissariat Department.—Col. T. H. Sibley, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissary general; Col. M. J. Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary general.

Engineer Department.—Col. R. H. Sankey, Royal Engineers commanding engineer; Major A. Le Mesurier, Royal Engineers, brigade major; Lieut. C. F. Call, Royal Engineers, assistant field engineer; Lieut. E. S. E. Childers, Royal Engineers, assistant field engineer; Lieut. G. R. R. Savage, Royal Engineers, superintendent of field telegraphs. Three companies of sappers and miners, engineer field park.

Artillery.—Brigadier General C. G. Arbuthnot, C. Brigade, Royal Artillery, commanding; Captain A. D. Anderson, Royal Artillery, brigade major; Colonel E. J. Bruce, Royal Artillery, commanding the siege train; Major W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery, staff officer of the siege train; Captain R. A. Lambing, Royal Artillery, adjutant; Major C. Cowie, Royal Artillery, commissary of ordnance, in charge of ordnance field park; A Battery, B Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, 1st Battery, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, G Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, No. 13 Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery (with siege train); No. 16 Battery, 5th Brigade, Royal Artillery (with siege train); No. 5 Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery (heavy); No. 6 Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery

(heavy); No. 8 Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery (with siege train); No. 11 Battery, 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery (mountain); ordnance field park.

Cavalry Brigade.—Col. W. Fane, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, commanding; Capt. H. H. F. Gifford, 13th Hussars, brigade major, 15th Hussars, 8th Bengal Cavalry, 19th Bengal Lancers.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. R. Barter, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Capt. C. M. Stockley, 2nd Battalion 9th Foot, brigade major, 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles, 15th Bengal Native Infantry, 25th Bengal Native Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. R. J. Hughes, 63rd Foot, commanding; Capt. A. G. Harcock, Bengal Staff Corps, brigade major 59th Foot, 1st Gooorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), 3rd (Kemaon) Gooorkha Regiment, 12th (Kheilat-i-Ghulzi) Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.

#### III.—FOR A FORCE TO BE ASSEMBLED AT QUETTA.

Major Gen. M. A. S. Biddulph, C.B., R.A., commanding; Second Lieut. S. F. Biddulph, 34th Foot, aide-de-camp; Major G. B. Wolseley, 65th Foot, assistant adjutant general; Capt. R. M'G. Stewart, R.A., assistant quartermaster general; Capt. H. B. Hanna, Bengal Staff Corps deputy assistant quartermaster general; Col. H. Moore, C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps, assistant quartermaster general (for special duty).

Medical Department.—Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Hendley, Army Medical Department, principal medical officer.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. Col. C. S. Lane, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating assistant commissary general.

Engineer Department.—Lieut. Col. W. Hichens, Royal Engineers, commanding engineer; Capt. W. S. S. Bisset, Royal Engineers, field engineer; Capt. W. G. Nicholson, Royal Engineers, field engineer; 5th Company Bengal Sappers and Miners; engineer field park.

Artillery.—Lieut. Col. C. B. Le Mesurier, R.A., commanding; Lieut. F. H. G. Cruickshank, R.H.A., adjutant; Major F. V. Eyre, R.A., commissary of ordnance, in charge of ordnance field park; E Battery 4th Brigade R.A.; No. 3 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force; No. 2 Bombay Mountain Battery; ordnance field park.

Cavalry.—Col. C. H. Palliser, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding; Capt. H. R. Abadie, 9th Lancers, brigade-major; 1st Punjab Cavalry, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, 3rd Sindh Horse.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. R. Lacy, 59th Foot, commanding; Capt. M. H. Nicolson, general list, Bombay Infantry, brigade-major; 70th Foot, 19th Bengal Native Infantry, 30th Bombay Native Infantry.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. T. Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps, commanding; Capt. W. W. Haywood, 1st Battalion 14th Foot, brigade major; 26th Bengal Native Infantry, 1st Punjab Infantry, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, 32nd Native Infantry (pioneers).

#### IV.—FOR A FORCE TO BE ASSEMBLED IN THE PESHA-WUR VALLEY.

1st DIVISION.—Lieut. Gen. Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Lieut. G. T. Campbell, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, aide-de-camp; Major G. W. Smith, 85th Foot, assistant adjutant general; Major G. E. L. Sanford, Royal Engineers, assistant quartermaster general; Major A. A. Kinloch, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, deputy assistant quartermaster general; Capt. J. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy assistant quartermaster general.

Medical Department.—Deputy Surg. Gen. J. Gibbon, A.M.D., principal medical officer.

Commissariat Department.—Lieut. Col. J. V. Hunt, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating assistant commissary general.

Engineer Department.—Col. F. R. Maunsell, C.B., Royal Engineers, commanding engineer; Capt. B. Lovett, C.S.I., Royal Engineers, brigade major; Major H. F. Blair, Royal Engineers, field engineer; Lieut. W. Peacock, Royal Engineers, assistant field engineer; superintendent of field telegraphs headquarters and four companies, Sappers and Miners; engineer field park.

Artillery.—Col. W. J. Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery, commanding; Capt. G. W. C. Roths, Royal Horse Artillery, adjutant; I Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; E Battery 3rd Brigade Royal Artillery; No. 11 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery (mountain); No. 13 Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery (with heavy battery); No. 4 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force; ordnance field park.

Cavalry Brigade.—Col. C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry, commanding; Capt. B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, brigade-major, 10th Hussars (two squadrons), 11th Bengal Lancers, Cavalry of the Corps of Guides.

First Infantry Brigade.—Brigadier General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Major H. T. Jones, 81st Foot, brigade major, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade; 20th Bengal Native Infantry, 4th Gooorkha Regiment.

Second Infantry Brigade.—Col. J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Major A. H. A. Gordon, 65th Foot, brigade major. 1st Battalion 17th Foot, the Infantry of the Corps of Guides, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Third Infantry Brigade.—Col. F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot, commanding; Capt. W. C. Farwell, Genl. List Inf., brigade-major. 51st Foot, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, 27th Bengal Native Infantry.

Fourth Infantry Brigade.—Col. W. B. Browne, 81st Foot, commanding; Capt. A. P. Broome, Genl. List Inf., brigade major; 51st Foot, 6th Bengal Native Infantry, 45th Bengal Native Infantry.

#### SECOND DIVISION.—Major General F. F. Maude, C.B., V.C., H.M.'s Service, commanding, with the staff of the Rawal Pindi Division.

Commissariat Department.—Col. W. C. R. Mylne, Bengal Staff Corps, assistant commissary general.

Artillery.—D Battery A Brigade R.H.A., H Battery C Brigade R.H.A., C Battery 3rd Brigade R.A.

Cavalry Brigade.—Brigadier General J. E. Michell, C.B., R.A., commanding; Capt. M. G. Gerard, Bengal Staff Corps, Brigade Major; 9th Royal Lancers, 10th Bengal Lancers, 13th Bengal Lancers.

1st Infantry Brigade.—Col. F. S. Blyth, 40th Foot, commanding; Capt. H. W. Shoubridge, Bengal Staff Corps, brigade major; 1st Battalion 25th Foot, 24th Bengal Native Infantry, the Bhopal Battalion.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—Col. J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, commanding; Major N. X. Gwynne, 63rd Foot, brigade major. 1st Battalion 5th Foot, 2nd (Sirmoor) Goorkha Regiment, the Mhairwarra Battalion.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

ANGELO—Nov. 13, at Chunar, the wife of Major R. F. Angelo, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.  
BRAYBROOKE—Nov. 7, at Sultanpur, the wife of Mr. W. S. Braybrooke, Inland Customs, a son.  
CLARKE—Nov. 10, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Tredway Clarke, Mysore Commission, a daughter.  
CLUTTERBUCK—Nov. 3, at Dhurmsala, the wife of Captain Clutterbuck, 9th N.I., a daughter.  
FINCH—Nov. 7, at Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. T. W. Finch, a daughter.  
GAMBIER—Nov. 6, at Belgaum, the wife of Major Gambier, R.E., a daughter.  
GEORGE—Nov. 7, at Allygurb, the wife of E. Monson George, C.E., East Indian Railway, a son.  
GOMPERTZ—Nov. 9, at Vellore, the wife of Lieut. B. T. M. Gompertz, 14th Regt. N.I., a daughter.  
GRIFFITH—Nov. 9, at Haidarabad, Sind, the wife of Frank Griffith, C.E., a son.  
HARVEY—Nov. 9, at Kohat, the wife of Captain E. Harvey, Royal Engineers, a son.  
HARVEY—Nov. 4, at Dalhousie, the wife of John Harvey, Esq., a son.  
HICKS—Oct. 30, at Cawnpore, the wife of C. C. Hicks, Esq., D.S.P., of Banda, a son.  
HOFF—Nov. 3, at Howrah, the wife of R. Hoff, Esq., a daughter.  
HUMFREY—Nov. 9, at Neemuch, the wife of Captain B. G. Humfrey, 10th Regt. N.I., a son.  
LATHAM—Nov. 9, at Kurnool, the wife of John H. Latham, Esq., a son.  
LAZARUS—Nov. 14, at Madras, Mrs. John Lazarus, a son.  
MILLER—Dec. 9, at Indore, the wife of Major James Miller, B.S.C., a son.  
MILLER—Nov. 9, at Calcutta, the wife of J. G. Miller, a daughter.  
PADDAY—Nov. 4, at Dagshai, the wife of Major Padday, R.E., a daughter.  
PRICE—Nov. 6, at Meerut, the wife of Surgeon-Major Price, a son.  
RICHARDSON—Oct. 31, at Jaunpur, the wife of E. C. Richardson, a son.  
ROBINSON—Nov. 4, Mrs. E. A. Robinson, the wife of Mr. G. C. Robinson, engine-driver, a daughter.  
SAUPIN—Nov. 4, at Calcutta, the wife of E. Saupin, Esq., a son.  
SIMSON—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, the wife of James Simson, C.S., a son.  
SMITH—Nov. 1, at Dinapore, the wife of W. W. Smith, a daughter.  
STIRKE—Nov. 7, at Mean Meer, the wife of Capt. W. R. Stirke, R.A., a son.  
STUART—Nov. 13, at Coimbatore, the wife of A. J. Stuart, Esq., C.S., a daughter.  
STRINGER—Nov. 9, at Agra, the wife of T. W. Stringer, R.S.R., a son.  
THADDEUS—Oct. 22, at Ferozepore, the wife of Mr. B. Thaddeus, a son.  
VERNEDE—Nov. 10, at Coonoor, the wife of A. W. L. Vernede, of Kotegherry, a son.  
WATTS—Nov. 7, at Kohat, the wife of Capt. J. B. Watts, 5th Punjab Cavalry, a son, prematurely.  
WHITE—Oct. 11, at Hankow, China, the wife of Francis W. White, commissioner of customs, a daughter.  
WYLLY—Nov. 2, at Seetabulder, Nagpore, the wife of Lieut. Edward A. E. Wyllly, adjutant 8th Madras, N.I., a son.

### MARRIAGES.

BROWN—MEYRICK—Nov. 13, at Dinapore, Robert Hanbury Brown, Royal Engineers, to Marian, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Mayrick, Abington Rectory, Wilts.  
DUFFY—HASLAM—Oct. 29, at Saugor, John Volmer Duffy, assistant apothecary, S.M.D., to Catherine, daughter of the late W. Haslam, Esq., lieut., Ordnance Depot.  
HASTINGS—HAMILTON—Nov. 16, at Bombay, Major Holloway W. Hastings, M.S.C., to Ellen Robertson Hamilton, widow of Capt. Wm. Hamilton, Bengal Military Service.  
KING—HOLMES—Oct. 23, at the Parish Church, Croydon, Surrey, by the Rev. A. W. Jephson, M.A., Mr. Alexander Richard King, of Bombay, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, of Croydon.  
LESLIE—MARTEN—Nov. 7, at Umballa, A. N. Beresford Leslie, Public Works Department, to Ellen Adelaide, daughter of Captain Marten, Royal Engineers, Roorkee.  
LINCOLN—DONLEA—Nov. 1, at Naini Tal, W. Lincoln, Revenue Survey, to Fanny, daughter of T. Donlea, conductor, Commissariat Department.  
LOCH—BURNE—Nov. 11, at Simla, Captain William Loch, to Caroline Eleanor Mary (Nellie) Burne, daughter of Colonel H. K. Burne.  
MACRURY—ROSE—Nov. 9, at the Mission Church, Karachi, by the Rev. J. Sheldon, Surg. C. W. MacRury, Bombay Army, to Georgina, only daughter of the late Patrick Rose, solicitor, Dingwall, Scotland.  
MUMBY—ROSE—Nov. 12, at Ootacamund, Troop Sergeant Major T. J. Mumby, 14th Hussars, to Miss Annie Elizabeth Rose.  
THOMPSON—HARDING—Nov. 5, at Mooltan, Punjab, by the Rev. W. A. Duke, chaplain, Mr. D. W. Thompson, Punjab Educational Department, to Isabella Ann, elder daughter of Mr. J. H. Harding, examiner of accounts, D.P.W.  
TALBOT—LAWFORD—Nov. 16, at Bellary, Madras Presidency, Francis A. B. Talbot, lieutenant and adjutant, 43rd Light Infantry, son of the late Admiral Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., to Alice Mary Bearice, daughter of Col. E. Melville Lawford, commandant 4th (P.W.O.) M.L.C.

WHITCOMBE—CORK—Nov. 11, at St. Paul's Church, Puna, by the Venerable Archdeacon S. Stead, J. C. Whitcombe, Esq., assistant superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Puna and Nasik, to Emma Corke.

WHEELER—CLAUDE—Oct. 26, at Allahabad, Stephen Edward, son of James T. Wheeler, of the Foreign Office, Calcutta, to Theresa Claude.

### DEATHS.

ANSTED—Nov. 11, at Calcutta, Mrs. L. O. Ansted, widow of the late Capt. T. Ansted, aged 58 years.  
BAKER—Nov. 13, at Madras, the Rev. Henry Baker, 35 years (C.M.S.) missionary in Travancore, aged 59.  
D'MONTE—Nov. 14, at Madras, Bernard D'Monte, aged 26 years.  
GORDON—Nov. 10, at Lahore, Frederick E. Gordon, master Lahore free school and orphanage.  
GAVIN—Oct. 17, at Mussoorie, N.W.P., the Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, chaplain of Seetapore.  
HAW—Nov. 11, at Lucknow, Alice Maud, daughter of Quartermaster Robert Haw, 73rd Regiment.  
LANGLEY—Nov. 7, at Allahabad, Valentine Henry Langley, late superintendent home report department, Government secretariat, N.W.P. and Oudh, aged 48 years.  
LEIGH—Nov. 8, at Calcutta, Madras Presidency, Robert, son of the late H. T. Leigh, aged 32.  
PALMER—At Naini Tal, Kate Elenor Ransford, the child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Palmer, of Bella Hariya, aged 11 years.  
PHILLIPS—Nov. 6, at Delhi, Margaret Ellen, child of Mr. J. P. Phillips, of the Delhi and London Bank, aged 14 months.  
PROCTOR-SIMS—Nov. 7, at Bhowanuggur, Kattywar, Bessie Bryan, the infant daughter of Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, C.E.  
SCOBELL—Oct. 30, at Ranikhet, N.W.P., Wilfrid, aged 2½ years, and Maud Alison, aged 2½ months, children of Rev. J. F. Scobell.  
SCOTT—Nov. 8, off Goa, India, Mrs. Eva Jennet Scott, the wife of Capt. S. F. Scott, of St. John, N.B., and eldest daughter of Capt. E. G. Locke, of Halifax, N.S., aged 23 years.  
SHARPE—Oct. 27, at Cachar, John Sharpe, manager, aged 35.  
SWINLEY—Oct. 27, at Bareilly, Harry Probyn, son of Capt. G. Swinley, R.A., aged 6 months.  
WILSON—Nov. 15, at Colombo, Ceylon, David Wilson, aged 68.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

[Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths in this column are charged Five Shillings each.]

### BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—Dec. 4, at 78, Warwick-square, the wife of Henry A. Campbell, R.H.A., a son.  
CUNNINGHAM—Dec. 6, at Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, the wife of Robert Cunningham, late of Ceylon, a daughter.  
DOWNES—Dec. 8, at Shooter's Hill, the wife of Capt. L. Downes, R.A., a son.  
PARR—Dec. 7, at Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Col. W. C. Parr, Bombay Staff Corps, political agent, Rewa Kanta, a daughter.  
WILLIS—Dec. 3, at Bampton, Oxfordshire, the wife of Horace G. Willis (late captain R.A.), a son.  
WINDHAM—Dec. 3, at Ridgway, Farnham, the wife of Major J. C. Smyth Windham, R.A., a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

EDEN—EDWARDS—Dec. 11, at All Saints', Margaret-street, Henry Hamilton Forbes, son of the late Col. W. F. Eden, Governor General's agent in Rajpootana, to Emily C. C. Edwards.  
EYRE—HILTON—Dec. 12, at St. Mary's, Merton, Thomas H. Eyre, lieutenant B.S.C., son of Major General Sir Vincent Eyre, C.B., K.C.S.I., R.A., late Bengal, to Elizabeth Jane Hilton.  
FARGUS—SKINNER—Dec. 10, at Richmond, Surrey, Henry Robert Fergus, to Helen Mary (Queenie), daughter of the late Major H. Skinner, of the 14th Bengal Cavalry.  
LARMINE—TULLOCH—Dec. 3, at Gipsy-hill, John Charles Larmine, A.I.C.E., executive engineer, Madras P.W.D., to Margaret Matilda (Maggie), daughter of the late Major Alexander Tulloch.  
LOGAN—ADAMS—Dec. 11, at Westbourne-park, M. B. Logan, to Ismay Bellew, daughter of the late Major Robert Ray Adams, deputy commissioner, Peshawar.  
RICHARDSON—DALGLISH—Dec. 11, at Glasgow, John B. Richardson, major R.A., son of the late Sir John Richardson, K.C.B., F.R.S., to Anne Leslie Dalglish.

### DEATHS.

ALLAN—Dec. 4, at Bournemouth, George Matthewson, son of the late James Allan, P. and O. Company, aged 35.  
BANTON—Dec. 11, at 63, Parkhurst-road, Camden-road, Katherine Ann, wife of Wm. Banton, of the India Office.  
HARRINGTON—Dec. 8, at St. Leonard's, Martha, widow of the late William Harrington, M.C.S., aged 78.  
HOLL—Dec. 4, General Charlton Holl, late of the 38th Madras N.I., aged 73.  
MITFORD—Dec. 7, at Morton Hall, Notts, Anne, widow of Capt. Joseph George Mitford, H.E.I.C., aged 89.  
OAKES—Dec. 2, at Derwent Lodge, 2, Addison-road, Kensington, W. T. S. Oakes, aged 67.  
RATCLIFFE—Dec. 9, Mary Henrietta, wife of Charles Ratcliffe, of Virginia Water, aged 48.  
ROCHFORD—Dec. 7, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Alice Burn, wife of John S. Rochford, of Bettiah Chumparum, Behar, aged 33.  
ROGERS—Dec. 9, at Marlborough College, Mortimer, son of Mr. A. Rogers, of the B.C.S., aged 16.  
SMITH—Dec. 9, at South Norwood, Henry Smith, late of Calcutta, aged 75.  
WINDHAM—Dec. 8, at Ridgway, Farnham, Emily Harriet, wife of Joseph C. S. Windham, major R.A., aged 25.

We cannot expect that it will be any news to our readers that, on Saturday last, the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, Duchess of Saxony, and Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the second daughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria, died of diphtheria in the thirty-sixth year of her age. The devoted daughter who watched by her father's dying bed, the loving sister whose faithful nursing was rewarded by the recovery of her Royal brother, has fallen a victim to the maternal care with which she tended her sick children. The peoples of England and Germany alike mourn the untimely decease of one so adorned by all womanly virtues and accomplishments, and we can but tender our deepest sympathy to our Queen and the Royal circle in which death has made so sad a breach.

"Death, ere thou shalt slay another,  
Fair and wise and good as she,  
Time shall throw a dart at thee."

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1878.

### THE AFGHANISTAN DEBATES.

We are informed by the able correspondent who has accompanied the force under General Roberts that the effect on the troops of the congratulatory telegrams received by the victorious general from her Gracious Majesty, as well as from the Viceroy, has been most satisfactory. "cheers us," said a soldier, "under all hardships to know that our work has been appreciated." The telegrams received last week announcing the triumphant majorities which have declared the approval accorded by Lords and Commons to the policy which set the troops in motion may be well assumed to have been as satisfactory to the Viceroy and his counsellors. Notwithstanding the slight censure, if it deserves the name, implied in Mr. Stanhope's admission that the speech to the native agent touching a possible partition of Afghanistan is open to criticism, the decision of the tribunal of Parliament has been given by no mere partisan majorities in favour of the Viceroy, with whose name the second Afghan war will be associated in our history.

It was not until the end of the debate in the House

of Commons that the leader of the Opposition was, as it were, forced to declare what would be the policy of his party, and Lord Hartington summed it up in two clauses: "That there should be no permanent occupation of the country," and that "Lord Lytton must be recalled as the embodiment of all that our Eastern policy should not be." Thus the Vote of Censure upon the Ministry at home was by the last, and, politically speaking, leading orator, converted into a demand for the recall of the Viceroy to whose lot it has fallen to change the doing nothing policy of olden times and initiate active measures for securing the avenues to India against a possible enemy. As there has been no proposal, or even shadowed intention, to occupy Afghanistan, the first part of the Opposition policy may be looked on as mere words. The second has been rejected by an unexpectedly large majority in a full house, to which the fullest opportunities have been given of thoroughly scrutinising every step in the conduct of the Viceroy of India towards the Ameer. It has been well pointed out by impartial contemporaries that a great part of the grounds of impeachment of the Home Government and the Viceroy consisted in the purely partisan contention that the admitted blame to be attached to some one for the existing danger should be thrown, not on "the outs," but "the ins." The game of the poisoned needle was played last week, as is usual in our debates on momentous national questions, and certainly by no means to the advantage of the outs. To throw back and forwards responsibility for the alienation of the Ameer as attaching now to one political party and then to another, to impute imaginary motives of policy, and bandy charges of misrepresentation of facts or suppression of papers, were a necessary accompaniment of a discussion from which, we believe, slowly but surely have been evolved great public benefits in the way of clearness of knowledge at home and apprehension of British determination abroad. And this refers not to political divisions or parties. We are not concerned with the maintenance in power of this or that Ministry, nor with the votes which, either in the House of Commons or at the hustings, may be given to support a name or faction. It is certain that it would have been most impolitic at such a juncture to have weakened, much more to have changed, the Ministry, and the general result is, so far, one that may be distinctly regarded as an advantage. But the benefit resulting from the thorough examination of our Indian foreign policy to the people at large goes beyond the immediate present. Whether a Ministry has a working majority or not it is most needful that the English people be enlightened as to the measures required to protect India, to maintain security for her frontier and tranquillity within her provinces. Before the meeting of Parliament there was undoubtedly a widespread feeling that a war had been wantonly, and therefore wickedly, forced on the Ameer, without giving him time to consent to or even understand what we wanted. We need not go back to the Afghan Committee, with their commendation of a stereotyped policy of the past, which has been now almost universally admitted to be an anachronism. The baneful effect of their declaration, endorsed by names which Englishmen esteem as authorities on Indian subjects, made themselves felt in awakening the intense dislike that the English nation has to open bullying or spoliation. A feeling that the Ameer had been badly treated was strong. The result

of the debate, the publication of the papers, and the full and free comments thereon, has been to impress upon the public mind that, whoever was to blame for it, the Ameer had for some years past inclined to side with the Russians and nourished hostility to England, which broke out at last in his insulting refusal to receive the mission. The idea so sedulously spread, that he had reigned unmolested as an independent prince, owing us no particular amity, and wanting nothing from us, has been utterly dissipated by the revelations of his earnest entreaties for protection, advice, and assistance. He himself has been allowed to explain his own motives for his former so-called friendship and his latter avowed enmity, and they are not enough to vindicate the claim made on his behalf for sympathy and interference to save him from the aggressive policy of the Government. It is very probable that a considerable section of the community will be of opinion with Mr. Jenkins that both sides of the House are in the wrong. It is likely that a few will still think that the policy of conciliation, as if a timorous man should pat and soothe an ill-conditioned cur, ought to be still applied to Shere Ali; but we are bold enough to predict that throughout the country the opinion will have widely obtained that the Ameer has fully deserved, inasmuch as he need not have provoked, his chastisement. If the porter has ranged himself on the side of the would-be burglar, if the bandog has fawned on the hand of the foe, English common sense has discerned the truth of the illustration, and will approve the exaction of the penalty. Turning to the people of India, we may rejoice over the assurance to them as to the proud interest that England cherishes for that great section of the British Empire. It is not possible to over estimate the importance attaching not more to the vote than to the utterances which preceded it. It might have been that less care should have been bestowed by the Opposition speakers to defend themselves from the barely possible imputation of indifference to India. Englishmen might well deem it unnecessary to protest that they cared not to defend the Indian Empire, and the silence might have been misconstrued. It would have been an evil, indeed, had the loyal voices of the Indian princes, eagerly pressing forward to offer their services to their suzerain, found echo only on the one side of the Houses of Parliament. It has been most clearly declared that whatever be the real or apparent differences as to the means there is but one feeling as to the necessity of preserving inviolate the territories of India. The noble peroration of the Chancellor evoked from Lord Selborne an elaborate disclaimer of the "Perish India Party," if there be such a one. Seeing that he made a parallel of this hollow piece of rhetorical bombast with the proverbial *ruat Cælum*, it may well be thought that he was gravely jesting at once at the "learned historian," and the credulity of those who fancied for a moment that such a thought could be entertained for an instant by any Englishman. Our fellow-subjects of Bombay and Calcutta who have reposed their confidence in Mr. Gladstone as the champion of native grievances will realise fully how all party differences would disappear before India's danger when they read that he disapproved of the war because he would, if India were menaced, attack Russia, as the instigator of the mischief, rather than the Ameer. It is well it should be so; nothing would be more injurious than that it should be supposed in India that either of the great political parties in England was more careful of Indian interests than its rival. We care not which might be the possessor of the proud distinction. Already there have been incipient signs of an attempt to throw home partisan feelings into the scales of Indian politics; to a certain extent it is not to be regretted that in cases of internal legislation the educated natives should avail themselves of an appeal to the criticism of the Opposition, for such a practice develops a healthy relation between our Indian subjects and the English legislators; but that the idea should establish itself that it was possible for a party to rule in England which would set the value of an Indian pergunnah to the empire below that of an English county, nor deem one as well worth fighting for as another, would be an irreparable evil. The Afghan debate has fully declared to our Indian fellow-subjects and to the world that all the jealousies of party, all the the personal antipathies of rivals, are forgotten when it is a question of defending our Oriental Empire. Who touches even the pardoh of Hindostan must try conclusions with the full power of Great Britain wheresoever it can be brought to bear. Lastly, the discussion has proved most useful in declaring this to Russia, as well as in unmasking the designs, if not of the Government of the Czar, of his viceroy in Turkestan. We may congratulate Sir H. Rawlinson that his persistent warnings, so long unregarded, have at last been acknowledged as true. For long years, like the Trojan priestess, he foretold to deaf ears the advancing danger. It is well that he, unlike Cassandra, has lived to see the policy of precaution anticipate the ruin. We have not pointed out the pitiable injury to established reputations for political foresight that this debate has wrought; but we may not pass unnoticed the verification of the predictions of those who foresaw the slow-moving progress southwards of the boundary of Russia, and the foothold that, if no precautions were taken, she would gain for offensive movements against India. Thanks to the clear and precise revelations of her gradual approaches from Tashkent, we know, and Russia has been explicitly told we know, how much reliance for the future may be placed on her promises of abstention in Central Asia. The assurance that India shall not be touched or even menaced will be respected throughout the Asiatic borders wherever the shadow of the Russian power is cast, and this assurance, given not only by the Government, but by the mouthpieces of the Opposition, must make the statesmen of St. Petersburg realise the truth that it is no longer safe to speculate on English party divisions. We may hope that a withdrawal of irritating influences will be a speedy consequence; we may be sure that alike from the supporters and the opponents of the Government the lesson has been taught to Englishmen to be on their guard, and to Russia to beware, and, finally, to India to rest assured that the English nation will peril all to defend her from all assailants.

THE *Ceylon Times* of 14th ult. says that the weather has settled down somewhat more like the proper type of the north-east monsoon season, though there are still showers occasionally from the south-west—a most unusual occurrence in the month of November. In some of the coffee districts we hear that more rain at times would be acceptable, in order to fill out the ripening coffee berries. The recent squally weather along our coast was the result of a cyclone which swept over a portion of the Bay of Bengal, and did much damage to shipping at Vizagapatam and elsewhere, on the 5th November.





## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

## CIVIL.

**HOME DEPARTMENT.**—(SIMLA, NOV. 6.)—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the deputation of Lieut. General Sir S. J. Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., on special duty, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed being present on the spot, his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 27, to appoint his Excellency General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, Madras, to be a temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, and to act as such during the remaining period of the leave of absence of General Sir E. B. Johnson, K.C.B., and the said General Sir Neville B. Chamberlain has this forenoon assumed charge of his office under the usual salute.—By order of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, C. BERNARD, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 16.)

The undermentioned assistant engineers, 2nd grade, are posted to the lines noted against their respective names:—Mr. F. Reilly, Holkar and Neemuch Railways, open line; Mr. F. R. Tebbs, Western Rajputana Railway; Mr. G. P. Rose, Neemuch-Nusserabad Railway survey; Messrs. W. C. Hutchinson and J. Wallace, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, from Cooper's Hill College to the Central Bengal Railway surveys.

Mr. R. H. Heenan, A.I.C.E., supernumerary executive engineer, 3rd grade, of the Bhawalpore State, is, with the approval of the Government of India, posted to return to duty to the Indus Valley State Railway from the 5th ult.

Mr. M. C. Mackinnon, executive engineer, Punjab Northern, 4th grade (temporary rank), is placed in charge of the Salt Branch Division from Aug. 26.

Mr. R. Wood, late I.N., 1st class engineer of the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, to be inspector of machinery in the Government Dockyard at Bombay, from the date on which he assumes charge of the appointment.

Mr. W. J. Onions, 1st class engineer of the I.G.S. *Clyde*, is transferred to the I.G.S. *Enterprise*, as engineer in charge, vice Mr. R. Wood.

Mr. C. T. Gomes, 1st class engineer of the I.G.S. *Celerity*, is transferred to the I.G.S. *Clyde*, as engineer in charge, vice Mr. W. J. Onions.

The undermentioned officers, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are transferred to the Central System of State Railways:—Mr. J. R. Scott, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

The services of Capt. A. G. Clayton, R.E., executive engineer, fourth grade, military works branch, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

The following appointments made to the revenue staff of the Doond and Munmad Railway by the Government of Bombay are confirmed:—Mr. J. G. Chamberlain, traffic superintendent, in Class III; Mr. Chamberlain will have charge also of the traffic Department of H.H. the Nizam's State Railway. Mr. C. Bennett, probationary assistant traffic superintendent in Class IV.; Mr. P. Le Mesurier, probationary assistant traffic superintendent in Class IV.

Major T. F. Dowden, R.E., to be manager of the Dhond and Munmad Railway, in Class I. of the Superior Revenue Establishment, but to continue to officiate as manager of the Rajputana State Railway during the absence of Capt. F. Firebrace, R.E., from the date on which the duties may be taken up by Major Dowden's *locum tenens*.

Mr. H. Dangerfield, superintendent of way and works, Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, to be manager of H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, in Class II., but to continue to hold the post of superintendent of ways and works, and to officiate as manager of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway during the absence of Capt. Bisset, R.E. Until Mr. Dangerfield joins, the duties of manager will be discharged by the officer in charge of the Doond and Munmad Railway.

Mr. F. N. Gutterston, locomotive superintendent of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, to be manager of the Wurdah Valley State Railway, in Class II.

Mr. L. E. H. Yates to be probationary assistant locomotive superintendent on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, in Class IV.

Mr. W. Sandford, to be probationary assistant traffic superintendent on H.H. the Nizam's State Railway, in Class IV.

The services of Lieuts. H. D. Olivier and W. G. Bowyer, R.E., have been placed by the Government of Bombay temporarily at the disposal, respectively, of the Agent, Governor General, Beloochistan, and of the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.

The following officers are retransferred from the Madras Famine Works to the North West Provinces and Oudh Irrigation Branch:—Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Mr. R. H. D. Mills, and Mr. J. R. Green, assistant engineers, 2nd grade.

The following officers are retransferred from Famine Relief Works in Mysore to the branches specified:—Military Works Branch—Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, executive engineer, 3rd grade. Central system of State

railways—Lieut. A. S. W. Connor, executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank).

The services of Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, North West Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for employment on field service.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service:—Major A. Le Mesurier, R.E., superintending engineer, 2nd grade (temporary rank), and officiating under secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch; Capt. B. Lovett, C.S.I., B.E., executive engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab; Mr. B. C. Bensley, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is retransferred from the North West Provinces and Oudh to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

The resignation of his appointment as assistant engineer, 2nd grade, in the Public Works Department, tendered by Mr. A. Clerke, B.A., at present on leave, is accepted by the Government of India.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Tucker, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the presidency command, Military Works.

The services of Dr. H. S. F. Warth, collector of customs, Saugor, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

Consequent on the resignation of his appointment of deputy superintendent of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Department by Staff Commander J. H. Ellis, R.N., Navigating Lieut. F. W. Jarrad, R.N., deputy superintendent of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as deputy superintendent of the 1st grade, from Sept. 25 last.

Consequent on the resignation of his appointment of assistant superintendent of the 1st grade in the Marine Survey Department by Navigating Lieut. G. C. Hammond, R.N., Navigating Lieut. E. W. Petley, R.N., officiating superintendent of the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade from Sept. 25 last.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw as vice-consul for Spain at Aden.

Mr. F. T. Hewson, C.S., officiating political assistant 3rd class, and assistant to the agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, is appointed to be magistrate of Abu and assistant to the general superintendent of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. C. Von Ahn, assistant engineer 1st grade (temporary), is transferred from Mhow to Northern Road division.

Mr. H. E. Grant, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Northern Road division to Mhow division.

Col. A. Cadell, R.E., resumed charge of the office of chief engineer, and secretary to the agent, Governor General, for Central India, from Major Swetenham on the 5th inst.

Major E. Swetenham, executive engineer, 1st grade, resumed charge of the Mhow division on the 7th inst.

## MEDICAL.

**BROWNE**—Surgeon S. H. Browne, Bengal Medical Service, officiating civil surgeon, Seoni, in the Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surgeon H. G. Hall, civil surgeon of Wardha, resigned.

**JOHNSON**—Surgeon W. E. Johnson, Madras Medical Service, to officiate as civil surgeon, vice Surgeon Browne.

**MORAN**—The services of Surgeon J. Moran, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the military department from the 11th inst.

The services of Surgeon Sturmer, acting civil surgeon, Chingleput, are replaced at the disposal of the military department for active service.

The services of Surgeon Sturmer, Indian Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of the acting commander of the forces.

Mr. Warliker is admitted as a surgeon on the Madras Establishment from the 7th November.

Surgeon Major John Fitzgerald, Indian Medical Department, is removed to the retired list on a pension of £220 per annum.

## MILITARY.

**BAKER**, Colonel T. D., C.B., 18th Foot, aide-de-camp to the Queen, to officiate as military secretary, from the date on which he assumed charge, vice Lieut. Col. the Hon. G. P. H. Villiers, on leave.

**BLYTH—COBBE—APPLEYARD—HUGHES—LACY—DORAN—BROWNE—THELWALL—NUTTALL—PALLISER—FANE—GOUGH—TYTLER—BARTER**—The undermentioned officers to have the temporary rank of brigadier general (2nd class), while employed in command of brigades:—Colonels F. S. Blyth, 40th Foot; A. H. Cobbe, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot; F. E. Appleyard, C.B., 85th Foot; R. J. Hughes, 63rd Foot; R. Lacy, 59th Foot; J. Doran, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; W. B. Browne, 81st Foot; J. B. Thelwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; T. Nuttall, Bombay Staff Corps; C. H. Palliser, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; W. Fane, C.B., Madras Staff Corps; C. J. S. Gough, C.B., V.C., Bengal Cavalry; J. A. Tytler, C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps; and R. Barter, Bengal Staff Corps.

**HAILES—WODEHOUSE—CARTHEW—DURY—ELIOT—PEARSON**—The undermentioned officers are appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, as a temporary arrangement, in the room of officers ordered on special service, as specified:—Capt. W. Hailes, Bengal Staff Corps, wing officer, 37th (the Meerut) N.I., vice Capt. K. M. G. Stewart. Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse, 32nd Foot, vice Major H. Collett. Capt. C. A. Carthew, Bengal Staff Corps, squadron officer, 16th Bengal Cavalry, vice Major E. E. Chapman. Capt. E. W. Dury, 54th Foot, vice Major G. E. L. S. Sanford. Capt. H. E. Eliot, general list, Infantry, wing officer, 4th N.I., vice Capt. R. G. Kenney. Capt. A. J. Pearson, R.A., vice Major A. A. A. Kinloch. The above appointments are to take effect from the dates on which the officers assume charge.

**JAMIESON**—Lieut. A. W. Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, having com-

pleted twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of captain from Nov. 9.

PARKER, Capt. W. J., Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of major, from Nov. 4.

ROWLANDSON—WOODCOCK—The following temporary appointments are made in the Military Accounts Department from Oct. 31, vice Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, on furlough:—Major M. A. Rowlandson, military accountant, 3rd class, and officiating military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 1st grade; Capt. H. F. Woodcock, assistant military accountant and officiating military accountant, 3rd class, to officiate as military accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. H., R.A., officiating assistant superintendent of factories, is confirmed in the appointment vice Lieut. J. Bent, deceased.

SHERIFF, Lieut. Col. J. P., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of colonel by brevet, from May 16, subject to her Majesty's approval.

SHIRRES, Lieut. J. C., No. 1 Mountain Battery Punjab Frontier Force R.A., officiating second subaltern, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Lieut. P. A. MacMahon, R.A., resigned.

STANDRIDGE, Lieut. E. B., R.A., to officiate as an assistant superintendent of factories, vice Capt. J. G. Stone, officiating as superintendent of factories.

TELFER, Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary H., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem.

CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Capt. E. H. Steel, officiating assistant surveyor general, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 16th inst.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Menzies, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for two months, from the 12th inst.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate for one year; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. J. G. Touch, Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, on private affairs for two years; Lieut. Col. J. E. B. Parsons, Bengal Staff Corps, deputy commissioners, 1st class, Gujarat, Punjab, on private affairs for one year; Surgeon Major L. Cameron, M.D., on private affairs, for one year; Capt. R. Bartholomew, list cavalry assistant commissioner, 2nd class, Jhelum district, on private affairs for one year; Lieut. W. L. Campbell, R.A., 1st subaltern, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, on private affairs, for one year; Capt. G. R. Gambier, Royal Horse Artillery, to England for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Veterinary Surgeon M. Anderson, R.A., to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. C. Hollingworth, 2-13th Foot, to England, from Nov. 15, 1878, to May 14, 1879, on urgent private affairs; 2nd Lieut. W. R. C. Baird, 1-14th Foot, to England, to appear before a medical board; Sub Lieut. S. J. M. Jopp, 48th Foot, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board; Surgeon W. J. R. Rainsford to England, to appear before a medical board; Capt. J. P. Lawrie, 2-2nd Foot, to England from date of availing himself of it to the 31st March, 1879, on urgent private affairs; Major and Brevet Col. G. O. Bowdler, 40th Foot, to England to appear before a medical board; Major W. H. B. Kingley, 67th Foot, to England for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs; Col. G. G. Cunliffe, 29th N.I., to Rawal Pindi, from Oct. 22, 1878, to March 21, 1879, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major B. Hinde, M.D., to England, to appear before a medical board.

#### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 11.)

ARMSTRONG—INGLIS—WOODRUFFE—45th N.I.—Lieut. Col. F. M. Armstrong, 2nd in command, to be commandant, vice Basden, retired; Major A. D. C. Inglis, wing commander (on furlough), to be 2nd in command, vice Armstrong; and Major C. L. Woodruffe, wing officer, to be wing commander, vice Inglis.

CARRUTHERS—16th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 8, directing Capt. Carruthers, adjutant and officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command in addition to his other duties, vice Major Trevor, proceeding on leave.

CARWITHEN—Naini Tal station order confirmed, dated Nov. 4, directing Major G. T. L. Carwithen, 1-25th Foot, to assume command of the depot and station, and to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Major A. H. A. Gordon, proceeded on service.

DOYLE—The services of Major T. Doyle, unattached, having been placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief, that officer is posted to Allahabad for general duty.

DRURY—Regimental order confirmed, dated June 28, appointing Lieut. F. M. Drury, 38th N.I., officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. C. T. Reay; dated Aug. 30, appointing Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating as adjutant.

DRURY—FAIRBROTHER—38th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 30, making the following appointments, vice Major M. P. Moriarty, appointed to the Transport Corps.—Lieut. F. M. Drury, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as wing commander; and Lieut. W. T. Fairbrother, officiating wing officer, on probation, and officiating quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

FORSTER—Jullundur station order confirmed, dated Nov. 4, appointing Capt. C. H. Forster, General List Infantry, to the command of the depots, 12th and 28th N.I., from that date, during the absence of those regiments on service, or until further orders.

FULTON—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 2, appointing

Lieut. R. Fulton, officiating wing officer, 33rd N.I., to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. J. G. Kelly, consequent on the appointment of Lieut. L. J. Browne to the Transport Corps in the field.

GRAHAM—Presidency district order confirmed, dated Oct. 29, directing Major G. F. Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, on return from Malta, to do general duty at Fort William, pending further orders.

GWYN—Fort Attock Garrison order confirmed, dated Nov. 2, notifying that Major H. L. Gwyn, R.A., assumed command of the station, with effect from Oct. 29, vice Lieut. Col. A. N. Wilson, Rifle Brigade.

KELLY—KNOX—WILLIAMS—62nd Foot—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 29, appointing the following committee of paymastership, with effect from the 15th idem, consequent on the departure of Capt. K. R. B. Wodehouse and T. E. Verner, on field service:—Major J. L. Kelly, president; Capt. V. Knox, and W. B. Williams, members. Capt. V. Knox will officiate as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

MARRETT—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 29, appointing Lieut. H. R. Marrett, 24th N.I., wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut. J. J. Money-Simons, employed with the Transport Corps on field service, and consequent on the return from leave of Col. G. N. Cave.

MOORE—Battalion order confirmed, dated Oct. 19, appointing Lieut. S. B. Moore, 2-1st Foot, to be assistant instructor of musketry, vice Povah, ordered on transport duty.

MURRAY—Lahore division order confirmed, dated Oct. 31, 1878, directing Brigadier General J. I. Murray, C.B., to assume command of the division, with effect from the 30th idem, consequent on the departure, on leave, of Brigadier General O. E. Rothney, C.B., C.S.I.

NORMAN—HUGHES—Lieut. Col. F. B. Norman, 2nd in command 24th N.I., to officiate as commandant, vice Cave, on furlough; and Lieut. Col. C. J. Hughes, wing commander 27th N.I., to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Norman.

NORMAN—STEDMAN—WALLERSTEIN—MARRETT—24th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, as a temporary measure, dated Oct. 30, making the following appointments, vice Colonel G. N. Cave on furlough:—Lieut. Col. F. B. Norman, 2nd in command, to officiate as commandant; Captain E. Stedman, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command; Lieut. P. H. Wallerstein, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander, no captain being available; Lieut. H. R. Marrett, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

RADCLIFFE—BRISCOE—4th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 9, making the following appointments, vice Captain H. E. Eliot, appointed to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, Oudh division:—Lieut. A. W. T. Radcliffe, wing officer, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties; Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

RANDELL—Banda station order confirmed, dated Oct. 18, appointing Major G. Randell, 20th Madras N.I., to officiate as station staff officer from the 20th idem, vice Capt. O. M. Bradshaw, proceeded on sick leave.

REAY—Meerut brigade order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, notifying that Col. C. Reay, Bengal Staff Corps, assumed command of the station on that date.

REID—Lieut. A. J. F., 29th N.I., wing officer, to be quartermaster, vice Harington, deceased.

STEWART—Lieut. N. R., 68th Foot, is appointed aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. D. M. Stewart, C.B., commanding field force, from Oct. 27.

SINGLETON—Regimental order confirmed, dated November 8, 1878, directing Capt. Singleton, 28th N.I., officiating wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command.

SHAW—Regimental order confirmed, dated October 28, 1878, appointing Lieut. R. B. Shawe, 5th N.I., officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, with effect from October 21, vice Lieut. G. S. Eyre, appointed to the Transport Corps in the field.

SMITH—Rohilkund district order confirmed, dated October 7, appointing Major G. W. Smith, deputy assistant adjutant general, to officiate as deputy assistant quartermaster general, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. the Hon. C. Dutton, transferred to the Lahore division.

SWETENHAM—FITZGERALD—27th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 31, making the following appointments, consequent on the return of Col. J. Doran, C.B., from employment on the brigade staff:—Capt. R. A. Swetenham, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster; Lieut. T. O. Fitzgerald, wing officer and quartermaster, to officiate as adjutant.

VON BEVERHOUDT—17th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed dated Oct. 31, appointing Capt. J. M. W. Von Beverhoudt, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. G. Brehon, appointed to the commissariat charge of Morar.

WILCOX, Lieut. Col. E. R. C., Staff Corps, lately officiating wing commander 37th N.I., is posted to Bareilly for general duty.

#### MEDICAL.

Surgeon Major J. MacN. Fleming, M.D., in joint medical charge of Simla, is appointed to the medical charge of the headquarters staff and establishments remaining at the station, in addition to his other duties, from the 9th Nov. 1878.

Surgeon Major F. R. Wilson, Army Medical Department, to whom leave on private affairs was granted, is directed to do duty with troops proceeding to the port of embarkation, and during the passage home, his services being required for this purpose.

EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.—The undermentioned candidates have passed in the standards mentioned below:—Persian, Major H. P.

Peacock, late 3rd Eur. L.C. agent to the Governor General, Moorsheadabad, and Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, Staff Corps, squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers. Higher Standard in Hindostanee—Lieut. W. R. Yielding, 54th Foot.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Nov. 19.)

Mr. J. C. Seaton is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from the 16th inst.

Mr. W. S. Newman has been appointed assistant to the chemical examiner, on probation, for six months.

Mr. Young, acting superintendent of police, Tinnevely district, to be assistant superintendent of police.

The services of Major C. Hayter, officiating cantonment magistrate, Wellington, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Lieut. Col. F. G. Trent, acting cantonment magistrate, Wellington, to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

The Right Rev. the Bishop has appointed the Rev. S. Morley to be his domestic chaplain.

The Rev. W. F. Archibald to act as chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad.

The Rev. R. J. Brandon to be chaplain of Secunderabad.

Major W. H. Hodges, Madras Staff Corps, to be British consular agent, Karikal.

Mr. C. L. D. Cumming to be assistant to the collector and magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. A. W. B. Higgins to be an assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. C. Seaton to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Tinnevely.

The following promotion is ordered:—Mr. Grainger, assistant engineer 1st grade (on furlough), to be executive engineer 4th grade (extra.)

#### MILITARY.

The services of Sub Lieut. Beresford, 68th Foot, probationer Madras Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Arbuthnot, of the cavalry, to act as secretary to Government military department during the absence of Col. J. Michael, on leave, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) Douglas Scott, ordinary pension, £365; extra annuity, £668 19.

Mr. F. H. Trevithick, to be Major in the Madras Volunteer Guards, vice the Hon. Lieut. Col. J. G. Colman, resigned.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Mr. Thomas, district and sessions judge, Vizagapatam, furlough for one year; Lieut. L. Langley, R.E., assistant engineer, 1st grade, privilege leave for three weeks, from Nov. 25. Mr. A. C. Campbell-Rogers, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from date of relief.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—Capt. (now major) G. A. Strover, Staff Corps, political agent, Mandalay, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, from Sept. 24.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 20.)

Mr. J. Daniel, hospital assistant (2nd class), is appointed to the charge of the dispensary at Wadhwan.

Assistant surgeon M. G. Desai is appointed to the charge of the dispensary at Palanpur.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, collector in the district of Satara, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Satara.

Mr. A. L. P. Larken, acting judge at Ahmedabad, is invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Act XIV., 1869.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, collector in the district of Surat, to be a magistrate of the 2nd class in the district of Surat.

Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., to act as a justice of the peace except in the town of Bombay.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid to act as district superintendent of police in the Ahmednugger district during the absence of Capt. Babington on furlough or until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, assistant collector in the district of Ratnagiri, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in the district of Ratnagiri.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S., to be assistant collector, Ratnagiri.

Mr. H. Mainwaring, assistant conservator of forests, 2nd grade, promoted to 1st grade.

#### MILITARY.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain F. Bunyer, of the Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Invalid Pension List on a monthly stipend of Rs.240.

Having completed twenty years in the Staff Corps, to be captain—Lieut. H. A. Vicent—9th Nov. 1878.

Having completed twenty years' service, to be major, Capt. A. Poole, 11th Nov., 1878.

Permitted to retire from the service:—Col. W. R. Alexander, Staff Corps, ordinary pension, £365, capitalised value of annuity, 3,949. Nov. 15, 1878.

The extensions of leave granted by the Secretary of State to Lieut.-Col. W. Blakeney, Staff Corps, and to Sub-Conductor T. T. Flood, Barrack Department, as announced in G. G. O., dated June 4, are cancelled, the names having been inserted through oversight.

Capt. Stevens, third squadron commander, 3rd Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, Sind district, in succession to Capt. H. M. Nicolson, proceeding on service.

Furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave:—Surgeon Major W. Niven, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment, medical charge Sappers and Miners.

## WAR OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 29.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. Robert George Edward Twiss, from the Royal Limerick County Militia, to be second lieut., vice C. R. S. Douglas-Hamilton, promoted.

13th Hussars.—Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Thomas Butler, from seconded major, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Col. J. Miller, placed on half pay.

1st Foot.—Major Frederick J. Ponsonby Hill retires on a pension; Lieut. William Drury Shaw to be captain, vice W. B. Baker, retired; the appointment as adjutant of Lieut. Edward Altham Altham is antedated to Sept. 20.

3rd Foot.—Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Charles Knight Pearson retires on half pay; Capt. Matthew Horace Hays, from the Bengal Staff Corps, to be captain, vice T. E. Spencer, who exchanges.

9th Foot.—Quartermaster Sergeant Albert Reeves to be quartermaster, vice T. Sterrett, retired on half pay.

11th Foot.—Lieut. William Tomes Fairbrother has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

14th Foot.—Lieut. William Syer Purkis to be captain, vice H. M. Hutchinson, seconded for service as adjutant of a volunteer corps in India; Lieut. John Walter Thurston has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. John Henry Howland Ansley has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

15th Foot.—Lieut. Morgan Jones resigns his commission; Lieut. John Robert Young to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieut. W. H. Rushbrooke, appointed a lieutenant instructor at the School of Musketry.

16th Foot.—Lieut. Edward Harold Vallings resigns his commission.

18th Foot.—Sub-Lieut. William Knox Downes, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant.

22nd Foot.—Lieut. Henry Richard Longcroft Holmes has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Sub-Lieut. John Percy Gethin to be lieutenant.

37th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Douglas Alleyne retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Archibald Reginald Duncan has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. Gerald Francis Mockler, from the 62nd Foot to be second lieut., vice R.G.H. Couper, transferred to the 60th Foot.

44th Foot.—The transfer of Second Lieut. Alexander Clement O'Donnell, from the 13th Foot, notified in the *Gazette* of November 12, 1878, is cancelled.

60th Foot.—Capt. Arthur Pepys retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. Harry John Bolton has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieut. John Raymond Garrett, from the 11th Foot, to second lieut., in succession to Lieut. the Hon. K. Turnour, promoted; Second Lieut. Ramsay George Henry Couper, from the 43rd Foot, to be second lieut., in succession to Lieut. E. H. Thurlow, promoted.

66th Foot.—Lieut. Theodore Gordon Barclay is placed temporarily upon the half-pay list without drawing half pay.

68th Foot.—Lieut. Alexander Edward Pelham Burn has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

89th Foot.—Lieut. John de Courcy Dashwood Meade has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. Charles Edward Harman to be adjutant, vice Lieut. J. R. M. Murray, promoted.

Half Pay.—Major and Brevet Col. Frederick Hammersley, from half pay, late 14th Foot, to be lieutenant colonel.

Retired Full Pay.—Major Alexander Miller Arthur, half pay, late 11th Foot, retires upon full pay.

#### BREVET.

Major and Brevet Col. Henry Buckley Jenner Wynyard, half pay, late 89th Foot, commandant Royal Hibernian Military School, to have the honorary rank of major general upon retiring on a pension.

Major Fredrick J. Ponsonby Hill, 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel upon retiring on a pension.

Major Alexander Miller Arthur, half pay, late 11th Foot, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant colonel upon retiring on full pay.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Benjamin Revell, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant.

The first Christian name of Honorary Major Gen. L. J. Farquharson, retired Bengal Army, is Lenox, and not Lennox, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 1.

The second Christian name of Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. D. Clementson, Madras Staff Corps, is Doxat, and not Daxat, as stated in the *Gazette* of March 1.

The undermentioned officers:—

To be colonels.—Lieut. Col. Francis Barry Drew, 8th Foot; Major and Brevet Lieut. Col. Henry Buckley Jenner Wynyard, half pay, late 89th Foot, commandant Royal Hibernian Military School.

To be majors.—Francis Coninesby Hannam Clarke, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery; Henry Trotter, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; John Cookson Fife, 65th Foot.

The undermentioned officers to have a step of honorary rank on retirement:—

To be major generals.—Lieut. Cols. and Brevet Cols. William

Conrad Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps; Adrian Hugh Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps; Vincent John Shortland, Madras Staff Corps; William Calcott Clarke, Madras Staff Corps; Edmund L'Estrange, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be colonel.—Lieut. Col. Fitzwilliam Thomas Pollock, Madras Staff Corps.

Memoranda.—Major and Brevet Col. Henry Buckley Jenner Wynyard, half pay, late 89th Foot, commandant Royal Hibernian Military School, retires on a pension. Honorary Major Benjamin D'Urban Musgrave, late captain 13th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension. Honorary Major Charles Goring Minnitt, late captain 18th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension.

## DECEMBER 3.

1st Foot.—Lieut. Percival Havelock Acheson, from the Leicester-shire Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice H. Templar, transferred to the 13th Foot; Lieut. Edwin Alfred Hervey Alderson, from the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. M'Lachlan, promoted.

8th Foot.—Lieut. Edmund Harrington Molyneux-Seel, from the 2d Royal Lancashire Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. H. Cope, promoted.

14th Foot.—Second Lieut. Acheson Whitmore St. George to be lieutenant, vice C. J. Orr, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. Clement John Malcolm Heigham, from the West Suffolk Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. C. A. Morris, promoted; Lieut. Josiah Scott Stewart, from the Royal Westmoreland Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. S. Hewitt, appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Lieut. Alan Laird Campbell, from the Haddington, Berwick, Linlithgow, and Peebles Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice A. W. St. George, promoted.

16th Foot.—Lieut. Charles Edward Borton, from the Leirtrim Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. W. Robertson, resigned.

18th Foot.—Lieut. Alan George Chichester, from the Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. E. H. Le Breton, promoted; Lieut. Charles Edward Clowes, from the 5th West York Militia, to be second lieutenant, vice B. G. Humphrey, transferred to the 17th Foot; Lieut. Charles Andrew Rouse-Boughton-Knight, from the Worcester Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. W. Simpson, promoted.

21st Foot.—Lieut. Robert William Marmaduke Blake, from the South Mayo Militia, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. W. A. Yule, promoted.

25th Foot.—Lieut. Charles John Corfield, from the 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. A. H. Hope, promoted.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Henry Robert Stapleton Cotton, from the Shropshire Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. W. H. Sawyer, promoted.

44th Foot.—Lieut. Henry Hyde Williamson Nason, from the Cambridge Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. P. Edgumbe, promoted.

54th Foot.—Lieut. Gregory Sinclair Haines, from the 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. C. G. L. Wingfield, promoted.

57th Foot.—Lieut. George Goring John Sutton Jones, from the Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. A. N. Hayne, promoted.

70th Foot.—Sergeant Major John Nagle to be second lieutenant, vice R. K. Huddart, transferred to the 109th Foot.

89th Foot.—Sergeant Major Stephen Neary, from the 44th Foot, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. J. R. M'Murray, promoted.

98th Foot.—Lieut. William Knox, from the Londonderry Militia, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut. O. M. Johnson, promoted.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. Charles Lyons Markham Pearson, from the Royal Berks Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. P. G. Hill, promoted; Lieut. Christopher Montague-Blackett, from the Royal Cumberland Militia, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. F. C. Howard, promoted.

Army Pay Department.—The undermentioned officer, having resigned his commission as a combatant officer, to be paymaster, with the honorary rank of captain in the army, from Aug. 15, 1878, such ante-date not to carry back pay prior to December 4, 1878:—Capt. John Cator Stockley, from the 18th Foot.

## DECEMBER 10.

Royal Artillery.—Major M. M. Fitzgerald (late Bengal), to be lieutenant colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. Wilson (late Bengal), deceased; Captain G. W. C. Rothe to be major, vice C. H. F. Ellis, placed upon the seconded list; Captain and Adjutant T. J. C. A. Studdy (late Bengal), to be major, vice Fitzgerald (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. H. J. L. Turnbull, to be captain, vice Rothe promoted; Lieut. E. Walsh, to be captain, vice Studdy (late Bengal), promoted; Lieut. C. J. Blake, to be captain, vice A. J. Lavie, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. W. W. Smith, to be captain, vice D. T. O'Callaghan, placed upon the seconded list; Lieut. C. H. Scott, to be lieutenant upon the seconded list; Captain R. W. Smith (late Bengal), to be adjutant, vice T. J. C. A. Studdy (late Bengal), promoted.

Royal Engineers.—General Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B., colonel commandant, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, has been placed on the retired list, under the provisions of Article 133 of the Royal Warrant, dated 1st May, 1878; Lieut. Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. Pollard (late Bengal), from the supernumery list, to be colonel, vice C. W. Hutchinson, removed as a general officer.

## BREVET.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the removal of General Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B., colonel commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to the retired list, from Nov. 29, 1878:—Lieut. General J. R. Becher, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be general; Major General J. A. Ballard, C.B., Royal (late

Bombay) Engineers, to be lieutenant general; Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, to be major general; Captain and Brevet Major J. Mackenzie, Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery, to be lieutenant colonel; Captain J. C. Wadding, 5th Foot, to be major; Major R. M. Smith, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of lieutenant colonel whilst employed in Persia.

## DECEMBER 13.

6th Dragoon Guards.—For Lieut. Allan Cathcart, Lord Greenock, from the North York Militia, to be second lieutenant, &c., as stated in *Gazette* of Dec. 7, 1877, read Lieut. Alan, Lord Greenock, &c.

12th Lancers.—Lieut. Charles Edward Beck to be captain, vice J. A. P. Scourfield, deceased.

13th Hussars.—Capt. Richard Knox, from the 18th Hussars, to be captain, vice A. R. Pryce, who exchanges.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. George Fitz Austin Gavin has been appointed a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

1st Foot.—Capt. and Brevet Major James William Hassell to be major, vice E. J. P. Hill, retired on a pension; Lieut. Stephen Blyth Moore to be captain, vice Brevet-Major J. W. Hassell; Second Lieut. William Wingfield Verner Pakenham to be lieutenant, vice W. D. Shaw, promoted; Second Lieut. William Douglas to be lieutenant, vice S. B. Moore, promoted.

3rd Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Parnell to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet-Col. C. K. Pearson, retired on half pay; Captain Henry Thomas Halahan to be major, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. Parnell; Lieut. Albert Edward Ommanney to be captain, vice H. T. Halahan.

5th Foot.—Sub-Lieut. the Honourable Charles Lambton to be lieutenant; Sub-Lieut. George Leslie Orred to be lieutenant.

9th Foot.—Sub-Lieutenant George Augustus Williams, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be lieutenant—dated 29th August, 1876, but his commission as lieutenant in the army to bear date 10th September, 1875.

13th Foot.—Captain Christian Hollingworth retires from the service, receiving a gratuity.

14th Foot.—Second Lieutenant William Robert Cornwallis Baird, to be lieutenant, vice J. W. Thurston, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps; Second Lieutenant George Henry Cromwell Robertson to be lieutenant, vice J. H. H. Ansley, a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

15th Foot.—Lieutenant Philip Ashby Mettam Pearson to be captain, vice W. H. Daniel, seconded for service on the staff; Second Lieutenant Charles Fulford Grantham to be lieutenant, vice M. Jones, resigned.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Innes Nares to be captain, vice T. Braddell, seconded for service as an adjutant of auxiliary forces.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Arthur Symons Justice to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieutenant D. Auchinleck, promoted.

22nd Foot.—Lieutenant Alexander Bowes Mein to be instructor of musketry, vice Lieutenant H. H. Scaly, promoted.

37th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major John Everard Whitting to be major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. Alleyne, retired; Lieutenant William Boyle Moore to be captain, vice Brevet Major J. E. Whitting.

51st Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major Eustace Beaumont Burnaby to be major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Farrington, seconded for service on the staff; Captain William Price Llewellyn Lewes retires on a pension; Lieutenant Caleb Collins to be captain, vice Brevet Major E. B. Burnaby; Second Lieutenant Herbert Astell Stewart Reid, from the 25th Foot, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant T. J. Seppings, promoted.

60th Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Somerville Hutton Riddell to be captain, vice A. Pepys, retired; Sub-Lieutenant Edgar Waldegrave Brodie to be lieutenant—dated May 6, 1877, but his commission as lieutenant in the army to bear date May 3, 1876.

60th Foot.—Captain Henry Augustus Rasch retires from the service, receiving the value of his commission.

71st Foot.—Lieutenant William Gillon to be captain, vice H. J. T. Hildyard, seconded for service on the staff.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel Arthur Frederick Warren, C.B., having served five years as a regimental lieutenant colonel, is placed on half pay.

## BREVET.

Capt. William Price Llewellyn Lewes, 51st Foot, to have the honorary rank of major, upon retiring on a pension; Hon. Lieut. and Deputy Commissary Thomas Smither, Madras Establishment, to have the honorary rank of captain; Deputy Assistant Commissary George Richards, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of lieutenant; Surg. Major Charles James Rogers to have the honorary rank of deputy surgeon general, on retirement from the Madras Medical Department.

The surname of the lieutenant colonel and brevet colonel of the Bengal Staff Corps described in the *Gazette* of Sept 13 as R. D'O. C. Bricken, is Bracken.

Lieut. Gen. Thomas Augustus Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, retires from the service with the honorary rank of general.

The following promotions to take place consequent upon the retirement of Lieut. Gen. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps:—Major Gen. George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps, to be lieutenant general; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. Henry Lyett Abbott, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, to be major general; Capt. and Brevet Major John Addy, adjutant of a recruiting district, to be lieutenant colonel; Capt. Charles Shea Hunt, 19th Foot, to be major.

The promotion to the rank of brevet major of the undermentioned officer to be post-dated as follows:—Capt. and Brevet Major W. Bannatyne, 8th Foot, to Nov. 3, 1878.

The undermentioned promotion to the list of general officers of Her Majesty's Indian military forces to take place consequent upon the retirement on a pension of Lieut. Gen. (borne as major general on the Indian list) T. A. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps—Col. William Warden Anderson, Bombay Cavalry, to be major general.



## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, DEC. 9.

Lord CRANBROOK moved a resolution declaring "that, the Queen having directed a military expedition of the forces charged on the Indian revenues to be despatched against the Ameer of Afghanistan, the House of Lords consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of her Majesty's Indian possessions," and in support of his motion he began by stating that the moment war became inevitable the Government called Parliament together in obedience to the law, adding that he saw no necessity for imposing any charge on the revenues of India during the present financial year for the purposes of the war. He dwelt on the importance of having Afghanistan as a friendly Power on our frontier, and, taking a review of our past policy in reference to that country, he mentioned that a change occurred in our relations with the Ameer after the death of Lord Mayo, though he believed that in 1873 the time had then come to declare a readiness to assist the ruler of Afghanistan. The course pursued, however, had the effect of dissociating him from England, and inducing him to look elsewhere for help. In 1877 Lord Salisbury thought it desirable, in order to obtain reliable information, to have a British resident in Afghanistan, but nothing could be more repugnant to the feelings of the British Government than to coerce the Ameer. Nevertheless, the Ameer, who refused our mission, received with ostentatious pomp a Russian envoy at a time when he might have imagined that England would be engaged in war with Russia. Such conduct might of itself be regarded as a declaration of hostilities, and, an *ultimatum* having been addressed to the Ameer, an answer arrived after a long delay, but it was an evasive reply. The time had therefore gone by for masterly inaction. He called on the House of Lords to support the motion, for the sake of the honour and safety of the Queen's Indian possessions.

Lord HALIFAX expressed great objection to the measures taken for forcing residents on the ruler of Afghanistan, and moved an amendment declaring that, "while ready to consent to providing the means necessary for bringing the war in which we are unhappily engaged to a safe and honourable conclusion, the House of Lords regrets the conduct pursued by the Government, which has unnecessarily engaged this country in the contest." He proceeded to say that by the Treaty of 1855 we were bound to respect the territory of the Ameer, and should that understanding be violated the people of India would believe that the territory of a neighbouring Power had been annexed by an act of barefaced spoliation; while at the same time any occupying force would be beset by difficulties and dangers on account of the nature of the country, being forced to go on in spite of its wishes from one boundary to another. By conciliation and kindness we might best secure, he thought, a scientific frontier.

Lord LAWRENCE could not conceive how it could be asserted that the Ameer of Afghanistan, who was really and truly an independent chief, had violated his engagements towards this country by receiving a friendly mission from Russia. He vindicated the policy he pursued in reference to the competitors for power in Afghanistan; but when there was a prospect of Shere Ali becoming the permanent ruler of that country he declared that then was the time to assist him. As long as the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo and of Lord Northbrook existed, and also while he himself was responsible for the conduct of affairs, the relations with the Ameer were satisfactory. The whole cause of disagreement was the attempt to force British officers upon that ruler.

Lord DERBY thought that, as far as he could judge, the cause of the misunderstanding between the Ameer and this country was that kind of support which it was impossible for us to promise—namely, he wanted to have his dynasty supported against all enemies. He held that in the circumstances existing in 1876 it was desirable to establish British agents in Afghanistan by friendly means, but he did not advocate the forcing them on the Ameer. If we had told the Ameer that as he had received a mission from the Russians he could not do less than receive a mission from us, then it was not likely that the Russians would have encouraged him to resist receiving an English mission, and he thought that with prudence the war might have been avoided. He also alluded to the probability of great expense being incurred on account of the war, and said that he looked with alarm on the present and future condition of the finances of India. He believed that the war, which he did not think necessary, might have been avoided with a little forbearance.

The Duke of SOMERSET dissented from the observations of Lord Derby, and if the war would cost a great deal of money he asked whether India was not worth the expenditure. He declared that he could not support the amendment.

Lord NAPIER and ETRICK protested against the expenses of the war being borne entirely by India, but he declared that he would vote for the resolution.

## TUESDAY.—DEC. 10.

Lord GREY, resuming the debate on the Afghan resolution, said that he was disappointed in not having as yet heard from the Government one word to show that the war against Afghanistan was justifiable. To the best of his judgment the Government had failed to make out any legitimate ground for war, and without such

ground he maintained that the commencement of hostilities was a great national crime. Pointing out various objections to the policy of the Government, he concluded by stating that he would support Lord Halifax's amendment, with the object of bringing the war to an immediate conclusion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR dissented from the policy advocated by Lord Grey—which he styled the policy of the ostrich—of taking no notice of the doings of Russia; and none of the best Indian authorities, he added, doubted the existence of danger on the side of Russia. After arguing that the policy of "masterly inactivity" broke down the moment it came to be applied, he proceeded to refer to the despatches which passed on the Afghan question, which, he said, must have been unsatisfactory to the Ameer, as a great and unfavourable change occurred in his mind at the end of 1873. He regretted the proposal of Lord Halifax's motion, for it was a motion to stop the supplies for the support of the Indian troops in Afghanistan, and he implored the House of Lords to do nothing which would impair or endanger the stability of our Indian Empire.

Lord NORTHBROOK thought it would have been wise and just of the Government not to have thrown on India the cost of this war, which had in reality arisen out of complications in Europe. The increased revenue of which the Secretary for India had spoken on the previous night was the product of unnecessary taxation. When Viceroy of India he served two years under the Government of Mr. Gladstone and two years under that of the noble earl the present Prime Minister, and he had not been able to discover any difference in the objects which each of those Governments had in view. The Government of India never had looked on the advance of Russia in the same light as that in which it was regarded by Sir H. Rawlinson and the noble and learned earl on the woolsack. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs entertained a different opinion as to what ought to be done with regard to Afghanistan from that of everybody of experience in India. He himself asserted emphatically that when he left India the Ameer was loyal to the British Government, and that the real cause of his subsequent discontent was the attempt to force English agents upon him. During the two years he was Viceroy under the present Government he never received the slightest hint that the policy of 1873 was wrong, or that stronger assurances should be given to Shere Ali, and he himself made the suggestion of an additional guarantee which, though not to the full extent, was subsequently carried out by Lord Salisbury as Minister for India. The only difference between the late Government and the present up to the outbreak of the war was as to the means and not as to the object. It was the action of her Majesty's Government which made it too late to secure the faithful alliance of the Ameer when the danger arose of a war between this country and Russia. The matter of the reception of the Russian Embassy to Cabul ought to have been settled between this country and Russia. With great regret he felt obliged to say that the course the Government had taken was unnecessary, and to join in the vote for the amendment before their lordships.

Lord SALISBURY vindicated his answer to the Duke of Argyll in June, 1877. The idea that the Ameer had any real aversion to English residents within his frontiers was an entire imagination. The Ameer himself had told us the causes of his anger. The first of these was the impartiality of Sir J. Lawrence; the next was the interference of Lord Northbrook on behalf of the Ameer's son. The late Viceroy of India had told their lordships that there was no change of policy. If that was so, why censure the Government? It was not a military invasion of India we had to guard against, but it was a diplomatic invasion of Afghanistan we had to guard against. We had to take measures to prevent Russia working in the East with Afghanistan as her base, as she had worked in Europe with Bulgaria and Bosnia as her base. To prevent such an evil, remonstrances to St. Petersburg were useless. It could only be done by English agents to watch on the spot the unauthorised diplomacy of Russia. Our dispute with the Ameer was because he would not receive an envoy from us while he was professing friendship for us, but conspiring with subordinate chiefs against us.

Lord CARDWELL replied to the question of Lord Salisbury why, if there had been no change of policy, should the House be asked to censure the Government, that the censure was called for, because the means of carrying out that policy had been so essentially changed as to lead to the existing complications.

Lord BEACONSFIELD commenced by descanting upon the inconvenience to this country of the present boundary of our North West Provinces. We had been in possession of it for twenty-eight years, during which we had had nineteen expeditions to control the neighbouring inhabitants, in which we had employed between fifty and sixty thousand men. If there had been Viceroys who had not felt the inconvenience of such a boundary those persons were not fit to be viceroys. Lord Napier of Magdala now thought a rectification of that boundary to be absolutely necessary. Between civilised nations of Europe there had been numerous treaties for the rectification of frontiers which certainly had conduced to peace. He had not described rectification of the frontier as the object of the war, but as a probable consequence of the war. For defensive purposes there was the greatest possible advantage on the side of a scientific frontier as compared with a haphazard frontier. Things might have continued to go on as they had gone on for years if it had not been for the sudden appearance of Russia in the vicinity of Afghanistan. He held that the preparations made by Russia in

Central Asia, when it was supposed that there was to be war between this country and Russia, were allowable. Explanations had since been given by Russia on that point which he thought were a sufficient answer; but after those things had occurred it was impossible for us to go on in the old way. He regretted that the debate had been rather a wrangle than a political discussion. The question on which their lordships were called on to decide was not merely one concerning Afghanistan, it was one affecting the prestige and influence of England throughout Asia as well as in Europe; and he hoped their lordships would condemn unequivocally by their votes "a peace-at-any-price policy" which for a moment had even dimmed the majesty of England.

Their lordships then divided. The Lord Chancellor announced the numbers to be:—

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#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, DEC. 9.

In answer to Sir H. Havelock, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the Russian Ambassador here had informed the Government that the Russian mission had left Afghanistan; and, in answer to Mr. Fawcett, Mr. STANHOPE stated that the expenditure hitherto incurred in the Afghan expedition had been incurred by order of the Secretary of State in this country, and that this was unquestionably within his power Mr. Stanhope established by a quotation from a speech of the Duke of Argyll in 1867. Mr. FAWCETT gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring that the Secretary of State has infringed the letter and spirit of the Act of 1857.

On the report of the Address being brought up, the debate on the Afghan war was opened by

Mr. WHITBREAD, who moved as an amendment a resolution declaring that the House "disapproves the conduct of her Majesty's Government, which has resulted in the war with Afghanistan." He proceeded to show that the Afghan policy of former Viceroy had always been "non-intervention and peace," and that they had always refrained from pressing on the Ameer the reception of British residents in Afghanistan. It was to this demand that he attributed the hostility of the Ameer, contending that it was conscientiously objected to by the Afghans as dangerous to their independence, and that it would really have been of no value. In 1875 there had been a departure from this policy, when Lord Salisbury directed the Indian Government to obtain the Ameer's assent to the placing of British officers at Herat and Candahar. Lord Northbrook always resisted, but Lord Lytton when he arrived in India lost no time in endeavouring to carry the new policy into effect. Tracing the communications between Lord Lytton and the Ameer up to the end of Sir L. Pelly's negotiations at Peshawur, he maintained that it was owing to the altered tone and the threats with which the Viceroy enforced his demand for the reception of British residents that the Ameer became distrustful and suspicious, and that ultimately he began to turn a friendly ear to General Kauffman's advances. Turning to the Central Asian papers he traced the Russian communications with the Ameer, contending that it was not until Lord Lytton had threatened the Ameer that he gave any encouragement to General Kauffman of which we could complain. The representations made to Russia by our Government against her dealings with the Ameer were much too weak, and he complained that, while it was on account of Russia's action that we had gone to war, it was not with Russia, but with the Ameer that we had picked a quarrel. The conclusion he drew from the papers was that ever since Lord Lytton went to India the Government had determined on a rectification of frontier, and they took advantage of the Ameer's imprudent reception of the Russian envoy to make the necessary advance into his territories. He complained that the Government had concealed their new policy from Parliament and the country, and called attention to the speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords last year disclaiming all intention of sending an envoy to Cabul, by which Parliament had been entirely misled.

Mr. E. STANHOPE disputed altogether the argument that the Ameer became hostile to us solely because we insisted on forcing British resident agents on him. On the contrary, the Ameer had himself at one time asked for a British agent, and at the Umballa conferences had expressed himself willing at some future time to consent to such a measure. He contended that even in Lord Northbrook's time the Ameer had become unfriendly to us, and that before Lord Lytton had held any communication with him he had become distrustful of us and had entered into friendly relations with General Kauffman. Lord Northbrook himself had admitted that in view of the constant advance of Russia it would be necessary at some time to give further assurances to the Ameer, and the sole difference between him and Lord Salisbury was as to the opportuneness. Lord Northbrook thought that any further action might be delayed until the Russians came much nearer, and Lord Salisbury insisted that it must be taken at once. Events had shown that Lord Salisbury was right. When the Russian Mission was received at Cabul, and the Ameer was found to be stirring up the border tribes against us, the Government would have been failing in its duty to the people of India if they had delayed longer to meet the evident danger. They

were not afraid of an invasion of India, but they knew that the establishment of Russian influence at Cabul would have a disturbing effect in India, and would lead to troubles on our borders. It was determined then to send a friendly mission to the Ameer, which the Viceroy hoped and believed would receive a friendly welcome. But when, after many delays, it was turned back with violence, the Indian Government had no option, unless it wished to be disgraced in the eyes of its subjects, but to take the measures which had led to the war.

#### TUESDAY.—DEC. 10.

The adjourned debate on the Afghan war was resumed by Lord J. MANNERS, who denied that the Government had changed the ancient policy which was to establish on the north-western frontier a strong, friendly, and independent State; all that it had changed was the means. "Masterly inactivity" might have been sufficient ten or twenty years ago, but the advance of Russia had made it totally inapplicable. Lord Northbrook himself had contemplated the necessity for a change at some future time, when the Russians had occupied Merv; but the Government differed from him, and held that immediate action was called for. When it was proposed to the Ameer to receive a British envoy, it was not meant in a hostile spirit, but it was intended to cement an alliance with the Ameer, and the demands which he made were to be granted on condition that he received British agents. But when this was refused, and a Russian envoy was received at Cabul, it was impossible to rely on the old methods. Still, by sending Sir N. Chamberlain they continued to follow a friendly course, and it was not until his mission was repulsed with insult and violence that they were compelled to go to war. But even before resorting to the extreme course plenty of time was given to the Ameer to change his mind. With regard to the future, the policy of "masterly inactivity" to which the Opposition wished to return had proved barren and useless, and was condemned by circumstances and by the greatest Indian authorities. With regard to the intentions of the Government for the future, the war must be prosecuted until Shere Ali had made due submission, and the Government would then be prepared to grant him terms as moderate as was consistent with the security and peace of the Indian Empire.

Mr. GLADSTONE asked what was to be done if the Ameer did not submit, but disappeared altogether from the scene of our military operations. Proceeding then to deal with the motion, he complained warmly of the concealment habitually practised by the present Government, and impeached the trustworthiness of the documents laid before Parliament, which, he said, contained gross misstatements showing unprecedented recklessness and negligence. Especially he dwelt on the inaccuracy of the Indian Government's despatch of May 10, 1877, which he showed at much length contained an inadequate and misleading description of the Ameer's grievances. He impugned also the accuracy of Sir Lewis Pelly's statements at the Peshawur conference, and contended that when Lord Northbrook left India the Ameer was friendly to us, and required nothing more from us than a continuance of the old policy and to be released from the demand for British agents. The old policy, therefore, had succeeded in all its objects. But Lord Lytton had commenced a new policy, the first price of which was the present war, and in enumerating the faults committed by the Viceroy in his dealings with Afghanistan he dwelt specially on the occupation of Quetta, the revocation of all the promises which had been made to the Ameer by former Viceroys, the refusal to allow him to send a new envoy down to Peshawur, who would have made all the concessions required from him, and the allegation of the Russian mission as a cause of war after the Government had accepted the transparent pretexes of Russia. He reproached the Foreign-office with weakness and with having allowed Russia to establish a title to send a mission of courtesy to Cabul whenever it pleased. He denied altogether that the mission was within the understanding with the former Administration. On the contrary, it was a direct violation of the agreement between Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Clarendon. He concluded by appealing to the future against what he anticipated would be the present determination of the House, and even of the country, to accept a share in the responsibility of the war.

Lord G. HAMILTON, after explaining that the occupation of Quetta, undertaken by Lord Lytton reluctantly, but in deference to the advice of the military officers, who declared that it was the only point from which the trade could be protected, said the charge of untrustworthiness made by Mr. Gladstone against the official documents was not supported by the facts, and he protested warmly against the unworthy imputation of deceit brought against the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and other members of the Council. He contended that, so far from Shere Ali being friendly when Lord Northbrook left India, the present Government, when it came into office, found a state of things eminently unsatisfactory, which was growing worse and worse every year, and which might have involved us in war with Russia. The masterly inactivity policy, which in some respects was unworthy of a great civilised Power, had completely collapsed long before Lord Northbrook left India, and a continuance in it would have been full of danger. With regard to the reception of British agents, Shere Ali in 1869 was willing to accede to it, and Lord Northbrook contemplated its ultimate necessity, and there could be no security against a war with Russia unless we had an agent at Herat. Such a step was not in any way an inter-

ference with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and without it the Indian Government could not have given the Ameer the unconditional assurances which he required. Although that war was to be regretted, after the conduct of the Ameer it was inevitable, and to have declared war against Russia he showed would have led ultimately to the annexation of Afghanistan.

THURSDAY.—DEC. 12.

Sir W. HARCOURT gave notice of his intention to ask the Government whether the Russian Mission as well as the Russian Envoy had been withdrawn from Cabul; whereupon the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would answer the question at once. When he gave his reply the other day he said the Government understood from what had passed between our representatives and the Russian Ambassador that the recall of the Russian Envoy was equivalent to the withdrawal of the Russian Mission; but they had received information since which led them to form a different conclusion. They had, therefore, to assure the House that they had not and did not intend to acquiesce in the exercise of Russian influence in Afghanistan, either in that form or any other.

In answer to Sir H. Havelock, Mr. STANHOPE said that no proposal to increase the number of British regimental officers in the native army had been received from India.

Mr. BOURKE informed Mr. E. Ashley that nothing had yet been settled with regard to the 3rd clause of the Chefoo Convention. Sir T. Wade was instructed to consult with the Viceroy of India on the subject before his return to China. After that he hoped the negotiations would soon be completed. When they were completed papers would no doubt be presented.

The adjourned debate on the Afghan war was resumed by Mr. GRANT DUFF, who complained that the correspondence did not give any clear account of the reasons why the "old policy" had been abandoned and a new policy adopted. That we should fear an invasion from Afghanistan he regarded as ridiculous, and he laid it down also that while Afghanistan was "out of our parish," we should insist always that Russia should refrain from interference there. The old policy, he maintained, had been perfectly successful, and it had received the approval of successful Ministers, including Sir S. Northcote, whom he pressed repeatedly to explain without any reserve why he had changed his mind. Canvassing the various reasons assigned for the change of policy, he maintained that if we feared the advance of Russia, we ought to have gone to St. Petersburg and threatened war if the frontier of Afghanistan were threatened. As to the "scientific frontier," on which he commented in a sarcastic vein, although some advance might be necessary if Russia were likely to attack us with a well-appointed European army, no rectification would be of the smallest use which did not include a large part of Afghanistan. The Cabinet might not desire the annexation of Afghanistan, but it would probably be forced on them; and, among other reasons for deprecating it, he said it would precipitate the meeting of the Sepoy and the Cossack on the Oxus, which all wise politicians must wish to defer, at least until the Eastern Question was settled. But, he asked, amid cheers from the Opposition side, had we a moral right to seize on this scientific frontier? Mr. Duff concluded his speech by inveighing against the want of candour and the suppression of information which had become habitual to the Government; to which

Mr. BOURKE replied with some warmth, both for himself and on behalf of Lord Salisbury, who had been specially attacked, and challenging Mr. Duff's ingenuity to point to a single case in which he had made an erroneous statement on a matter of fact. Entering into the general merits of the case, he contended that the papers showed our relations with Afghanistan to be going from bad to worse ever since 1869, and recent events revealed a danger which had long been prophesied by great Indian authorities, but which public opinion had refused to believe in. The appointment of British agents in Afghanistan, he showed, was a measure to which the Ameer was not so much opposed as had been represented, and it had become absolutely necessary in consequence of the advance of Russia and the constant overtures made to the Ameer by General Kaufmann. No attempt was made at the Peshawur Conference to force them on the Ameer, and when those conferences were broken it was because the Ameer was endeavouring to stir up war against us. The war had been undertaken in self-defence, and to wipe out an insult which we could not have submitted to, though we had borne more from the Ameer than we should have endured from a strong Power, and the first result had been to elicit offers of loyal support from all the great princes of India. To the charge of keeping back the papers, he replied by pointing out that at least one-half of these papers had been kept back by Mr. Gladstone's Government, and he gave an emphatic denial to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the Government had acquiesced in Russia's claim to send a mission to Cabul whenever she pleased.

Mr. O'SHAUGHNESSY regarded the war as one of aggression.

Lord WILLIAM HAY supported the vote of censure solely on account of what Lord Lytton had done since the Treaty of Berlin. He did not disapprove of the proposal to send British agents into Afghanistan, because without them we could not maintain our supremacy there, nor did he think that there had been any change of policy, because, as he showed, both Lord Lawrence and Lord Northbrook had departed from the policy of "masterly inactivity"

when they thought it necessary. But he believed that Lord Lytton went to India determined to bring on a war, when his real course should have been to pursue a conciliatory policy towards Shere Ali, and give him time to follow his natural bent for an English alliance. Among other consequences of the war he pointed out that it made it impossible for Russia to withdraw from Cabul, and would give her an excuse for an advance to Merv, and perhaps Herat.

Mr. A. GATHORNE-HARDY replied to Mr. Gladstone's charges, and vindicated the trustworthiness of the official papers.

Mr. FOLJAMBE strongly condemned the pretexts on which an unjust war had been commenced.

Mr. C. B. DENISON complained that in forming a judgment on the change of policy, sufficient allowance had not been made for the alteration in the situation, owing to the progress of Russia in Turkestan. This, he thought, amply justified Lord Salisbury's instructions to Lord Lytton; and if the Government had permitted Russia to establish her influence in Afghanistan they would have been guilty of gross dereliction of duty.

Mr. RYLANDS censured the Government for going to war without consulting Parliament.

Sir J. HAY argued that by refusing to accept our envoy the Ameer had committed a breach of international law which justified the war.

Mr. GOSCHEN ridiculed as preposterous the suggestion that the war was the result of the irritation created in the Ameer's mind five years ago, and maintained that it was really an episode in the Treaty of Berlin. To establish the connection between the Eastern Question and the Afghan trouble, he reminded the House that while in April the Indian troops arrived at Malta, in May the first step was taken for sending the mission, and the envoy actually entered Cabul on the same day as our Plenipotentiaries returned to London bringing "peace with honour." Analysing the Central Asian Papers, he complained that the Government had not remonstrated with sufficient firmness against the advance of Russia towards Afghanistan, and, drawing the inference that the policy of Russia was to encourage us to annex Afghanistan in order that they might go on annexing the rest of the Khanates; Russia, in fact, had outwitted us, and was now laughing in her sleeve. On behalf of the Opposition, he protested against the supposition that they were indifferent to the establishment of Russian influence at Cabul, or that they thought India a burden. He held that the Russian mission was a breach of her understanding with us, and he blamed the Government for being too easily satisfied with an evasive answer from Russia; in fact, while they had bullied at Cabul they had flinched at St. Petersburg. It was the fault of the Government that the Russians had come to Cabul; but while the Opposition thought the war to be unjust and unnecessary, they desired that it should be prosecuted with vigour, and that its object—the exclusion of Russia from Afghanistan—should be attained.

Major NOLAN discussed the various suggestions for a "scientific frontier;" after which the debate was adjourned on the motion of Earl Percy.

FRIDAY.—DEC. 13.

Sir W. HARCOURT divided the question at issue into two parts—had the policy of the Government been wise, and was the war just? Admitting that the Government was bound to take action if the Ameer were unfriendly to us and Russia were advancing, he asserted that the Ameer's temper was caused entirely by what happened in 1876, and that Russia had not made any advance to the Ameer of which we could complain until Lord Lytton had completely estranged him. But when it became necessary to win him back the Government took the most unlikely means, and he complained specially of the choice of Sir Lewis Pelly as our agent at Peshawur, of what he called the attempt to "bamboozle" the Ameer, of the threatening letter written to him, and of the manner in which the conferences were closed. The terms offered to him were in no way more advantageous than Lord Northbrook's, and if the Indian Government had wished the negotiation to break down and war to ensue it could not have taken a more effective step than to prescribe as a condition precedent that the Ameer should receive British agents. Being thus alienated, as he contended, by the sharp practice and the want of temper, straightforwardness, and common sense which marked the proceedings of the Government, he had no other course left to him but to make friends with Russia. No doubt when the Russian mission was sent to Cabul the Government was right in sending Sir Neville Chamberlain; but they ought to have done it in a manner as little humiliating and vexatious to the Ameer as possible. What, he asked, was now to be done with Afghanistan; for to take the scientific frontier which had been hinted at would make Afghanistan an Asiatic Bulgaria?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL referred to the various passages in the papers, which, he contended, showed that the insufficiency of Lord Northbrook's assurances in 1873 had alienated the Ameer, and that Lord Salisbury, seeing the danger of this state of things, had endeavoured in various ways to bring him back into an alliance with us. If he had not succeeded it was because the Ameer had already made up his mind to side with Russia; and the real reason why the Peshawur conference had failed was that he had determined not to yield the conditions which were required from him. The

war, he asserted, was just; for the Ameer had not only broken his treaty engagements with us, but had turned back our envoy with insult and force; and it was a necessary war, because the safety of India required that if Afghanistan were not a friendly Power our frontier should be strengthened.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON fixed his attention first on the unsatisfactory reasons which the Government had given for abandoning the old policy, insisting, in contradiction to Lord Cranbrook's despatch, that there was no difference between Lord Northbrook and the Duke of Argyll, and pointing out that for two years the present Government had not directed Lord Northbrook to amplify those assurances which they now said were vague and unsatisfactory. The event had shown that Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury were wrong. Of all the courses open to them after their failure at the Peshawur conferences the Government had taken the very worst, and here he asked for some definite information from the Government as to their intentions in Afghanistan, quoting the opinions of such military authorities as Sir H. Green and Lord Sandhurst against the occupation of the country. Reminding the House that the advance of Russia had long been foreseen and that the Government so lately as 1876 had declared that it felt no alarm, he asked what particular advance of Russia had frightened them and made them change their policy. He himself could perceive no danger of an actual invasion through Afghanistan, and, as to the danger of intrigue, the occupation of Afghanistan would not prevent it, while a mere rectification of frontier would throw the Ameer irretrievably under Russian influence. Admitting, however that there might be a danger from Russia's advance, it was for the Government to show that the only means of dealing with it was by advancing to meet her. At any rate, we must deal with Russia direct, and not through Afghanistan. Replying to the question what would be the Opposition policy, he said there must be no permanent occupation of the country, and Lord Lytton must be recalled as the embodiment of all that an Eastern policy should not be.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, adverting to Lord Hartington's attack on Lord Lytton, severely censured language which, he said, would debase his authority in the eyes of the people of India. Entering into the defence of the Government, he maintained, first, that they had acted in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the law, and replied at some length and in detail to the charges of bad faith, misrepresentation, and suppression of information. The cause of the war, he said, was the turning back of a friendly mission under circumstances of menace and defiance, and any faltering at that moment would have had the most serious consequences in India. It would have been absurd to go to Russia, because it was not the acceptance of the Russian envoy, but the refusal of ours, of which we complained. Discussing the previous events, he pointed out that, according to Dr. Bellew's statement, confirmed by subsequent evidence, it was Lord Northbrook's interference on behalf of Yakoub Khan which first irritated the Ameer, and which still rankled in his mind, and, explaining the reasons which had induced the Government to depart to some extent from the former policy, he read extracts from correspondence with Lord Lawrence in 1867 which pointed to such a change under certain circumstances, and to the Russian mission as the principal determining cause. After that the Government could not rest content with doing nothing. They remonstrated with Russia, but that was not sufficient to remove the impression which would have been made on the minds of the people of India. Sir N. Chamberlain's mission, which was intended as a counter-move to the Russian mission, was sent in a friendly spirit, and if it had been received as it was hoped it would be the difficulty would not have occurred. On the part of the Government he disclaimed emphatically a policy of annexation; but while the Government remained charged with the destinies of the empire they intended to do their duty regardless of all misrepresentations.

On a division the numbers were:—

For the Vote of Censure	...	...	...	...	227
Against it	...	...	...	...	328

Majority for the Government .... 101

## HOME NEWS.

**GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH.**—This company announce that their cable between Nagasaki and Shanghai, which had been temporarily interrupted, has been repaired. Messages are therefore again received for all stations in China as well as Japan.

**JHANZIE TEA ASSOCIATION.**—On the 29th ult. this association was registered with a capital of £25,000 in £5 shares, for the purpose of purchasing the Jhanzie and the Burroah-pookree tea estates, situate on the river Jhanzie, in the district of Seebaugor, in the province of Assam, containing about 888 acres, of which 381½ are under cultivation, together with a tract of land adjoining thereto, application for a grant whereof has been made by the vendors to the Government of Assam. The purchase will be regulated by two agreements, dated October 28, 1878, neither of which are registered.—*The Planter's Gazette.*

**GENERAL CHARLTON HOLL.**—General Charlton Holl, late of the 30th Madras Light Infantry, who died on the 4th inst. at his

residence at Notting-hill, aged 73, entered the Indian Army in 1821, served in the Burmese war of 1825-26, and was present at the actions of the Wattaygaum and Nappadee heights near Prome, for which services he had received the medal with clasp. His commissions were dated as follows:—lieutenant, 1822; captain, 1831; major, 1842; lieutenant colonel, 1848; colonel, 1854; major general, 1859; lieutenant general and general, 1877.

**PARIS EXHIBITION.**—The list of the decorations of the Legion of Honour conferred for services as commissioners or exhibitors includes, among Commandeurs, Sir Louis Mallet, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, commissioner for India; Chevalier, Mr. C. Purdon Clark, agent for the Indian section; Mr. Alph Lucas, Mr. Gustave Adam, and Mr. Edward Elias, commissioners for Mauritius; and Dr. Birdwood, author of a "Report on Indian Products."

**JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.**—Doolar Chand Sahoo and others v. Bisheshur Dyal; Doolar Chand Sahoo and others v. Chabeel Chand. These were consolidated appeals from two decisions of the Calcutta High Court, dated June, 1874. The appellants were purchasers of the villages in suit in execution of a decree which the zemindar or superior landlord had obtained against Gooder Khan, the holder of the under tenure, for arrears of rent. The respondent, Bisheshur Dyal, the plaintiff in one suit, had purchased the right, title, and interest of Gooder Khan one day prior to the purchase made by the appellants. The respondent, Chabeel Chand, the plaintiff in the other suit, had obtained a conveyance of the interest of Gooder Khan's sisters. The important question was what interest passed at the sale, in which the appellants became the certified purchasers. Whether it was a sale under the Bengal Rent Act, passing the whole tenure free of incumbrances, or simply a sale of Gooder's interest under the Civil Procedure Code, and, in case the latter only, whether Bisheshur Dyal's purchase was to have priority or not. The Local Court decided that the tenure passed to the appellants. The High Court *contra*, that the sale was simply of Gooder's share, which was subject to Bisheshur's purchase. Mr. C. W. Arathoon for the appellants; Mr. R. V. Doynne for the respondents. Their lordships, without calling on the respondents' counsel, dismissed the appeals with costs.

**ROYAL ARTILLERY.**—L Battery of the 6th Brigade, under the command of Major T. Clarke, embarked on Friday at Portsmouth for India in her Majesty's Indian troopship *Euphrates*, Capt. J. C. Brownrigg. The following are the names of the officers who have embarked in the same vessel:—Major Clarke, Capt. Murray, and Lieuts. Mahon, Lane, Marrett, Brunker, Hickman, and Honner, Royal Artillery; Capt. Richmond and Lieut. Andrews, 34th Foot; Major Chambers and Lieut. Rudyard, 39th Foot; Lieut. Garnett, 15th Foot; Capt. Stanhope, 13th Foot; Lieut. Fenwick, 39th Foot; Capt. Bleazley, 2d Foot; Capt. Andrews, 11th Foot; Lieut. Parkinson, 33rd Foot; Lieuts. Connellan, Crowe, and Ramsden, 67th Foot; Major Cook, 21st Foot; Lieut. Roberts, 66th Foot; Lieuts. Colborne and Thomson, 83rd Foot; Lieut. Forster, 85th Foot; Lieut. Butler, 51st Foot; Lieut. Moss, 7th Foot; Lieut. Sitwell, 85th Foot; Lieut. Le Quesne, 18th Foot; Lieut. Marriott, 34th Foot (embarks to Egypt); Lieut. Hamilton, 16th Foot; Major Hobson and Lieut. McLachlan, 3rd Foot; Lieuts. Broome and Judge, 100th Foot; Lieut. the Hon. W. Coke, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Nicol, 48th Foot; Lieut. St. Quintin, 17th Foot; Lieut. White, 59th Foot; Lieuts. Lock and Fryer, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Giles, 12th Foot; Lieut. Phillips, 18th Foot; Lieut. Ellis, 89th Foot; Lieut. Kays, 5th Foot; Lieut. Purchas, 40th Foot; Lieut. Hart, R.E.; Lieut. Mockler, 62nd Foot; Lieut. Oswald, 3rd Hussars; Lieut. Lushington, 33rd Foot; Lieut. Shipley, 7th Foot; Lieut. Wynyard, 70th Foot; Lieut. Palmer, 13th Foot; Lieuts. Mayne and Mason, R.E.; Lieut. Graves, 18th Foot; Lieut. Forster-Wood, 7th Foot; Lieut. Boswell, 44th Foot (embarks at Malta); Lieut. Martin, 100th Foot; Lieut. Sherston, 4th Rifle Brigade; Major Chichester, and Lieuts. Morris and Bryor, 81st Foot; Lieut. Jackson, R.E.; Lieut. Williams, 30th Foot; and Surgeons-Major M<sup>rs</sup> Walters, Sherlock, Lloyd, and Ramsay; and Surgeons Murphy and Gormley, of the Army Medical Department.

**INDIAN APPEALS.**—The case of Ishvardas Jugjivandas v. the Collector of Surat and another was before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Friday. It was an appeal from a judgment of the High Court of Bombay of the 29th January, 1873, affirming a prior decision of the judge of Surat. The suit was originally instituted as far back as 1866, its object being, shortly stated, to establish, as against the Bombay Government as stakeholders, and against persons beneficially interested in the property, the right of the appellant and others to have certain mortgage debts, contracted by the half brother of the last owner, satisfied out of the collections made by the local officials in respect of various villages in the Surat district. In 1800, when the East India Company, having obtained the cession of Surat, took into their own hands the administration of that province, they provided for the maintenance of various officers of the ex-native Government who were likely to be prejudiced by the change. Among them was one Nuzmoodeen, who held the important office of paymaster or commander of the troops, and to him they granted the ownership and enjoyment of certain rights in the produce of the land in seven villages in Surat. It was these rights that the litigation was in respect of. Their



lordships affirmed the decision of the High Court, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

**RUSSIAN EXPLORATION.**—A Russian expedition has been recently making important explorations in Hissar, Karategin, and Darwaz. In the first-named country a perfectly new route, but one of extreme difficulty, was traversed in the mountainous tract between Yakobagh and Saryjui, on the Surkhan. This route avoids the famous "Iron Gates" Pass near Derbend. The river system here was mapped out, and a flood of light let in on the hitherto obscure topography of the country. In Northern Karategin a *terra incognita* was examined north east of Fyzabad, and a good deal of information was got together about Darwaz, which has been lately the scene of an insurrection, but it is now quiet. The last intelligence respecting the party was dated Sept. 13, from a place called Jailgan, to the north of the Pamir. Mr. Oshanin, one of the party, proposes to cross the Pamir and the Hindu Kush to Darkot, on the Kashmir frontier, a project the boldness of which may well excite our admiration.—*Athenæum*.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—At the half-yearly general meeting, which is convened for the 2nd proximo, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of 17s. 6d. per cent. on the consolidated stock, in addition to the guaranteed interest. In the corresponding period last year a bonus dividend of £1 5s. per cent. was paid.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly report of this company states that the net earnings were at the rate of £1 9s. 9½d. per cent., being the lowest that has resulted from the company's working since the line has been opened. This somewhat alarming statement contained in the report proves, however, to be exceptional in character, and is capable of satisfactory explanation. The receipts from passengers were £129,130 as compared with £118,737, or an increase of £10,393; the goods and merchandise yielded £171,353, or a decrease of £161,753; the receipts from the telegraph revenue were more by £3,322 than in 1877. The total receipts were thus £150,044 less than in the corresponding half-year. The expenses, however, were only £13,391 below those of the half-year with which they compare. The result of this is that the net revenue, which in 1877 was £214,579, was only £77,926, or the lowest that has been earned by the company since its opening throughout for traffic. The cause assigned for this apparently anomalous state of things is that the Government of India, foreseeing the possibility of another rush of traffic into the famine-stricken districts, required that the staff and arrangements of the traffic and locomotive departments should be maintained at the high standard which was necessary to meet the demands of the famine year. For this laudable act of provision on the part of the Government the shareholders of the company do not directly suffer, as the Government has to make up the deficiency of interest from rather less than 1½ per cent. to 5 per cent. It is probable, however, that had the company been allowed to carry out those economies and retrenchments which would have been justified after the terrible famine had passed away the net profits would have shown a slight surplus for division over and above the guarantee of 5 per cent. The half-yearly meeting was held this afternoon, at the City Terminus Hotel—Col. J. T. Smith in the chair—when the report was agreed to and the dividend as announced therein was declared.

**BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.**—The net revenue of this company for the half-year ending June last amounted to £234,354, against £265,299, being a decrease of £30,741 as compared with the corresponding half of 1877. The sum required to cover the Government guarantee is £200,956, so that the earnings of the line exceed the amount of 5 per cent. guaranteed by the Government. This sum, after making certain small deductions, amounts to £33,005. Instead, however, of dividing this sum between the Government and the shareholders, the whole has been applied by consent of the Government to defraying the cost of the new Nerbudda bridge. The result of the half-year's operations may therefore be regarded as satisfactory, and as affording another illustration of the sound policy which has been pursued by the Government of India in encouraging the construction of railways. The cause of the decline in the revenue of the company is due to some extent to the poor harvest which followed the drought of the previous year. The loss from this cause was partially compensated by the importation of food and grain into districts where the stocks had been reduced by the famine of 1876-7. On balance, however, there is a decrease of £32,732, or about 11 per cent., as compared with the first half of 1877. With regard to the passengers there has been an increase in numbers, but a slight falling off in receipts. The numbers carried were 2,369,541, as against 2,289,424; the total receipts were £117,090, compared with £118,520, or a decrease of £1,430. The increase in the number of passengers travelling was entirely in the local and suburban traffic of Bombay, the other portion of the line showing a trifling decrease. The total working charges for the last half-year were £147,868, against £167,609. The percentage of working charges to revenue was slightly lower than in 1877; the proportions being 38·69 to 38·72. The actual charges, as just stated, were, however, considerably less, the saving being almost exclusively under the head of permanent way charges. This item in the last half-year stood at £30,399, while in June, 1877, they were £52,407, the percentage being 7·95 as against 12·11.

**OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.**—The report of this

company shows a decrease of 231,792 in the number of passengers carried, and an increase of £133,887 in the goods tonnage. The gross receipts exceed those of last year by £16,100, but the expenditure is £18,548 more than last year. The net revenue, as shown by the accounts, is £120,287, as against £122,735. The proportion of net revenue to the gross receipts is 48¼ only as compared with 52½ per cent. last year. The principal item of increase is in locomotive, carriage, and wagon repairs, and traffic expenses. The falling off in the passenger receipts is explained by the fact that it compares last year with the exceptional festival at Fyzabad, which contributed about 140,000 additional passengers. The report states that in the presence of the extreme depression of trade and the anxiety which has prevailed during the past half-year the decrease in the normal traffic is scarcely so great as might have been expected. The failure of the Rohilkund sugar crop appears also to have had prejudicial effects on the business of the half-year. The operations for the construction of the bridge across the Ganges are, the report states, making satisfactory progress. Plans and surveys to a very large extent have been forwarded by the company to the Government for approval, none of which have, however, as yet been adopted. The report gives no information as to the results of the working of the half-year as far as dividends are concerned. The shareholders have, therefore, to look to the accounts to see how matters stand in this respect. We learn from these that the guaranteed interest on the £4,000,000 of subscribed capital is £100,000, on £1,615,300 of 4 per cent. debentures £28,226, and on £384,700 debenture stock, at 4 per cent., £7,694. This gives a total of £135,920, the net profits for the half-year, as already stated, being only £120,287, which leaves a balance of £10,035 to be carried to the guarantee interest account.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—This company, like the East Indian, is in a position to declare a dividend in excess of the guarantee of the Government. The amount available for distribution to the shareholders is £181,751, which admits of a dividend at the rate of 16s. 6d. per cent. Under the circumstances of the past half-year this result should be regarded as satisfactory by the shareholders. In the corresponding half-year the surplus dividend was at the rate of 2 per cent., or £1 3s. 6d. in excess of that for the past half-year. But the larger amount was due to a great extent to the large traffic in grain caused by the famine in Southern India. The revenue for the half-year was £1,556,321, as compared with £1,685,876 in June, 1877, being a decrease of about £130,000. The expenditure was £926,492, as compared with £693,567 in the June half of last year. The net profits for the half-year were £929,828. The payment of the Government guarantee absorbs £562,500 of this amount and, after making certain deductions on account of the provident fund and other minor charges, the balance divisible between the Government and the company is £363,503. The number of passengers carried on the line during the half-year was 2,324,000, against 2,084,000 in 1877, and 1,966,000 in 1876. The tonnage of goods carried was 897,000 tons, against 987,000 in 1877, and 745,000 in 1876. The working expenses also compare favourably. In 1876 they were 46·01 per cent. of the receipts, 45·99 in 1877, while in the last half-year they were but 42·92.

## INDIA OFFICE.

### ARRIVAL REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—F. Tytler (Uncov.).

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—R. Wehlisch (Uncov.); R. P. Pinder, (Uncov.)  
M. Thomsom (Uncov.).

*Bombay Estab.*—H. M. Birdwood (Cov.).

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. J. A. Duke; Lieut. Col. H. A. Little, S.C.; Capt. A. N. Phillips, Inf.; Lieut. J. E. Broadbent, R.E.; Capt. J. G. Hall, R.E.; Major R. T. Hare, S.C.; Col. C. T. Stewart, R.E.  
*Madras Estab.*—Capt. L. F. Campbell, S.C.; Capt. W. L. Ranking, Inf.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. M. Campbell, R.E.; Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, S.C.

### PERMISSION TO RETURN CANCELLED.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. Wood-Mason (Uncov.), S.C., 3 months; J. C. Ledger (Uncov.), 6 months; W. C. Midwinter (Uncov.), 3 months; R. H. G. Irvine (Uncov.), S.C., 6 months; C. Hall (Uncov.), S.C., 6 months.

### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—J. L. Kipling (Uncov.), 7 months; Com. G. T. Robinson, late I.N., S.C., 6 months; W. Watson (Uncov.), S.C., 6 months.

*Bombay Estab.*—W. S. Howell (Uncov.), S.C., 6 months; G. T. Mobey (Uncov.), S.C., 6 months.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. T. Howard, R.E., 1 year.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. Curtois, Inf., 6 months; Major M. M. Bowie, S.C., 2 months; Capt. L. E. Campbell, S.C., 20 days.

*Bombay Estab.*—Major S. Rimington, S.C., 6 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS.

**CALCUTTA.**—Nov. 13. Sultan (s), London.—14. Comilla, Rangoon.—15. Baghdad (s), Moulmein; City of Canterbury, Glasgow.—16. Malabar (s), Genoa.—17. Estepona, Madras; Chevalier, Liverpool.—18. Duke of Devonshire (s), London.—19. Strathmore (s), Penang; Lord of the Isles (s), Bombay; Castle Roy, Dundee.—20. Enterprise (s) and Sattara (s), Rangoon; Oriental (s), Negapatam; Ethiopia (s), Bombay; Dorunda (s), London; Cabul, New York; Rajmahal, Liverpool.

**BOMBAY.**—Nov. 18. India (s), Bussorah.—20. Cyenus (s), Sunderland; Surat (s), Southampton; I.G.S. Dalhousie, Vingoria; Zuleika, Mauritius; Calder (s), Bussorah.—21. Afghan (s.), Calcutta; H.M.S. Simoom, Cyprus.—22. Mahratra (s), Karachi; Dhara Salem (s), Muscat; Jean Jacques, Mauritius.—23. Serica, Mauritius; Abercarne, Liverpool; America, Cardiff; European (s), Liverpool.

**MADRAS.**—Nov. 15. Her Majesty, Masulipatam; General Chanzy, False Point; Merkara (s), Calcutta.—16. Africa (s), Bombay.—17. Malda (s), Calcutta.—18. Peshawur (s), Calcutta.—19. Tenasserim (s), Bombay; Canara, Rangoon; Australia, Southampton.—21. Khandalia (s), Calcutta.—22. Meinam (s), Calcutta.

**HOME.**—Dec. 7. Loch Long and Red Gauntlet, Calcutta; Bude, Tuticorin; Thibet (s), Calcutta; Fratelli, Rangoon.—8. Cyrene, Gopaulpore; City of Manchester (s), Calcutta; Fluellin, Tuticorin; Eagle, Cocanada; Monmouthshire, Calcutta.—9. Royal Sovereign, Calcutta; Trentham Hall (s), Bombay.—10. Tynedale, Bimlipatam.—11. Star of Denmark, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

**CALCUTTA.**—Nov. 13. Orion (s), Ooryia (s), Reliance (s), and Stirlingshire.—14. Wild Rose.—15. Peshawur (s), and Rydalmere.—19. Khandalia (s), Mahanada, Middlesex, and Calcutta.—17. Suez (s), Duchess of Edinburgh, Benvenue, Charlotte Croom, Viscount, Blythswood, Lowes Water.—18. City of Cashmere, Ballochmyle, and Baron Aberdare.—19. Puttialla (s), Comilla (s), Chinsurah (s), Meinam (s), Reigate, Czarewicz, Loch Eck, and Malabar.—20. Moray (s) and Reliance (s), Star of Italy, Yarkand, Inchkeith, and Lugar.

**BOMBAY.**—Nov. 18. Venetia, Southampton &c.—20. Burmah (s), Zanzibar.—21. Busheer (s), Persian Gulf via Karachi.—23. H.M.S. Crocodile, England; India (s), Liverpool; Pemba (s), Coasts and Calcutta.

**MADRAS.**—Nov. 15. Duke of Sutherland (s), London.—16. Dupuy de Lome, Bordeaux; Merkara (s), London; Dorunda (s), Calcutta.—18. Peshawur (s), Southampton; Africa (s), Calcutta.—19. Maida (s), Bombay.—20. Umballa (s), Rangoon; Australia (s), Calcutta; Canara, Negapatam.—21. Tenasserim, Calcutta.—22. Inverallan, London; Inveravon, Java.

**HOME.**—Dec. 7. City of Khios (s), Calcutta; Gordon Castle (s), Singapore.—9. Sir R. Sale, Singapore.—10. Benarty (s), Bombay; Sherborne (s), Aden; Cerwin (s), Bombay.—11. Flamingo (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta; Lima, Singapore; St. Mildred and Edith Warren, Calcutta; Glaucus (s), Penang.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

**AT CALCUTTA.**—Per *Sultan*, Nov. 13.—From London: Mr. and Mrs. Winter and three children, Mr. Lane, Mrs. Hume, Miss Weatherhead, Mr. Greenhous, Mr. Lepper, Mr. Tilly, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Darling, Mr. Horne, Mr. Mason, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Barrington, Mr. Dempster, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Martyr, Mr. Morse, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hand, Mr. A. Brae, Miss Copey, and Mr. Shurr. Per *Duke of Devonshire*, Nov. 18.—From London: Mrs. Barker, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Ward, Mr. Wake, Mr. Jessup, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Lyall and one Native deck.

**AT BOMBAY.**—Per *Mongolia*, Nov. 11.—From Southampton: Mrs. Clay and two children, Captain and Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Col. W. R. and Mrs. Martin, Mr. A. M. Shakespear, Mr. B. G. and Mrs. Rind, Mr. A. Morris, Mr. E. W. Colleen, Mr. H. F. Maguire, Rev. James Mackey, Mr. C. G. Baines, Mr. E. W. Baker, Mr. J. N. Macpherson, Miss Amesbury, Hon. W. F. Macdonell, Mrs. Cooper, Mr. D. Rae, Col. P. S. Yorke, Mr. S. S. Towns, Miss Orred, Mr. Vitters, two Misses Leitz, Mr. E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Balender, Mrs. Hamilton, and Mr. Shenson. From Venice: Mr. Kelson, Mr. and Miss Mayne, Mrs. and Miss Bell and child, Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Koop, Mr. S. S. Melville, Mr. R. Ewing, Mr. A. Ewing, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Rev. A. Marvilli, Dr. D. R. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Woodhouse, Miss Woodhouse, Major Ross, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Chatfield, Mr. H. H. Berger, Mr. Carl Eisenholm, Mr. Leibnitz, Mr. and Mrs. C. Phipps, and Mrs. M'Laughlin.

**AT SOUTHAMPTON.**—Per *Thibet*, Dec. 7.—From Calcutta: Mrs. Marston, Rev. A. Quinlan and son, Mrs. Ewart and children, Mr. and Mrs. Pogone and child, Mr. and Miss Bayley, Mrs. Voyle, Mr. W. Gray, Mrs. Wakefield and children. From Singapore: Dr. Robertson. From Ceylon: Mr. Lyde, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Smythe, Mrs. Nevill, Dr. Irvine. From Bombay: Miss Bland, Mrs. Warden, Col. and Mrs. Brownlow, Mrs. St. John, Miss Maughan, Mr. Parker. From Malta: Mrs. Donovan, Miss Creaghe and five children, Capt. Cameron, Mr. Euston, Capt. Brown, Mr. M'Causland. From Gibraltar: Mr. Noble, Dr. Shannon, Major and Mrs. Crawford and family, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Whitehead.

**AT BRINDISI.**—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 4.—From Bombay: Col. Fuller, Miss Howell, Mr. R. King, Major Steel, Col. Bannerman, Mr. Stone, Capt. Steel, Mr. Fletcher. At Venice: Col. and Mrs. Cave and child, Mr. Saureman, Mr. Haines, Major Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Millet, Mr. H. Blair and child, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Dennison, General Hon. A. Harding. From Hong Kong: Mr. Tonhussee.

**AT BOMBAY.**—Per *Surat*, Nov. 20.—From Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. Deeds, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Duff, Mr. and Miss

Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. and Miss Egerton, Mrs. Bosanquet, Mrs. Stockley, Mrs. Medley, Mrs. Moir, Mrs. Sleater, Mrs. Cooper and four children, Mrs. Galpine, Mrs. Ritchie and child, Miss Dixon, Miss Mallaby, Miss Bignold, Miss Townsend, Miss Mitchell, Mr. R. Egerton, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. T. M. Smith, Mr. F. Fedden, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Butler, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Owen, Mr. Price, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Baker, Rev. W. Sampson, Rev. J. Aldis, Lieut.-Col. Minchin, Lieut. Farquhar, Capt. King, and Col. Gulliver. From Gibraltar: Mr. Hammick. From Venice: Surge-Major, Mrs. and Miss Graham, Col. Plowden, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Lewis, Major McMullin, Mr. and Mrs. Moule, Capt. Cook, Miss Barlow, Miss Brodhurst, Messrs. G. and F. Grant, Mr. Johnstone, Messrs. R. and C. Currie, Mr. Ogie, Mr. Chennel, Mr. Eales, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Carsten, Mr. Boyce, Mr. Langworthy, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Macauliffe, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. Whishaw, and Rev. and Mrs. Sattianadham. From Brindisi: Mrs. Osborne and child, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Chater, Miss Jordan, two Misses Charriol, Lieut.-Col. Fraser, Col. Watson, Capt. Saunders, Viscount Guillelmore, Lieut. Wilson, Capt. Wyllie, Rev. F. Victor, Bishop F. Bowman, Mr. Dear, Mr. Gasper, Mr. Leyborn, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Davies, Mr. Leckie, Mr. Brind, Mr. Davison, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Bickel, Mr. Crew, Mr. Charriol, Mr. Bicajee, Mr. Austin, Mr. Sevestia, Mr. Groves, Messrs. G. and C. Gregory, Mr. Bell, Mr. Cleburn, and Mr. Galway. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. and Mrs. Vlasto, and Miss E. Atkinson. From Aden: Capt. Cope.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

**FROM SOUTHAMPTON.**—Per *Kashgar*, Dec. 5.—For Bombay: Mrs. R. M. B. Thomas, Mrs. Bodger, Miss Horne, Col. and Mrs. Newmarch and child, Capt. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. M'Gregor and three children, Mr. H. H. Stevenson, Mrs. Bull, Capt. and Mrs. Waller, Dr. Farmer. For Suez: Lord Bishop of Carlisle, Miss Goodwin, Col. and Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss Jourdan, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Marriott and two Misses Marriott, Mr. Marriott, Mrs. F. Pym. From Port Said: Mrs. Letts. For Malta: Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Gadd, Mr. Eckford, Miss Gaddes, Miss Palmer, Surgeon Hay, Mrs. M'Conel. For Gibraltar: Col. Mostyn, Capt. Hopwood, Col. and Mrs. Sotheby, Miss Scott, Mr. Boldero, Mrs. Baxendale, Miss Chichester, Mr. Baxendale, Major Chichester, Mr. Lake.

**FROM VENICE.**—Per *Bangalore*, Dec. 13.—For Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mr. Moir, Mr. W. A. East, Messrs. Grieve, Mr. Struthers. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Badcock, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. L. Macdonald, Mr. Neill, Major and Mrs. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Dr. Dunlop, Mr. Bird, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Halliday, Major W. W. Pemberton, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. C. E. Crawley. For Alexandria: Mr. A. W. Walker. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. White and two daughters.

**FROM BOMBAY.**—Per *Bokhara*.—For Southampton: Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyall, two children, and two infants, Mr. John Watson, and Mr. H. Buckland. For Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Broadfoot, and Mr. and Mrs. Mangles. For Venice: Mrs. Robinson and Mr. H. J. Lindsay. For Suez: Miss M. Buckland and Miss A. A. Buckland. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Nov. 18. For Southampton: Mr. Johnson and Bombadier H. Gradon. For Brindisi: Major G. V. Steel. For Venice: Mr. Easeim, Mr. M. P. Antoni, Mr. Vanrenan, and Mr. M. Dupont. For Suez: Mr. Braham.

## VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

*Harvester*, for Calcutta, Oct. 27, 5 S., 23 W.; *Jacobine*, for Hong Kong, Nov. 17, 14 N., 26 W.; *Orient*, Amsterdam to Rangoon, Nov. 17, 14 N., 26 W.; *Cesarea*, from Calcutta, Oct. 13, 21 N., 61 E.

## NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

The *Southern Chief*, from New York to Bombay, was spoken on Oct. 24, in lat. 5 N., lon. 25 W., all well. She reported that she had been struck by lightning, but there was no apparent damage.

The barque *Perthshire* arrived at Falmouth on Dec. 11 from Akyab. Reports having collided on July 29, at 5 a.m., in lat. 33.40 N., lon. 88.20 E., with the barque *Bowell*, of Liverpool, which stove in plates to covering board on starboard quarter, "all pool rails, mizen-boom, mizen topmast, lower mizen rigging, mainsail, and spanker torn badly."

## PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

## DECEMBER 19.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—Mrs. Hildebrand and two children, Mr. C. S. Hardy, Mr. A. Douglas, Mr. Buckland, Mrs. Buckland, Mr. A. H. Browne, Mr. W. C. Burrell, Mrs. M'Lauchlan Slater, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, two Misses Barnett, Capt. and Mrs. L. F. Heath. From Brindisi: Major Blathwayt, Mr. C. S. Taylor. From Venice: Col. R. S. Simonds.

**FOR YOKOHAMA.**—From Venice: Messrs. Alexander.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA.**—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Kidnear.

**FOR GIBRALTAR.**—Miss Russell, Miss Roberts.

**FOR MALTA.**—Mr. Haywood, Miss Haywood.

## DECEMBER 26.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—From Venice: Mr. W. F. F. Handcock. From Suez: Mr. Kunsar. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. G. Rae.

**FOR YOKOHAMA.**—From Venice: Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Harbine.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. D'nielle.

**FOR MADRAS.**—Mrs. Fairtlough, Mr. and Mrs. Larmine. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Atkins.

## JANUARY 2.

**FOR BOMBAY.**—Mr. Crofton and child, Major and Mrs. Bayley and child.

From Brindisi: Mr. Dease, Lieut. Pilkington. From Suez: Gen. Sir E. Johnson.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA.**—From Venice: Mr. H. H. Mosley, Mr. Taylor.

**FOR GLENELG.**—Mrs. Gawler.

## JANUARY 9.

**FOR GLENELG.**—Bishop of Adelaide, Mrs. Short, Miss Short, Miss Twopenny.

**FOR SYDNEY.**—Dr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Gurney, Mrs. Wragg, Mr. Silcock, Miss Moor, Miss Winthrop, Mr. J. W. James.

**FOR MELBOURNE.**—Capt. and Mrs. Towse and child, Mr. and Mrs. Milson and family, Mr. J. and Mrs. Wilson, two Misses Wilson. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. Crook. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Armitage and six children, Miss Furze, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Lister.

**FOR MADRAS.**—Col. C. J. Stuart.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—November 21, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 94 14 to 95 0
4½ per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	100 2 to 100 4
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 6
4½ per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 4 to 94 6
5½ per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	nominal.

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docts. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7 15-16d.
...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
5 per Cent. 1864 ... (1864) ...	Rs. 100 ...	108 0 to 109 0
6 per Cent. 1865 ... (1865) ...	Rs. 100 ...	110 0 to 110 8
6 per Cent. 1866 ... (1866) ...	Rs. 100 ...	110 0 to 111 8
6 per Cent. 1867 ... (1867) ...	Rs. 100 ...	111 0 to 111 0
6 per Cent. 1870 ... (1870) ...	Rs. 100 ...	113 0 to 113 0
6 per Cent. 1872 ... (1872) ...	Rs. 100 ...	113 8 to 114 8
5 per Cent. 1878 ... (1908) ...	Rs. 100 ...	103 8 to 104 8

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. each. ...	Rs. ...
Assam Tea Company ...	200 ...	710 to 710
Bank of Bengal ...	500 ...	787½ to 740
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130 ...	125 to —
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000 ...	— to 1480
Coal Company ...	1440 ...	440 to 445
Chachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500 ...	650 to —
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100 ...	65 to 70
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700 ...	— to 190
Central Chachar Tea Company ...	200 ...	137 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500 ...	Fr. — to —
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250 ...	165 to 166
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100 ...	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	300 to —
East India Tea Company ...	100 ...	62 to 62
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218 ...	295 to —
Equitable Coal Company ...	250 ...	225 to 227½
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250 ...	197½ to 200
Holta Tea Company ...	Rs. 100 ...	85 to —
Howrah Docking Company ...	500 ...	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000 ...	1490 to —
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£2½ ...	35 to 40
Nammyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500 ...	400 to 410
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12½ ...	109 to 111
Simla Bank ...	500 ...	480 to —
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250 ...	198 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10 ...	55 to —

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 7 6 to 0 0 0 ...	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Linseed ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Jute ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...
Wheat ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0 ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0 ...

## MADRAS.—November 22, 1878.

## EXCHANGES:

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 3-16d. ½d.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 7 15-16d.
at 3 months ...	...
at sight ...	...

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37½ 38 prem.
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## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12
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## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	Not quoted.
4½ per Cent. ...	1870 ...	½ dis
4½ per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	½ to 1 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	5 to 5½
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	...
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	...
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	...
Ditto ...	1872 ...	5½ 6 dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.

## BOMBAY.—November 24, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 114 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 116 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
Sica Rs. Loan 1832-33 ...	...
Co.'s Rs. Loan 1835-36 ...	...
1842-43 ...	94
1854-55 ...	...
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	94½
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	100
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	...
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 19-1-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	19-2-0
Ditto Pekin ...	19-12-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	...
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 6d.
ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 15-16d.
ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 d. Credits

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	139
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 80
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,200) ...	565
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	1,400
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 737½
Bank of Madras (all) ...	650
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,100
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	1,398
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	3 pm.
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 960
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	2,525 per share

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	200
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	325
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 500xd
Coala Spinning Company ...	Rs. 950
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	...
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 700 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Fort Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,100
Frere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Frere Land Company (all) ...	120
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	R. 1,065
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock (£20 paid up) ...	300
Hydraulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,000 per
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	980
Bank of Bombay (all) ...	697½
Ditto New issue (Rs. 100) ...	—
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	725
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
Colaba Land Company ...	1200
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 4 dis

## LONDON.—December 14, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.)	Sa. R.	Actual sales.	93 94
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	...	78 79	78 79
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...	...	78 79	78 79
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	...	78 79	78 79
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	...	In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1,000 as equivalent to £100.	73 74
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	...	73 74	73 74
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	...	73 74	73 74
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	...	73 74	73 74
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	...	73 74	73 74
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	...	73 74	73 74
10th 4 per Cent. of 1859-60 ...	...	73 74	73 74

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Madras ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Bombay ...	1s. 6½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Colombo ...	1s. 7½d.	1s. 7d.	1s. 7½d.
Singapore ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 7½d.	3s. 8d.	3s. 8½d.
Shanghai ...	5s. 0½d.	5s. 1d.	5s. 1½d.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	...	...	50½d.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	...	...	50½d.
Five Franc Pieces ...	...	...	59d. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1880 ...	101 to 101½	...
...	India 4 per Cent. ...	99½ to 100½	...
...	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	98 to 98	...
...	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	20s. to 10s. dis	...
...	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	20s. to 10s. dis	...
...	RAILWAYS.	...	...
...	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100 to —	...
...	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100 to —	...
...	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures ...	100 99 to 100	...
...	East Indian ...	100 to —	...
...	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100 to —	...
...	Ditto (new) ...	14 to —	...
...	Ditto ...	10 to —	...
...	Madras (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100 to —	...
...	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed ...	100 108 to 110	...
...	Ditto (gu. 4½ per cent.) ...	100 110 to —	...
...	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10 to —	...
...	Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent. ...	all 112 to 114	...
...	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	100 to —	...
...	Sind, Punjab, and Delhi (5 per cent. gu.) ...	100 107 to 109	...
...	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.) ...	100 108 to 110	...
...	Ditto ...	£2 8s. to —	...
...	Ditto, 4½ per cent. ...	100 to —	...
...	Nizam's State Railway ...	100 to 102	...
...	BANKS.	...	...
...	Agra (Limited) ...	all 9½ to 10½	...
...	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all 17 to 18	...
...	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all 22 to 22	...
...	Delhi and London ...	all to —	...
...	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per ct. Debn. for 80 years ...	all 1½ to 1½	...
...	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all 29 to 31	...
...	TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.	...	...
...	Eastern (Limited) ...	all 7½ to 7½	...
...	Eastern Extension Australia and China ...	all 6½ to 7½	...
...	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all 19 to 20	...
...	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all 2½ to 3	...
...	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all 8½ to 9½	...
...	Red Sea Telegraph ...	all 18½ to 18½	...
...	MISCELLANEOUS.	...	...
...	Jorehaut Tea Company ...	all 45 to 50	...
...	Tiphook Tea Company ...	10 25 to 30	...
...	Lower Assam ...	£6 5s. to —	...
...	Upper Assam ...	10 3½ to 4	...
...	Assam Tea Company ...	20 60 to 63	...
...	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all 8 to 3½	...
...	Leibong ...	all 10 to 11	...
...	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all 4½ to 5	...
...	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all 6½ to 5½	...
...	Ditto, New ...	4 par to 4 pm.	...
...	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all 9½ to 8½ dis.	...
...	Darjeeling (Limited) ...	all 19½ to 20	...
...	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	all 100 to 105	...
...	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all 3½ to 4½	...
...	Nerbudda Coal ...	all 1½ to 1 dis	...
...	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all 41 to 43	...
...	Ditto, New 1867 ...	20 7 to 5 dis	...
...	National of India Land ...	all 12½ to —	...
...	Suez Canal ...	all 21½ to —	...
...	Barnagore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all 50 to 70	...
...	Budge Budge Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all 80 to —	...
...	Gourepore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all 89 to 90	...
...	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all 71 to 72	...

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POTTED MEATS AND FISH.  
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KIPPERED SALMON AND HERRINGS.  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.  
PICKLED SALMON.  
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YORKSHIRE PORK PATES.  
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AND

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REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXXVI.]  
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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

**THE** Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay up to December 2; Allahabad and Madras, November 30; Calcutta, November 29.

**THE** general health returns for the same week report:—In Bombay, fever and cold prevalent in Karachi and Upper Sindh frontier, also in Guzerat; Konkan, public health good, also in Deccan; Baroda, fever prevalent. Bengal—fever prevalent in Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Moorsheadabad, Rajshahye, Howrah, Hooghly, Bankoor, Sarun, Singhboom, Balasore, and Cuttack; cholera reported in Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, and Pooree. North Western Provinces and Oudh—fever prevalent in Agra and Meerut. Punjab—health improving, but fever bad in Jullundur, and fever and small-pox in Rawul Pindi. Central Provinces—cholera disappearing, fever prevalent. Central India—fever still prevalent. Rajpootana—fever prevalent in Bhurtpore, but abating elsewhere. British Burma—fever prevalent in Akyab, and some cholera; Rangoon, 17 cases of cholera; Bassein, 15 deaths from cholera; 26 in Myanourg; and a few in Shweygeen and Tounghoo.

**THE** general reports on the season and prospects for the week ending Nov. 29, state that in Madras prospects are reported to be less favourable in consequence of the retardation of the monsoon. Rain is much wanted in Tinnevely, Madura, Chingleput, Nellore, and Trichinopoly; in the last-named district prices are rising. Dry crops have been harvested in most places with a fair outturn. The number on relief works and that gratuitously fed have decreased from 40,328 and 21,809 to 25,653 and 18,831 respectively. In Mysore raggi continues to be harvested, and prices are still falling. The number on relief works and on receipt of gratuitous relief are 11,356 and 3,457, being less than the previous week by 2,760 and 1,407 respectively. In the Bombay Presidency, where the cold weather has now set in, there has not been any material change since last week's report. In Bengal there has been beneficial rain in a few districts, and the good effects of the rainfall of the previous week are still felt; prospects are, on the whole, satisfactory, except in Sarun and parts of Chumparun, where drought still prevails. In the North Western Provinces a little more rain is wanted for the rabi crops. In the Punjab there has been no rain, but it is needed, especially in the south eastern districts, for the spring sowings; however, prospects are favourable and health is improving. In the Central Provinces there has been slight rain in Damoh, which has done much good. Rain is required in Saugor and Mandla, but the general outlook is hopeful. Prospects also are still promising in British Burma, Assam, and Hyderabad assigned districts. In Central India rain is required. There has been no material change in Rajputana.

**FROM** Lahore the *Times* correspondent telegraphs that the Viceroy went to Calcutta on Thursday. The Commander-in-Chief remains at Lahore; his health has not been good. The Lieutenant Governor of this province starts on Jan. 2 next on his yearly tour and will camp out six weeks. The Viceroy reviewed the native contingent on Tuesday, and expressed himself much pleased with their appearance. They marched past much better than was expected. Most of the men were well set up, and their line was fairly kept. A mule battery from Kampoor-thalla attracted special admiration, the mules being extremely fine and their equipments excellent. The Pattiala Infantry and the Nabha Cavalry were also much admired. The Maharajah of Cashmere and other native chiefs attended the review. Even the little Rajah of Kapoorthalla, a boy of eight years, appeared on the scene mounted on his pony. Next day the native chiefs

again met the Viceroy at an evening party, which was given by the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Egerton, and which passed off most successfully. Seven ruling chiefs were present—viz., the Maharajah of Cashmere, the Nawab of Bhawalpoor, the Rajahs of Jind, Nabha, Kapoorthalla, and Fureedkote, and the Nawab of Malevkotla, and about 140 native noblemen and gentlemen, many of them in the employ of the Government. Those not already known to the Viceroy were formally presented by the Lieutenant Governor, with a brief account of their position and antecedents, and were received by the Viceroy with marked courtesy. Next morning the chiefs and principal dignitaries went to the railway station to pay the Viceroy their compliments, waiting his departure and bidding him farewell.

**THE** Indian journals contribute nothing to the accounts of the war, except criticisms on the attack on Ali Musjid, in which the general is declared to have unnecessarily exposed his men to the front fire of the fort, from which the Afghans had for some time been carefully practising range firing. The *Times* telegram, published this morning, says that there is little news from the frontier, but that little is, on the whole, good. Sir S. Browne was expected to reach Jellalabad last Friday without opposition. General Roberts has left a sufficient force to guard the Peiwar Pass during the winter, and will keep the rest of his force at Kuram. Captains Goad and Powell have died of the wounds they received on the occasion of the attack on the convoy at Peiwar. General Stewart is preparing to advance to Kandahar, making roads and collecting supplies. Various offers have been made by friendly natives to keep open the Khojak Pass. Warm clothing is said to be arriving at Quetta, but the newspapers are still full of bitter complaints of the cruel sufferings and loss of life caused by the want of timely precautions. The following are the latest telegrams:—

"KURAM (through Thall). DEC. 19.—It is reported that Wali Mahomed has arrived at Khushi, 16 miles to the south west of the Shutar-gardan Pass, with 11 regiments of Infantry and 4 of Cavalry. These regiments are supposed to come from Balkh. Wali Mahomed will scarcely venture to cross Shutar-gardan at this season, as the Pass may be closed any day by snow. Capt. Powell, of the 5th Goorkhas, died on the 17th inst. from a wound received in Sapri Pass. A wing of the 72nd Highlanders, the 5th Goorkhas, 23rd Pioneers, and a mountain battery, will reach here to-day from Kuriah. A post at Ibrahimzai, on our direct line of communications, was strengthened yesterday on account of postmen and pickets having been fired at. The wounded and sick are doing well.

"DEC. 20.—News reached here last night that a priest preaching a jihad in Khost fled on receiving news of the fall of Jellalabad, and that the 6,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry he had collected in Khost to resist the advance of our forces are rapidly vanishing. The whole of General Roberts's force are now assembled at Kuram and the Peiwar. The following is the substance of a proclamation printed in Persian and found at Peiwar after the action of the 2nd inst., which purports to come from the priest class in Afghanistan:—

"The English are about to invade Afghanistan to avenge their former defeats, the memory of which they have never forgotten. All good Mahomedans are bound to fight against the accursed English, who, if victorious, will slay our wives and children. It is a heinous sin to take bribes from infidels, who are fond of using this method of gaining over men. Those who die in battle fighting against the infidel go straight to Paradise; those who survive have glory on earth and will get riches from the pillage of India. Those who run away have shame in this world and will be thrown into flames in the next."

The whole is supported by constant quotations from the Koran, and is printed in the month of Shawal, 1295 Hegira—viz., between the 12th of October and the 11th of November of this year. There is only one printing-press in Afghanistan—that belonging to the Ameer."

**CAPTAIN FREDERICK THEOPHILUS GOAD, B.S.C., and CHARLES FOLLIOTT POWELL, B.S.C.,** who were wounded in repelling the attack on General Roberts's rearguard in the Peiwar Pass, have died of their wounds. Captain Goad served in the Abyssinian campaign, and was present with 45th Foot at the storming of Magdala. His commissions were dated March 12, 1861; lieut., June 30, 1865; brevet captain and captain, March 12 and Aug. 23, 1873. He was second in command and wing officer of 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Capt. Powell, wing officer and quartermaster of 5th (Hazara) Goorkhas entered the



service Dec. 9, 1862; lieutenant, March 29, 1864; and captain Dec. 9, 1874.

The following telegrams from the Viceroy have been communicated from the India-office for publication:—

"DEC. 14.—Roberts reports road to Shutar-gardan easier than expected, and top of pass not very defensible; height, 11,200 feet. Gun-carriages and limbers of one of Ameer's horse batteries found abandoned on other side, but guns had been carried off. Proposed to leave Ali-khel 12th and return to Kuram by southern road. Visited Peiwar and found troops well and carefully looked after. Position being rapidly placed in a state of defence; road up to Kotal now fit for field artillery."

"DEC. 14.—Roberts reports reached Shutar-gardan 9th, returned to Ali-khel 10th; not a shot fired. General demeanour of all favourably affected by defeat of Ameer's troops. Arranging with Ghilzais for protection of road between Ali-khel and Shutar-gardan; is hopeful of gaining over the Ahmedzai section of the Ghilzais. Browne reports all quiet; signalling established through the pass."

"DEC. 15.—Browne reports all quiet at Dakka and in front. 14th Sikhs sent to Peshawur, on account of sickness. Cavagnari reports whole of Sangu-khel Shinwarris come in; hopes soon to complete arrangements for protection of pass by tribal levies. Mir Akhor has left Mirhez, the Khan of that place having come into Dakka. No Cabul troops below Batkak. Biddulph has occupied Khajak Pass without opposition, and commenced making road over it, which will be done without very great difficulty."

"DEC. 17.—Roberts reports attack made on baggage on the 10th, near Koruh, in Kuram, by band of marauders of Mangal tribe. Baggage all saved and Mangals suffered severely; but ground was very favourable to attackers, and we lost three Goorkhas killed; Capt. Goad, Transport; Capt. Powell, 5th Goorkhas, and thirteen men wounded. Attack unprovoked, as we were not near Mangal country; probably instigated by refugees from Ameer's army, as men in uniform were seen among assailants. Goorkhas forming rear-guard behaved admirably under sudden attack."

"DEC. 18.—Browne marched for Jellalabad yesterday, hopes to reach 20th. All quiet in pass and neighbourhood. Biddulph occupied eastern side of Kojek Pass, and improved road sufficiently to continue advance on 15th. Hopes to arrange with local tribes for keeping pass open. Offers of service received. Prospect of supplies beyond the pass satisfactory."

"DEC. 20.—Browne reports reaching Ali-Baghan 19th. Reaches Jellalabad 20th. Report Ameer has fled from Cabul, leaving Yakoub Khan in power. People friendly."

"DEC. 20.—Cavagnari confirms news that Ameer has fled from Cabul for Turkestan. Yakoub Khan released and left at Cabul. Ameer had lost nearly all authority at Cabul, and soldiers were deserting."

The following is the text of the telegram of congratulation sent to the Viceroy by the Queen-Empress, as published in the *Gazette of India*:—"Windsor Castle, Nov. 26, 1878. I have received with the greatest satisfaction the news conveyed in your telegram of the brilliant success of my brave troops, though I with you deplore the unavoidable loss of life. I am greatly gratified at the loyal and friendly conduct of the native Princes on this important occasion."

A GAZETTE extraordinary, issued Nov. 30, published the Afghan correspondence, including the Viceroy's letters and the Ameer and Colonel Jenkins's replies, Sir Neville Chamberlain's report, and that of Major Cavagnari's interview. The Government of India, in a resolution of the same date, summarises the correspondence, accepts General Chamberlain's conclusions, approves his action, and thus concludes:—"His Excellency the Viceroy in Council fully recognises the ability and moderation shown by Sir Neville Chamberlain under circumstances involving peculiar difficulty and great responsibility. Sir Neville Chamberlain's selection for a mission of special political importance has been completely justified, and he has added another to the many services which he has rendered the Government of India." The resolution praises Colonel Jenkins and Major Cavagnari's tact and courage displayed in a critical and somewhat hazardous position.

A LETTER in another column reminds us that the much-lamented Princess Alice evinced a warm and practical interest in the social progress of our Indian fellow-subjects. In 1875 H.R.H. consented to become President of the National Indian Association, and, as our readers may recollect, only this year headed the list of subscribers to

the special fund for providing scholarships tenable by native female pupils in the Government schools, a scheme which, now that it has been deprived of her active sympathy, will, we hope, be deemed to have an additional claim on those who desire to keep her memory green.

THE Indian Press is unanimous in the loud denunciation of the conduct of the military authorities, who have suppressed telegrams and stopped letters, but we must accept with much salt the statement that the English specials are, or "appear to be, entirely exempt from the restrictions imposed" on the Anglo-Indian Press. The Peshawur correspondent of the *Statesman* says that the reason assigned to him by Major Sanford, Q.M.G., was "that there were a few Russian agents at Lahore endeavouring to procure information as to the strength of the forces."

THE proclamation annexing the Cocos Keeling Islands to Ceylon is a precaution caused, says the *Ceylon Times*, to imply its being understood that Russian agents have been examining the islands with a view to establish a settlement and coaling station. The South Keeling Isles, lying in long. 96.50 E and lat. 12.10 S, contain one good harbour, Port Albion. The sailing directions describe the settlement of New Selma (founded by Capt. J. C. Ross in 1825) as of importance to the commerce of the British empire by affording a harbour of refuge for ships to repair damage or procure cocoa nuts and good water, and hogs and poultry. It is suggested that this may be a probable station for the intended direct telegraph line from Aden to Australia. The North Keeling is an islet fifteen miles distant from the chief southern group.

In his recent lecture on the North West Frontier, General Hamley declared that he thought our position vastly improved by the occupation of Quettah, but he "should think it all we could desire if we occupied Candahar." Sir Henry Rawlinson endorsed this opinion: It had always been his opinion that it was our true policy to look to Candahar rather than to Cabul. Fourteen years ago he had said that empires, like fortresses, needed outworks, and that he regarded Herat and Candahar as the Malakoff and Mamelon of India. There would be no more difficulty in holding Candahar than in holding our positions in the Punjab and Sindh. If we were in possession of Candahar, and if the necessary railways were formed, we should then be in a position to secure Herat. The possession of Candahar would render an attack on India from the Cabul side almost impossible.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rumours of the critical state of the Godavery and Coimbatore districts, and the statement made by Sir W. Robinson that in Puducottah and other places to the south there was active distress, it has been resolved by the General Committee of the Madras Famine Relief Fund, "that of the balance available two-thirds should be distributed amongst existing orphanages according to their average number for August, September, and October, and the remaining third be disbursed in other forms of relief." The balance in hand amounts to Rs.87,955, to which Rs.10,000 may be added, as probably returnable by the district committees.

THE demoralising effects of the famine are fully illustrated by the statements of the Madras Police Administration Report for the past year, which contains a startling calendar of crime. We read that the year 1876 was, in its later months, one which exerted great pressure on the poor, and disturbed the ordinary averages of crime, but in 1877 dacoity increased to 1,695 cases against 229 in 1875, seven-fold over the returns of the latter year, while crime of all kinds was a little more than doubled. Firearms and other lethal weapons were used in 249 cases, fifty-four persons having been killed, either in the commission of the crime, or resistance of it. There was a large increase of murder, 538 against 229 of the previous year, but detections did not always follow this class of crime, as the police did better in simple robberies, as distinguished from those by gangs of armed men. North Arcot and Bellary, more than any other districts, contributed the largest share to this tale of horrors, and dacoity,

especially in them, writes the Inspector-General of Police, "followed the course of distress like an irresistible tide." The police were enabled, by diligent supervision and an addition to their strength, to cope with crime successfully enough, and detective results, on the whole, were so satisfactory that the Government agreed with the Inspector-General in awarding credit to a body of men whose vigilance, skill, and intelligence were concentrated in the pursuit and apprehension of evil-doers. The price paid for these efforts to restrain lawlessness was, as might have been expected, a high one. Besides batta, granted in most instances with the object of keeping the men in good heart, it was found necessary, for the purpose of supplying guards to relief works and camps, to add to the already existing force temporarily 15 inspectors and 4,393 men. The budget estimate for police expenditure in 1877-8 of Rs.37,35,000 was thus exceeded by about Rs.11,25,340; but this can hardly be grudged, seeing how much public property was, in the end, saved by this increased outlay.

A REPORT made to the Ceylon Colonial Secretary by the acting agent of the Western Provinces deals with the distress existing among the natives in the Rayigam Korale. A visit to the three principal pattus has enabled him to ascertain that all over the district the crops, both cereal roots and even the fruit crops, have been seriously damaged by the floods, rains, &c., and the consequent privation has been aggravated by the high prices of food. At present only the poorest are feeling serious distress; but the agent expresses a decided opinion that unless the mass of the people avail themselves of the relief works provided, "and that soon," a very serious famine will come upon them. There can be no very bountiful harvest expected till next September or October. The people of the adjacent Pasdum Korale are even far more poor than those of the Rayigam. Road relief works are proposed, as well as measures for gratuitous relief, and the agent feels sure "the famine may be averted if the people can only be induced by persuasion, or it may be by hunger, to take to honest labour." That great distress is prevalent is unquestionable, and that without aid be rendered a famine is imminent is proved by the statistics, which show that in one pattu the stock of rice to supply food for 25,000 people for the next ten months is only 18,325 bushels, giving an allowance per head of 23 seers. The *Ceylon Times* points out that the gaol allowance for the same period is rice 188 seers, besides bread, &c.

THE Princess of Tanjore, who not only made her appearance in public, but permitted his Grace the Governor of Madras to invest her with the insignia of the Crown of India, is described as the most highly educated Princess in India. She owes her intellectual progress to the aid of an accomplished young German lady, and has made considerable progress in English. An eye witness of the ceremony says that "The Princess's slight figure and charming face at once gained the sympathy of all. Ladies will ask how she was dressed. Over a plain and straight dress of cloth of gold, with a girdle of the same stuff, she wore an emerald green silk *fichu* most beautifully ornamented with jewels and embroidery, and her headdress seemed to be a sort of turban. A female attendant carried a splendid sword.

A MADRAS contemporary, in an article on the visit of Mr. W. R. Robertson, of the Madras Agricultural Farm, to Sir R. Temple, said it is understood that the following is something like the scheme which the Bombay Governor has thought out, and put on a footing for early commencement. An agricultural college will be established at Ahmedabad as the centre of the Guzerat country; and another at Poona, either separately or as a branch of the Engineering College, for the remainder of the Presidency. All high schools are to have an agricultural class attached to them, the class to be instructed by a graduate of an Agricultural College, who will be an assistant master in the school. Village schools are to be grouped, each group to have an itinerant teacher, who also is to be a graduate of an agricultural college. Thus the village school will feed the high school classes, and these in their turn will minister to the colleges of the divisions of the country to which they are attached. At the same time, the in-

structions given in the village and high schools will be of such a character as to be of service to those who do not need or desire higher knowledge. Scientific agriculture is to be passed on a similar footing with engineering requirements, and degrees of like value will be granted by the Bombay University. The possession of an agricultural certificate, after a sufficient time, will be a qualification for all appointments in the revenue and other departments having any connection with the land. Small experimental farms of ten or fifteen acres each are to be provided for each high school, and small plots for each village school; at the colleges experimental plots of fifty acres each will be provided.

IN the annual report on labour immigration into Assam for 1877, we find the following paragraph:—"A difficulty in connection with the discharge in Upper Assam, under section 112 of the Act, of coolies permanently incapacitated for labour, has recently on several occasions been brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner—a difficulty which may possibly have to be solved by recourse to legislation. This is the insufficiency of the three months' wages allotted under section 112 to coolies permanently incapacitated for labour to take them back from the Upper Assam districts to their homes, and the consequent liability of these coolies, unable to work for their living, to be cast upon the world to starve. On one occasion during the year under report, Colonel Keatinge supplemented the allowance of three months' wages with a grant of money sufficient to enable the incapacitated coolies to return home, which grant the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, after some demur, permitted to be debited to the Labour Transport Fund. But such a charge is admittedly not one which, as a rule, his Honour can be fairly asked to defray from this fund, upon which there are already so many calls."

AN examination of the taxation and produce of the Punjab will clearly show to what extent India is depleted of its raw wealth in order to satisfy the tax-gatherer. In 1876-7, the total area under cultivation in the Punjab was 22½ million acres. Of this 6½ million acres were under wheat. The average yield of an acre under wheat is certainly not less than ten maunds, and the value of this may be put at fifteen rupees. The gross value of the wheat crop alone was therefore about ten millions sterling, omitting the value of the straw. The total amount of taxation in the Punjab amounted to nearly 395 lakhs, comprising the following items:—Land revenue 200 lakhs, customs 8½ lakhs, salt 83 lakhs, stamps 24½ lakhs, excise 10 lakhs, canal revenue 17 lakhs. Local and municipal taxation gave 51 lakhs more. It is clear that of these items the only ones which fall upon the agriculturist as *taxes* are the land revenue, part of the salt tax, and the local rates. The whole of the taxation, therefore, which the cultivating classes have to find is certainly not more than 360 lakhs, or three millions sterling. One-third of the wheat crop alone more than discharges this. The cultivator is left with the remaining two-thirds of the wheat crop, besides the produce of sixteen million acres under other valuable staples.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has invited the attention of all magistrates and district road committees to the advantages to be derived from planting mango, jack, or other indigenous fruit-bearing trees along the lines of road in every district. His Honour is of opinion that the income that would be eventually derived from such trees would well repay the cost of protecting and tending them now, and in times of scarcity the fruit would form a material addition to the resources of the district. The Lieutenant Governor hopes to hear of a considerable number of miles of road being so planted out annually in each district, and desires that the subject may receive special notice in the annual general reports.

THE supporters in this country of the zenana mission work would do well to study the last Bengal education report, which by no means bears out the hopeful statements made by the promoters of the mission. That Government have not been backward in promoting the work of the zenana

education agencies, and that the results are most disappointing appears from the following extract:—"The Government expenditure on native female education in Calcutta stands at Rs.2,059 a month. More than half the total cost is still incurred in aiding the missionary zenana agencies of Calcutta, and among these more than one-third in aiding the American mission agency. If there is any justification for these large zenana grants it is to be found in the following consideration. The chief obstacle in the way of female education is the unwillingness of guardians to allow girls to continue in the schools after they have reached nine or ten years of age—the age at which they marry. As soon as they are married they are shut up in the zenana. From this point the missions offer to continue, by the help of female teachers who will be admitted into the zenana, the work already begun in the schools. This offer has in past years been gratefully accepted by Government, in the belief that by this means the education just begun in the girls' schools would be carried on to something like a satisfactory conclusion in the privacy of the zenana. Unhappily, however, this expectation on the part of Government has so far not been realised. It appears, on the one hand, that the female teachers employed are very frequently quite unfitted for their work, and on the other hand that not more than 10 per cent. of the pupils, on the most liberal calculation, have received any previous instruction in the schools. Of the teachers employed only a few are Europeans, and of these again few are so familiar with the vernacular that they can dispense with interpreters in their intercourse with the pupils. The chief part of the teaching is therefore done by native teachers, who are ill educated and often indifferent, and who, being little supervised, are consequently irregular in their work. Regarding the inefficiency of the native teachers, the defects which retard the work of the zenana agencies may be summed up as (1) the want of unity among the different agencies; (2) the inefficiency and laziness of the native Christian teachers; (3) the want of method in teaching and of proper supervision of the teachers; (4) the low rates of fees."

THE subject of some alleged grievances of the signalling staff of the Telegraph Department has been under the careful consideration of the Government of India. These grievances were fairly summarised in a letter signed "Signaller," which appeared in the *Times of India*, and which was brought to the notice of Sir Andrew Clarke, who ordered a thorough investigation of the case. The points complained of were—(1) the absence of promotion from the signalling ranks to the superior grades of the department; (2) the making telegraph masters' allowances local, instead of personal; (3) the examinations; (4) pay and prospects, as compared with other departments. The result of the inquiry, as reported by the Director General of Telegraphs, is held to show that, in practice, it is found exceedingly difficult even to promote an officer of the signalling establishment to be an assistant superintendent of telegraphs, as in the latter class of officers multifarious qualifications are required. An attempt, however, will probably be made to devise a method by which telegraph masters of tried ability and good service may obtain deserved promotion. On the second point it has been found impossible to frame a scheme by which telegraph masters' allowances could be made personal; and that the local nature of the allowances is no innovation of the re-organization scheme of 1865. On the third point, the system of periodical examinations is thought to have served its purpose, and examinations are at present restricted to candidates for promotion to a higher grade. With regard to the general question of the pay and prospects of the signalling establishment, the best test of the general fairness of such conditions is to be found in the popularity of the service; and in the case of the signalling establishment, there are numerous candidates for every vacancy, and resignations are most rare. A comparison with the conditions of service in other similar departments is believed to have established the fact that, looking to the pay and advantages officers of the signalling establishment receive from

the commencement of their service, the complaint of inadequate consideration cannot fairly be maintained.

THE *Times of India* contains some items of railway news such as we are accustomed to hear of at home in the accident season. On the Indus Valley State Railway the Mozufferabad and Buch station-masters mutually signalled line clear, and despatched trains of empty carriages, which naturally met mid-way, "and smashed up a number of borrowed Sindh, Punjab, and Delhi carriages." No loss of life, fortunately, is reported. The Madras mail-train on the 22nd ult. narrowly escaped being burned, a passenger's rug being ignited by a spark. The owner threw it out of window, and it set fire to the footboard. The fire was perceived by the driver, who stopped the train. An attempt was made on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to upset a train by placing a railway chair on the rails. A goods train ran over the obstruction and broke it. The driver was thrown off, but was unhurt.

A CURIOUS difficulty has arisen in the case of a British subject who murdered his mother-in-law at Zanzibar, and was committed by the British Consul-General there for trial to the High Court of Bombay, as the consular powers of punishment are limited. The Orders in Council, however, make no provision empowering the Consul to send the witnesses, who in this case can decline to proceed to Bombay unless compelled. The alternative of issuing a commission to take the evidence at Zanzibar is said to be precluded by the fact that the High Court Criminal Procedure Act only applies to British India, and a special Act extended it only to so far as cases of slave-trading were concerned. The accused has been two months awaiting his trial, and the judges have not as yet solved the difficulty.

THE Royal Geographical Society announce the publication of a new periodical to be commenced on January 1, entitled *The Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, edited by the assistant secretary. The contents will include one or more maps, addresses delivered and papers read at the meetings of the society, together with the discussions thereon, geographical articles, record of news, correspondence, obituary notices, proceedings of foreign geographical societies, and notes on new books and maps. We hear that the first number will contain, among other papers, one on the mountain passes on the Afghan frontier of British India, by C. R. Markham, C.B., illustrated by a map.

WE are officially informed that a telegram has been received from the Viceroy announcing the unopposed occupation of Jellalabad on the 20th; the population are friendly. No doubt is entertained of the truth of the reported flight of the Ameer.

INDIAN LOANS.—Parliamentary returns published last week show that at the commencement of the half-year ending Sept. 30, the loans raised in England on the revenue of India amounted to £59,677,033, and that £7,097,500 was paid off, leaving total outstanding loans in England, £58,801,617. Other liabilities, £1,662,905, consisting of War Office claims, £800,000; estimate for stores, £170,000; amount to credit of guaranteed railways, £661,704, and unclaimed redemption money and dividends on East India stock.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, Arthur Grote, Esq., in the Chair, Charles Bruce, Esq., was elected a non-resident, and Signor Amari, an honorary member of the society. Captain R. F. Burton read a paper "On Coins, &c., discovered by him in Midian," in which he gave a very interesting account of his recent researches in that little known land. The coins, of which he exhibited several specimens, were chiefly curious as imitations of imitations of coins, primarily minted at and current in Athens—a fact, reminding numismatists of the way in which the gold coins of Philip of Macedon were copied by the Gauls, and then again by the Britons from the Gaulish (to them) originals—a little before Cæsar's invasion. Among the gems he exhibited was one with an inscription on it in an unusually angular form of Kufic, and another, bearing writing which has much resemblance to the Arab *Mushajjar* or "branched" type.

## THE FURTHER CENTRAL ASIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

SOME further correspondence has been published with regard to Central Asian Affairs, which throws light more especially on some of the details of General Stolietoff's mission to Cabul, and on General Lomakine's (Llamakim the blue book has rechristened him) expedition in Kara Kum. With respect to the former point, the following "confidential statement" made by a person whose name is not given, is very instructive:—

"A European envoy of the Russian Government, attended by two Musahibs (aides-de-camp) and forty-five attendants, arrived at Cabul on the 21st Rajab (July 22, 1878), and was received by Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of the Ameer, who went out with General Daud Shah and two troops of cavalry. The envoy was lodged in the State garden in Balahisar, and Mustaufi Habibullah Khan and Sirdar Ibrahim Khan are appointed to look after his comforts. The envoy had an audience with the Ameer the following day, and laid before him presents consisting of articles of Russian manufacture—arms, a musical box, and a watch, which were accepted. It was learnt at the place of Sirdar Wali Muhammad Khan that the envoy had been entrusted by his Government with certain proposals for the execution of a treaty between Russia and Afghanistan.

"The envoy stated before the Ameer that friendly relations existed between the Russian Government and his Highness for some time past, and that the Russian authorities desired that this friendship should be strengthened and perpetuated by the execution of a treaty of amity. The Ameer is said to have remarked in reply that the matter required consideration and consultation with his Ministers and the grandes of his State, and that a proper reply would be given to the proposal after this had been done. After this conversation, the audience broke up, and the envoy returned to his lodging.

"It is rumoured in Cabul that the object of the envoy in coming to the Ameer's capital is to try to induce his Highness to break off all friendly relations with the British Government, and to contract an alliance with Russia. The Ministers of the Ameer's Court are generally of opinion that his Highness will not enter into any engagement with Russia which will impose a condition of Russian interference with his country. It is, moreover, said that the Ameer asserts that he would like an English officer of excellence, learning, and acquainted with the affairs of Afghanistan, to come to Cabul for a few days in the capacity of envoy from the British Government, with whom he may personally discuss the proceedings which passed between him and the English Government within the last few years, when he would acknowledge, without any grudging, any blame which might be justly thrown on him, but at the same time the British envoy should acknowledge (or give in) if, with reference to the principles of justice, he is convinced of the soundness of his Highness's objections to the proposals made to him by the British Government. The Ameer further remarks that he is quite aware that the news writers in the employ of the two Governments (Cabul and the English) have unnecessarily widened the gulf of imaginary differences. His Highness says that a small territory, of which he is the ruler, lies between the dominions of two great Powers, and that, as a matter of policy, and in the interests of his country, he will incline himself towards the party whose alliance would be deemed more beneficial to him. It is said that the Chief is now in great anxiety on account of the arrival of the European Russian envoy at his capital.

"An anonymous writer sent a petition to the Ameer from Peshawur, in which he informed the Chief that the British and the Russian Governments were on friendly terms with each other, and agreed in the unity of purpose, that Persia was on the side of Russia, and the Persian territory adjoins the Russian possessions, and the three Powers desired to somehow take possession of his Highness's dominions, and to partition them among themselves. The writer further remarked that it was known that Turkey was first weakened, and that Russia, England, and the other Powers then interfered with the country and encumbered the Turkish Exchequer with a large war indemnity; and that, under these circumstances, the Chief should not be lax in the administration of the affairs of his country at such a critical time, but should issue arms and money to the different tribes inhabiting the hills and the plains, and induce them to be ready to engage in a religious war in his behalf.

"The petition having been read to the Ameer, his Highness uttered hundreds of abusive words against its writer, and tore it up.

"The reporter of this news learnt at Gandmak, while on his way to Peshawur, that Shah Mard Khan, late Hakim of Jellalabad, died at Cabul.

"The nobles of Afghanistan are pouring into the capital."

The following extract shows the nature of the reception which was accorded to the Russian envoy by Shere Ali:—

"There is a rumour that the 3,000 horsemen who came with the Russian envoy as far as Jam are now quartered at Sherabad. The Ameer has collected (and placed under guard) all the boats available at the several ferries of the Hamun river in his territory. The Russian envoy has presented the Ameer with one lakh of rupees cash and a valuable khillat, which his Highness accepted. The envoy has been lodged in the Shah's garden, and Sirdar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, son of the Ameer, attends to his comforts. No

discussions have yet taken place between the envoy and the Ameer Mir Akhor Ahmad Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, does not yet believe that a new Russian envoy has arrived at Cabul. A grand review of the troops took place on the 2nd of August, but owing to the heat of the day it did not last long. On the following day the envoy visited the Ameer in durbar. Conversation took place regarding the Ameer's unsatisfactory relations with the British Government. The envoy replied that he had heard about it. The conversation then turned upon trade, and the envoy proposed that the Ameer should lower the duties, and allow Russian merchants to visit Afghanistan. Some talk then followed about the Turks, the Russians, and the English, and the durbar was closed. The Ameer gave the envoy written replies to the letters that had been brought by the envoy. Special Russian horsemen, escorted by some Afghan sowars, conveyed them towards Turkestan. It is said that the Ameer requested the envoy to remain at Cabul until a reply was received to these letters. The general impression is that the Ameer has not concluded any definite arrangement with the Russian envoy, and that he is trying to gain time, with the view to watching what action the British Government will take."

We append the principal telegrams from our Minister at Teheran, which give all the information that had reached Meshed concerning General Lomakine's operations:—

On October 29 Mr. R. Thomson telegraphed to the Foreign Office from Teheran as follows:—

"Information has been received here that General Lomakine has established a camp at Chikislar, and having obtained provisions, winter clothing, and huts there and at Krasnovodsk, has returned to Chat, where a fort is being constructed. It is also reported that the Tekkeh Turcomans have attacked, in the direction of Krasnovodsk, the Khoja Shehee tribe, subject to Russia, and that they are building a fort with a ditch and constructed for guns at Khoja Kala, under the direction of Afghans, said to be of the Janishedee tribe. A certain number of Turcomans from Merv are said to be among them. They are strengthening the passes, and are reported to have 25,000 horses at their disposal. The Yemoot Turcomans are clamorously demanding pay for their camels and cattle lost in the late Russian expedition."

On Nov. 11 Mr. Thomson telegraphed that it was reported from Asterabad that the Russian troops which had started from Krasnovodsk have returned there, and that Gen. Lomakine, having provided the detachment at Chat with winter supplies, and left a battalion at Chikislar, has now left for Tiflis.

On Sept. 26 Mr. Thomson telegraphed from Teheran that it is reported that Gen. Lomakine's force has halted in the vicinity of Karee Kala, and is suffering from sickness and scarcity of provisions, whilst there is also great mortality amongst the camels.

On Nov. 28 Lord A. Loftus stated that a correspondent of the *Moscow Gazette*, writing from Ashurade, under date of Oct. 7 last, states that Gen. Lomakine had then already returned with his column to Chikislar, after a campaign of two months in the steppes.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to mention in your journal that among the many objects connected with the welfare of others that engaged the sympathy of the late Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, was the elevation of Indian women. Her Royal Highness took a warm interest in Miss Carpenter's efforts, and at her request became in 1874 President of the National Indian Association in aid of social progress in India. At the death of Miss Carpenter, the committee wrote to request the Princess to continue in this office, which she graciously consented to do. Her Royal Highness's Secretary informed the committee that the Grand Duchess would watch the progress of the association with the same interest as during the management of Miss Carpenter, "whose loss to the cause of social progress in India and personally as a friend, nobody has lamented more than her Royal Highness. This year a fund was started by the committee for making scholarship grants to native Indian girls in Government inspected schools. Her Royal Highness, on hearing of the scheme, expressed her entire approval of it, as tending to promote female education in India, and headed the subscription list with a generous contribution.—Yours &c., E. A. MANNING, Hon. Sec. of the National Indian Association.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

## DEATHS FROM FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—In page 1,230 of your paper of yesterday's date, you have communicated to the English public the news that a very heavy mortality has been incurred during the last few months in the districts of Agra Muttra and Allypurr from fever. The natives attribute their sufferings to the canals. On the 31st of March last year I entreated your attention to the fearful number of deaths which had taken place at Rhoorjah, a large Mahomedan town north of Allypurr. The easily avoidable calamity had been promptly pressed on the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor. Have we now in India any worthy successor of Colonel Baird Smith, determined to



make canals a blessing instead of a curse to our subjects? Permit me to quote from his book on Italian irrigation:—

"The want of some such rules as the preceding, in the irrigation system of India, is often bitterly felt. The free passage of water is in numerous localities interfered with by the existence of embanked watercourses, which, crossing the natural slope of the country, intercept the drainage waters, particularly during the season of periodic rain, forming, in consequence, on the upper side tracts of marsh and swamp, injurious equally to health and property. It was, it is true, a general rule to insist on openings being made through the banks for the passage of drainage-waters to the levels, where natural escape lines existed; but this rule did not carry with it the weight of a public sanction by the Government, and it was only respected when the canal officers could see themselves to its enforcement. In their absence I have known whole villages turn out to resist by force the passage of drainage-waters across their lands; and not without some show of right, for the imperfect operation of the local system merely transferred the mischief from one spot to another, without insuring any radical cure. A comprehensive and authoritative system of drainage in connection with irrigation must be matured and duly sanctioned by the Government before the existing evils can be wholly eradicated."—Page 302 of Volume 2 of Baird Smith's "Italian Irrigation." Printed by order. Messrs. Allen and Co., 1852.

—Your obedient servant,  
December 17.

T.

### SPRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### AN INDIAN NAVAL FORCE.

"I would greatly increase our naval force in Indian seas, and I would make those seas take the place of the Mediterranean as an ordinary cruising ground of one of our principal squadrons. Now that there are other Powers with a naval force in the Mediterranean besides France and Spain, our position there is much altered. There are Turks, Greeks, and Egyptians, Italians, and Germans, and Russians, as well as Frenchmen and Spaniards, to balance one another. With Gibraltar and Malta in our hands, we shall be as well able to hold our own in the Mediterranean as in old days; but we seem too apt to forget that the opening of the Suez Canal has materially altered our naval position in India. All the Mediterranean Powers I have named, and America also, have now some days' start of us in getting to the coasts of India, and a well-directed naval expedition might now establish a hostile force on our Indian coasts, in a position to be seriously troublesome, while our attention was directed north westwards. This would have been far more difficult before the Suez Canal was opened, because we had then the start of all other naval Powers in getting to India. We ought to have what we have not now, a squadron amply sufficient to protect our Indian coasts from insult or aggression, and able to refit in India even during a temporary interruption of the route by the Suez Canal. Hitherto the Viceroy has had little need for thinking of his navy, but in the next war he will have to make it his chief concern." Such was the opinion expressed by Sir Bartle Frere four years ago, and, with the exception of the formation of a department for purely scientific research with an admiral at its head who never puts his foot on board ship, nothing has been done towards strengthening British naval forces in Indian seas. It is true that, as our readers will see in another column, an Examiner of Marine accounts on Rs.1,000 per mensem rising to Rs.1,500, has been appointed at Calcutta. We may take comfort from this evidence of energy and yet feel dissatisfied as we do that things are not on a better footing. It may be at once remarked—and we concede the force of the reasoning—that Indian finances will not permit of an increase in a naval armament east of Suez at India's cost. To supply what is wanted, according to Sir Bartle Frere, the finances of England's Orient Empire need not be entrenched upon at all. The necessities of her position requires Great Britain to maintain a certain standard in her navy; the only question is as to the disposition and situation of the ships, which must be kept in an efficient state. The East India squadron might be largely increased without any cost to India or increased expenditure to England, with the result that our position in these regions would be immensely strengthened. When the pressure of the Afghan difficulty is lessened we hope the matter will be thoroughly considered by the Government of India, and rearrangement of the squadrons forced upon the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty, with a view to India receiving greater benefit from English ironclads than is now the case.

When government in India was assumed by the Crown in 1858 an Indian navy existed. It was allowed to live long enough for arrangements to be made to abolish it, and no longer. Its members were not—as were the Company's land forces—absorbed into the imperial service, but were compelled to retire on pensions. This was one of the unwise moves of the period, for the old Indian marine was performing excellent work, as much in the interests of commerce by accurate surveys of Indian waters, as for the defence of the empire, whose shores were protected. Long before a single company of soldiers was raised in India the old marine was called into existence, and was of untold service in obtaining for us dominion, and preserving it after it had been obtained. But

the special duty of the marine service was to root out the pirates which infested Eastern seas. For nearly 200 years the work was carried on, and, when taken in hand earnestly, proved effectual, until now it is hard to realise that there was a time when it was exceedingly perilous to set sail from India for any port in another land.

One portion of the work which used to be done by the old marine is now provided for, and most excellent, indeed, are the services rendered by Captain Dundas Taylor and his staff of able assistants. The surveys which have been already made and those now in process are of the greatest public service, and form as good a return for public money expended as any expenditure with which we are acquainted. But this is not enough. Indian hydrography should be first-class, and it is of exceptional merit. But above and beyond that we want the symbol and reality of power. This, the Lords of the Admiralty, without increasing taxation by one pound sterling or taking another depreciated rupee from Indian taxpayers, can provide, and we hope "My Lords" will be stirred by the Indian Government to a sense of their duty in this respect.—*Madras Times*.

### BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles mustered 495 strong on parade to bid farewell to Colonel Watson. On the occasion of his handing over the command of the regiment to Major Fergus Graham, every one, says the *Englishman*, regrets the retirement owing to ill health of Col. Watson, who had commanded the Volunteers for nearly thirteen years. The concluding words of his farewell address were:—"I have but to look at this order of the 'Indian Empire,' which her Most Gracious Majesty and Empress of India, through the kind recommendation of our noble Colonel, Lord Lytton, has bestowed on me, and which I now bear on my breast, and say—'This is what the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles gained for me by their steady devotion to their duty; never will I forget them.' Major Graham, I hand you over this morning the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, numbering some 570 men, true and loyal subjects of our beloved Empress, a regiment I have commanded for many years, a regiment that will follow you wherever and whenever you may lead them."

**KHEDDAH OPERATIONS.**—Mr. Sanderson, Superintendent of the Kheddahs, will take the field early in December in the Garo Hills, establishing Kheddahs in the Doorgapore district and in Daloo Mehal. There are, report says, sixty Khoonkies, and seventy extra elephants ready to march to the indicated localities. The entire operations are, it is said, to be conducted on a scale never before attempted. Since Mr. Sanderson arrived in the station he has worked with unflagging energy towards organizing an efficient establishment.—*Bengal Times*.

**ARMY SCHOOLS.**—A code of regulations for native army schools in Bengal has been approved by the Government of India, and, when printed, will be distributed to each regiment of cavalry and infantry.—*Englishman*.

**CHILDREN OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.**—We understand that the Government of Bengal has placed at the disposal of the Examiner of Accounts, Northern Bengal State Railway, the sum of Rs.10,000, for expenditure for the improvement of the house at Kurseong known as "Constantia," recently purchased for the purposes of a school for the children of State Railway employes.—*Indian Daily News*.

**TEA PLANTATIONS IN THE ANDAMANS.**—Major Protheroe, of Port Blair, Andamans, writing to the Calcutta Agri-horticultural Society, says:—"You will be glad to hear that the tea plantation is thriving. We have about fifteen beegahs under tea, quite enough to determine whether the experiment will succeed. The plants which were put out in March are growing vigorously, and I have great hopes of our ultimate success."—*Madras Times*.

**THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE** seems from present appearances as far off as ever. A circular was issued some short time ago, informing all those who had been invited to attend its sittings, that the conference would assemble in Calcutta by the middle of the present month. Nothing has, however, been done since. A number of engineer officers, who would have otherwise sat on it, have been ordered away to the frontier, and it is believed that this circumstance will, for the present, preclude the possibility of the conference.—*Indian Daily News*.

**VOLUNTEERING IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.**—Sir George Couper has given proof of his sympathy with the volunteer movement by instructing heads of departments not only to put no obstacle in the way of their subordinates becoming efficient volunteers, but to afford them every facility for doing so, so long as the little concessions as to punctual attendance at office, &c., are not absolutely inconsistent with the performance of their ordinary duties.—*Times of India*.

**MUTTRA.**—The death is announced, on Nov. 22, of Seth Gobind Dass, C.S.I., a native gentleman of conspicuous intelligence, loyalty, and liberality, the head of the well-known Seth family. He rendered important services to English residents at Muttra during the mutiny.—*Pioneer*.

**BRITISH BURMA.**—The population of the seven municipalities of British Burma during 1876-77 was 261,010, the income was

Rs.9,97,367-8-5, and the expenditure Rs.11,57,816-1-10, thus showing that the expenditure exceeded by far the income. The removal of night-soil is not at all enforced in any of the towns, excepting Rangoon; the amount spent on conservancy and cleanliness is extremely meagre, and on education, science, and art it has "never yet been liberal."—*Times of India*.

**OCCUPATION OF SIBI.**—Mr. Fryer, deputy commissioner of Dehra Ghazi Khan, has recently proceeded to Dadur under orders from the Agent to Governor-General, Beloochistan, to occupy Sibi. Sibi lies in a country which is very little known to Europeans. The neighbourhood is marked on the map as being in Kandahar territory; and it belongs to the Ameer, being in fact a part of South Eastern Afghanistan, which projects into Kach Gadava, or Kachi, the dominion of his Highness the Khan of Khelat. A little north of Sibi lie the direct routes from Dehra Ghazi Khan by Thull Chotali to Pishin and Quetta; they furnish a better line of communication with Quetta than the Bolan Pass route. The people of the country are the Kakars, a tribe rich in herds, cattle, sheep, and goats. They export hides, ghee, wool, and goats to Pishin and Kandahar. The fighting men of the tribe are some 15,000 or 16,000 strong; but badly armed with matchlocks and tulwars. In religion these people are fanatical Mahomedans, and consider themselves the brethren of the Ghilzais.

**THE NAGA HILLS.**—According to the latest news from the Naga country, Kohima, in the Naga Hills, was occupied without opposition on Nov. 14.—*Pioneer*.

**THE BHOOTEA SCHOOL AT DARJILING.**—Some work, which may turn out very useful when we open up communications with Tibet, is being done at the Bhootea boarding-school in Darjiling. This school was established in 1874 to train boys as interpreters, explorers, and surveyors. The headmaster is Baboo Sarat Chandra, and a lama has been obtained from the Pemionchi Monastery to teach Tibetan. At first there were only three scholars, now the number has reached to thirty, mostly young Bhooteas from Sikkim and Tibet, with a few Lepchas. The first-class learn English, history, arithmetic, Euclid, and Tibetan.—*Pioneer*.

## MADRAS.

**PUBLIC HEALTH.**—A month ago Madras, by nearly two-thirds, stood at the head of all the great towns of the world in the mortality tables. Our ratio was 50 against 21 in Paris and Geneva, 32 in Bombay, 33 in Calcutta, 16 in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and so on. Our Health Department ought neither to slumber nor sleep until they find out the reason for this unenviable state of things, and apply the remedy.—*Madras Times*.

**THE MYSORE COMMISSION.**—We understand that the orders of the Supreme Government relative to the elimination of the junior European officers of the Mysore Commission in the grades of deputy and assistant commissioners have been received by the Local Government, and will be carried into effect forthwith. The terms on which the scheme is to be carried out are that three months' gratuity, and for eighteen months' after leaving the Mysore service, the difference between pay drawn in the commission and subsequent appointment will be paid to each officer. For example, an officer is receiving say Rs.1,000 in the commission, and he reverts to military duties or some other post in which he would only draw Rs.600; in this case he would receive a gratuity of Rs.3,000, and the difference of Rs.400 (between Rs.600 and Rs.1,000) for eighteen months afterwards. At the same time we believe the Government of India will do what it can to find other appointments elsewhere for those who are unavoidably removed from the Mysore Commission. Capt. Ludlow has, as we stated in a previous issue, been provided for in the Berars, and Capt. McKenzie, assistant commissioner, Bangalore district, is to go as personal assistant to the Superintendent General of Thuggee in Bengal. In this way the scheme of elimination will be worked out, and by the time the province is handed over to the Maharajah, with but few exceptions, all the officials will be natives.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

**THE MADRAS HUNT.**—From the *Duke of Devonshire* (8s.) were landed recently 22½ couple of foxhounds which are destined to afford sport this season. Only twenty couple were shipped, but five puppies were born on the voyage. The pack is reported to be a very level one and has been landed in capital condition, considering their long voyage, and that the native in whose care they came out had charge of twenty-five couple besides for the Calcutta hunt. The Madras hounds are now enjoying the fresh air of Guindy, where it is hoped Major Pigott, the popular master, will speedily get them into condition.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

**A MODEL ZEMINDAR.**—The *Indian Agri-culturist* gives the following account of a model zemindar of Madras:—"Very little is known to the public of the Zemindary of Ettayapuram, in the Madras Presidency. The ruling zemindar is an intelligent youth about twenty-two years of age. His estate comprises an area of 535 square miles, and yields an income of over three lakhs of rupees yearly, and it is free from debt, chiefly owing to the careful manner in which his predecessors managed it, with the aid of the Court of Wards. Just two years ago an experimental farm was opened in this little estate, under the superintendence of Mr. Crowther, trained in the Government model farm in Madras under Mr. Robertson. This was established by the Court of Wards. It is now looked after by the zemindar, with the aid of the manager, Mr. Kupasawmy Chas-

triar. Seventy acres of land have been fenced in, of which fifty acres have already been cultivated. The land is ploughed with English and American ploughs; the natives now use the English implements with ease. Cattle breeding is going on famously also; the breed of Mysore bulls is being tried on the farm, and there is hope of success. American cotton has been tried, and is thriving beautifully, but the ryots seem to prefer the country cotton."

**ENCROACHMENT OF THE SEA.**—In spite of the active efforts of the Harbour Works authorities the sea is making rapid encroachments on the Royapooram side. Opposite the Madras Railway stores the road up to the tramway line has been completely washed away; while, at a little distant from the Biden Home, the waves have actually washed over the road. The wall of the Hon. J. G. Coleman's compound is seriously threatened, as the dry ground between it and the sea is lessening by degrees. The Harbour Works authorities are throwing up embankments of huge granite stones, but large portions of these have been displaced by the force of the waves. The main drain, through which all the sewage from Royapooram is emptied into the sea, was recently completely destroyed. Within the past two months about 200 boatmen's families have been rendered houseless, about ten huts having been washed away in Royapooram Kuppum.—*Madras Mail*.

**MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.**—G.O., No. 500, dated 19th July, 1878, is cancelled, and the following movements are ordered:—Royal Artillery: C Battery, B Brigade, R.H.A., from Bangalore to Secunderabad; A Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from Bangalore to England; B Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from Bellary to England; C Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from St. Thomas' Mount to England; G Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from Kamptee to Bellary; I Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from England to St. Thomas' Mount; K Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from England to Bangalore; L Battery, 6th Brigade, R.A., from England to Kamptee. British Infantry: Wing 2-13th Regt., from Bellary to Bangalore. Native Cavalry: Headquarters and two Squadrons 4th Light Cavalry, from Bellary to Secunderabad. "Queen's Own" 8appers and Miners: D Company, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners, from Rangoon to Bangalore; K Company, "Queen's Own" from Bangalore to Rangoon. Native Infantry: 2nd Regt. N.I., from Berhampore and Sumbulpore to Kamptee; 3rd Regt. L.I., from Secunderabad to Kamptee and Hoosingabad; 5th Regt. N.I., from Saugor to Seetabuldee; 7th Regt. N.I., from Vizagapatam to Berhampore and Sumbulpore; 8th Regt. N.I., from Seetabuldee to Saugor; 13th Regt. N.I., from Madras to Jubbulpore; 14th Regt. N.I., from Vellore to Barrackpore; 15th Regt. N.I., from Madras to Bangalore; 16th Regt. N.I., from Jubbulpore to Raipur; 19th Regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Calcutta; 20th Regt. N.I., from Banda and Nowgong to Secunderabad; 22nd Regt. N.I., from Kamptee and Hosanganad to Trichinopoly; 25th Regt. N.I., from Madras to Vellore; Wing, 28th Regt. N.I., from Mercara to French Rocks; 29th Regt. N.I., from Secunderabad to Vizagapatam; 31st Regt. L.I., from Raipur to Madras; 35th Regt. N.I., from Kamptee to Banda and Nowgong; 38th Regt. N.I., from Trichinopoly to Secunderabad; 39th Regt. N.I., from Palavaram to Madras.—*Madras Times*.

**GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERY.**—We learn that Mons. Laffon de Fongauier has been appointed Governor-General of the French Establishments in India. He formerly was a Commodore in the French navy, and which service he was obliged to resign on accepting the post of Deputé of the Senegal Colony to the Assemblée Nationale.—*Madras Standard*.

**COFFEE CROPS IN COORG AND WYNAAD.**—The picking of coffee in Coorg and the Wynaad has already commenced. The present crop is said to be a small one, as compared with last year's, but of a better quality. Mr. Baudry, the well-known merchant of Tellicherry, who failed a few years ago, has returned thither, and is about to resume business. Messrs. Schlunck Brothers have also engaged premises both at Calcutta and Tellicherry, and intend beginning work in earnest. Many other European firms are, I am told, about to follow suit. A good business is being done all along the western coast, in pepper, which commands a good price at present.—*Madras Correspondence in Times of India*.

**CHOLERA IN BLACK TOWN.**—The spread of cholera in Black Town and its vicinity, says a Madras paper, has considerably abated, and the municipal authorities have used every precaution for the public safety. From the 15th to the 20th ultimo there were seventeen cases among the East Indian community, of which nine proved fatal. During the same period there were only eight cases among the natives, of which four proved fatal. In John Pereiras there have only been three cases. Precautions have been taken in the way of having the houses whitewashed and disinfected, and the drains properly cleansed.

**CATTLE PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.**—Cattle disease in its worst form, viz., rinderpest, is very prevalent in the Presidency. In more than one large institution in Madras, where many cattle are used, the plague is unmistakably present, and rigorous measures are needed to stamp it out. An Act already on the statute book, passed about 1867, would give municipal and police authorities ample powers to deal with the plague.—*Pioneer*.

**THE GOLD DISCOVERIES.**—Mr. Brough Smythe is extending the radius of his researches as to the area of quartz reefs in South East Wynaad. He has visited the Nellamboor Valley, wisely taking advantage of the most healthy season of the year for his

excursion to the feverish locality. He is reported to have discovered several large reefs at this low elevation, which are doubtless continuations of some of the veins cropping on the Wynaad plateau, and prove the great depth of the fissures. It is understood that Mr. Smythe now purposes visiting South and West Wynaad for the purpose of ascertaining how far, in that direction, the system of quartz veins occurs. The gentlemen interested in South Wynaad have lately been much exercised in their minds by the discovery of a reef, from which quartz specimens have been taken as rich in visible gold as any stone yet found in Wynaad.—*Pioneer*.

## BOMBAY.

**THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.**—The marriage of the young Gaekwar of Baroda is to be celebrated in March or April next, and preparations have been already begun for carrying out the ceremonies on a grand scale.—*Madras Times*.

**CAMP OF EXERCISE.**—We are glad to learn that it has been proposed to hold a Camp of Exercise for our Volunteers during the ensuing Christmas vacation somewhere near Khandalla. The Volunteers named to form the proposed Camp of Exercise are the Bombay, the G. I. P. and the Poona (including Kirkee) Volunteers. Khandalla will be a capital place, as there are roomy barracks there and no tents would be required.—*Deccan Herald*.

**MUSCAT.**—The eldest son of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat was married at Muscat on the 15th September to the Lady Zowanch bin Thoweeque bin Saeed. The young Prince is named Sayyed Mahommed bin Toorkee, and is about fifteen years of age. He is the Governor of Sohar, whither he returned shortly after his marriage.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE CHORAL FESTIVAL.**—The sixth annual Choral Festival was celebrated at St. Thomas's Cathedral on Nov. 21st in a highly successful manner. Besides 760 ticket holders, there were many who had none, and to place the number present at about 1,000 in all would not be an exaggerated estimate. The five principal choirs—viz. Byculla (Christ Church), Mazagon (St. Peter's), Sonapore (Trinity Church), Colaba (St. John's), and the Fort (Cathedral)—were all well represented, while St. Mary's Church, at Poona, furnished a quota of about a dozen choristers, making together a gathering of 150 to 160 choristers, of which the Byculla school furnished 53. The various musical portions of the service were rendered with accuracy and effect.—*Times of India*.

**THE NIZAM'S PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—A correspondent has furnished an account of the re-organization of this department to the *Bombay Gazette*. The department is to be divided into six divisions or circles, which Mr. Wilkinson, secretary H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. seems to think will be better. Divisional Engineers will be henceforth called Executive Engineers. The new scheme is framed to assist the Secretariat, which is as follows:—Mr. Roy Munoolal, Irrigation Branch; Mr. Dunlop, General Branch; Mr. Gay, Accounts branch. Hyderabad or Central Circle—Mr. Heenan, executive engineer: 1 assistant engineer, 3 supervisors. Northern Circle—Mr. McFarlane, executive engineer, Meduk, Nagoonda, and Indore districts: 2 assistant engineers, and 3 supervisors. North Western—Mr. Fitch, executive engineer, Aurangabad, Purbani (Hingoli) and Bheer districts: 1 assistant engineer and 3 supervisors. Southern Circle—Mr. Marrett, executive engineer, Sholapore, Goolburga, and Raichore districts: 2 assistants and 4 supervisors. Eastern Circle—Mr. Hudson, executive engineer, Kummum, Nalagoonda, and Naga Kurnool districts: 3 assistants and 3 supervisors. Western circle—Mr. Jones, executive engineer, Bedir, Nuldroog, and Nandair (Godavery) districts: 1 assistant engineer and 2 supervisors. Mr. Palmer, superintending engineer and secretary of the Sudr-ool-maham. Nawab Shabab Jung Bahadur retains his old designation of Sudr-ool-maham, and is the head of the executive branch. The revenue department is to carry out all repairs, costing from 1,000 to 2,000 Halli Sicca rupees. The P. W. D. is to see to buildings, roads, irrigation and navigation. The coal fields, the geological and Chanda Railway surveys and workshops, are not to be a branch of the P. W. D., but to be entirely under the eye of the secretary to the Sudr-ool-maham, and the park or public gardens at Chuddarghat will be controlled by the secretary. The estimated cost of the new re-organization is set down as follows:—Executive branch Rs. 2,25,000; control branch Rs. 1,17,000; total Rs. 3,42,000; special works Rs. 83,000; total Rs. 4,25,000. It is anticipated that by the new scheme there will be a saving to the State of about Rs. 12,354 a month, or H. S. Rs. 1,48,247 annually. The new scheme has not as yet been published, but this is a correct epitome.

**THE BARODA ARMY.**—A correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* is responsible for the following curious account of the way in which the general commanding the Gaekwar's troops maintains the dignity of his office and the discipline of his forces:—Baroda, like most other principal Indian cities, is blessed with the presence of a very sacred Hindu saint named "Janki Bavah." This holy man lives in a state more befitting a petty chief than one of his calling. This "Janki Bavah," through the kind offices of the general's Hindu brigade-major and military secretary, has succeeded in gaining such an influence over the general that even at the daily public orderly room, where the several European commanding officers have to make their reports to the general, the seat of honour, the chair ordinarily occu-

pied by the general, is considerably resigned by him to the heaven-born "Janki Bavah!" Well might the several European commanding officers hide their diminished heads in this august presence, and well may their numerous native commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates learn to consider and treat their commanding officers as the inferiors of their Janki Bavah, the publicly admitted superior and confidant of their general when seated in his official capacity in the orderly room! The several European officers commanding corps are requested verbally by the general to exert their influence with the men of their respective corps and induce them to contribute from their already insufficient pay, towards swelling the revenues of the sacred Bavah. Can infatuation further go? The correspondent adds that he has reason to be assured that neither Mr. Melvill, the Governor-General's agent, nor Sir Madhava Rao is aware of these proceedings.

**THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.**—H.E. the Governor returned to Bombay on the 25th ult., and on 2nd inst. proceeded to Puna to open the new medical school formed by transferring the lower vernacular class of the Grant College from Bombay to Puna.

**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—Admiral Albuquerque, the new Governor-General of Portuguese India, arrived in Bombay on the 28th. His Excellency was received with the customary honours. On the following day he paid a visit to Sir Richard Temple, and embarked on the 30th in the B.I. steamer *Akola* for Goa. The area of Portuguese India is 1,086 square miles, with a population of 407,712.

A telegram was received at Bombay on Nov. 28 addressed to the President of the St. Andrews Society of Scottish Residents from the Lords Provost of Edinburgh and Glasgow. "As fellow Scotchmen, in name of the Scottish nation we ask your aid for shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank. £500,000 required; half has been already subscribed." The following subscriptions have been paid into the Bank of Bombay up to Dec. 2:—Magnus Mowat, Rs.200; Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., Rs.250.

**THE NARAYAN VASUDEO MEMORIAL FUND.**—It has been resolved, at a meeting of the subscribers to this fund, that the memorial should take the form of an endowment for a university scholarship. The total amount subscribed from the time the fund was started in February, 1876, is nearly Rs.5,000, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, under whose presidency this meeting was held, mentioned, in putting the resolution before the meeting, that the Senate would shortly increase the facilities for teaching natural sciences, and he hoped that body would attach this endowment to the new branch of education.—*Times of India*.

Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart, and Co., have been appointed agents of the Ocean Marine Insurance Company in place of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

It is reported that Tarabai, the daughter of the late Khunderao Gaekwar of Baroda, has been betrothed to H.H. the Sirdesai of Sawunt Waree.

**SHOLAPORE.**—We hear from Sholapore that malarious fever is very prevalent, and that the prices of grain are still approaching famine rates, ruling from 5½ to 7 seers the rupee. The first crop, which is already reaped, is only about four annas, owing to the prolonged rains; but the second crop promises to be plentiful.—*Times of India*.

**THE LATE CAPT. PEMBERTON.**—The following circular, suggesting a memorial to the late Capt. Pemberton, has been issued:—"Some of the friends of the late Capt. Pemberton are desirous of marking their esteem of him, and regret for the sudden way in which he met his death, by erecting a permanent memorial at Khundwa. The evening before he was shot he was present at a meeting held by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, at which it was arranged to commence as soon as possible the erection of a school chapel near the railway station at Khundwa. He took a leading part in this meeting, and expressed the pleasure which he would have in superintending the work. The building, as then planned, was to be little more than a plain school-room. It is now proposed to add to this a chancel of some architectural pretensions, as a suitable memorial of Capt. Pemberton. The Bishop, who himself suggested this, contributes 500 rupees. Subscriptions will be received by Major MacDougall, Nagpore; Dr. Cullen, Khundwa; Rev. S. W. O'Neill, Indore."—*Times of India*.

**H.M.S. "SIMOOM."**—The 5th Regt. Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, under the command of Col. A. A. Des Vœux, arrived in Bombay on 29th ult. from Puna and embarked in H.M. troopship *Simoom*, 3,302 tons, Capt. J. F. G. Grant, which sailed for Karachi the same day with 17 officers, 1,843 men, 33 women, 21 children, and 13 horses. The following are the names of officers:—Col. Beville, 21st N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. MacLeod, Commissariat Department; Capt. Hibbert, Deputy Assistant Commissariat General; Capt. Mackay, 2nd Queen's; Capt. W. H. D. Jones, 2nd Light Cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. F. Batty, R.A.; Capt. Wace, R.A.; Lieut. J. Whaller, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Hunt, 5th Native Light Infantry; Major A. Poole, 5th Native Light Infantry; Lieut. Nicholletts, 5th Native Light Infantry; Surg. Major Thorpe, 5th Native Light Infantry; Lieut. Col. Des Vœux, 5th Native Light Infantry. After landing the 5th at Karachi the *Simoom* was to proceed to England.—*Times of India*.

**DRAWING IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.**—The Bombay Government have resolved that drawing shall be taught in all Government schools of this Presidency. The superintendent of Sir J. J. School

of Arts has accordingly issued a notice intimating that a special class for drawing will be open in that institution, and that any persons who wish to qualify themselves may join the class.—*Times of India*.

THE "CLAN ALPINE."—The Clan line steamship *Clan Alpine*, 1,342 tons, Commander G. Cowley, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 26th ult. from Glasgow and Liverpool via Malta with the following passengers:—Lieut. and Mrs. Richardson and three children, Mr. G. Richardson, Mrs. N. Richardson, Mrs. Pirrie and infant, Mrs. Papples and three children, Mr. Betts, Mr. Harris, Mr. Browne, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Daly.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—We hear on good authority that it has been determined to convert Government House, Parel, into a lunatic asylum, so as to let the military have exclusive possession of Colaba.—*Times of India*.

JUDGES AND MAJORS.—Mr. Justice Bayley has accepted the appointment of major of the Bombay Volunteers, in succession to Mr. Maxwell. Both the majors of the corps are now judges of the High Court.—*Pioneer*.

## CEYLON.

(From the *Ceylon Times*.)

CROP AND SEASON.—The north east monsoon has fairly settled down with bright warm days and cool windless nights, a state of things favourable to shipping and crop operations. In nearly all directions estate hands are in full work picking, the crop coming on rapidly, a fact that has in many instances prevented much parchment being despatched to Colombo. In Dimbulla, Dickoya, Maskeliya, Rakwana, and Juvah, the gatherings are all large, and generally of excellent quality. In other districts, notably those in the Kandyan and Matale region, the result will not be nearly so satisfactory. In Colombo, most stores are at full work, and there will be ample cargo for all vessels on the berth, or to arrive, for some time to come.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—At the meeting held on November 21, the governor announced that he had received a despatch from the Secretary of State, authorising him to submit for the consideration of the council a bill authorising a loan not exceeding one million sterling for making the railway extension from Navellepitiya to Nanuoya, on condition that certain arrangements are carried out, and without reference to any further extension or otherwise. A bill for this object would be laid before the council at an early date.

DEATH OF MR. WILSON, M.L.C.—The Hon. David Wilson, the representative in the Legislative Council of the general European community, had been for so long a time in failing health that his death on Nov. 15 created no surprise. The deceased gentleman, who was in his sixty-eighth year, had been in the colony since 1836, and was prominently identified with every project that had for its aim the material progress of the island. H.E. the Governor and the Colonial Secretary both spoke of the late hon. member in very graceful terms at the sitting of the Legislative Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint H. Wace, Esq., to be acting district judge, commissioner of requests, and police magistrate, Anuradhapura, and coroner for the district of Anuradhapura, and superintendent of the prison at Anuradhapura, during the absence of Mr. Dickson from the station; and Don Johannis Baresto Amereweera to be deputy coroner for Weligam Korale, in the district of Matara.—*Gazette*.

## OFFICIAL PAPER.

WORKING OF HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S AND THE DOOND AND MUNMAD, THE BERAR AND THE WARDAH VALLEY STATE RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P.W.D.,

SIMLA, NOV. 13, 1878.

1. The relinquishment by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway of the working of the Nizam's State Railway, and the Khamgaon, Oomraotee, and Warora Branches, has compelled the Government of India to consider the best means of working these lines and the Doond and Munmad Railway by State agency.

2. It is obvious that the provision of a complete staff with separate officers for management, locomotive, traffic, and maintenance purposes for these short lines would involve an expense that the Government could not authorise. It is a matter of absolute necessity that the staff should be organised on the most economical basis possible, and the duties of several departments must be in some cases discharged by one officer. Endeavours must also be made to provide the requisite staff from other sources, so far as this can be done without impairing efficiency.

3. The President in Council has accordingly ordered the following arrangements:—

4. For the Doond and Munmad Railway, a manager in Class I. of the revenue establishment will be appointed; for the locomotive department, an assistant superintendent in Class IV.; for the traffic department, a superintendent in Class III., with an assistant superintendent in Class IV. The Doond and Munmad Railway will be worked under the orders of the Bombay Government. The Khamgaon and Oomraotee lines will be worked by the staff of the Doond

and Munmad Railway, but under the orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. The headquarters of the manager of the Doond and Munmad line will be at Nugger.

5. A manager in Class II. will be appointed for the Nizam's Railway; an assistant locomotive superintendent in Class IV.; an assistant traffic superintendent in Class IV. The manager will ultimately be head of the locomotive and traffic departments. His headquarters will be at Hyderabad.

6. The Wardah Valley Railway will be under the jurisdiction of the chief commissioner of the Central Provinces. A manager will be appointed in Class II. with the same functions as the manager of the Nizam's Railway. He will not need assistance in the locomotive and traffic departments. In case occasion should arise he will take charge also of the Warora Colliery. His headquarters will be at Warora.

7. The managers of these three lines will be their own superintendents of ways and works. In the locomotive department a foreman in Class G for the Nizam's and Doond and Munmad Railway will be allowed if the local authorities consider the appointment necessary.

8. The post of superintendent of way and works on the Holkar and Neemuch line will be abolished as soon as the present manager returns to duty. He is at present on field service. One of the deputy consulting engineers in Bombay will be suppressed, and the manager of the Doond and Munmad Railway will assist the consulting engineer, Bombay, in inspection work, and in any other duty usually devolving on one of the deputy consulting engineers in Bombay.

SUB-DIVISION OF THE CENTRAL SYSTEM OF STATE RAILWAYS. RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, P.W.D.

SIMLA, NOV. 15, 1878.

1. In March, 1878, the director of the Central System of State Railways was appointed *ex officio* joint secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the railway branch of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of advising the Lieutenant-Governor on questions connected with provincial railways.

2. At the present time the work in the North Western Provinces has considerably developed, and the joint secretary is entrusted with the control of three lines under construction, one open line, and extensive surveys. With this work in his hands as joint-secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, it is quite impossible for him to administer the whole of the Central system of State Railways.

3. The President in Council has accordingly resolved to subdivide the central system into two, to be called the East Central and West Central systems.

The director of the East Central System will, as director, have direct administrative charge of—

I. Open line from Agra and Delhi to Beawur and Nasirabad, and the construction of the salt branch and Ajmere shops, &c.

II. Sindia Railway, open line and construction.

As joint-secretary he will advise the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh in regard to—

III. Cawnpore and Farakabad, under construction.

IV. Achneyra and Muttra, commenced as a famine relief work.

V. Muttra and Hathras, open line.

VI. Dildarnagar branch, under construction.

VII. Surveys.

The director of the West Central System will have administrative charge of—

I. Holkar and Neemuch line, under construction from Ratlam to Neemuch, and

II. Open from Khandwa to Ratlam.

III. Line under survey from Neemuch to Nasirabad.

IV. Northern section of the Western Rajputana Railway, from Beawur to a point near or at Sehore-road station, under construction.

V. Southern section of the Western Rajputana Railway, from a point near to or at Sehore-road station to Ahmedabad, under construction.

4. Nos. IV. and V. have hitherto been under one engineer-in-chief, with a superintending engineer working under him. There is no reason for continuing this arrangement, and Mr. Collet will be engineer-in-chief of the Northern section, and Mr. W. H. Parker, engineer-in-chief of the Southern section. The sanctioned estimate for the Western Rajputana Railway should be divided in three parts according to the proposed rearrangement of charges; and Mr. Collet and Mr. Parker should each take the supervision of three executive divisions, while the Beawur section will in future form part of the charge of the manager, Rajputana Railway.

5. Mr. W. C. Furnivall will be director of the East Central System, and Mr. A. Grant, who now stands posted to the North Eastern System, will be director of the West Central System, with headquarters at Indore and Mount Abo.

6. The sub-division will not take place till January 1, 1879, and meanwhile Mr. Grant will make himself acquainted with the works which will be placed under his charge, and arrangements will be made for providing him with a suitable office establishment. The director of the West Central System may, on assuming charge, select from the staff which will be at his disposal a 3rd or 4th grade executive engineer as assistant.



## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Unconvenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1878.

## THE COST OF THE WAR.

THE announcement of the recall, not merely of the head, but of the complete body, of the Russian Embassy to Cabul should go far to reassure the alarmists who have calculated a probable expenditure of millions on the Afghan war. The support being withdrawn on which the Ameer may have relied, it is a reasonable expectation that neither the Indian nor Imperial revenues will be burdened with a heavy war expenditure, which at the present juncture would be equally unacceptable to England and India. We do not believe that in either country there would be an unwillingness to embark in an enterprise of even as great magnitude as was shadowed forth by some of the Opposition speakers in the debates of the past week were it evident that it must be so. It is, at present, enough to rejoice that the precautionary frontier war in which our Indian forces are engaged is not likely to exceed the limits of one campaign. It may, perhaps, be held that this is too sanguine a view to take; but we must bear in mind that the state of things hinted at by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as possible is not likely to be realised. The war will not, we think, become "one even by unofficial means so stirred up against us as to need the calling forth of our Imperial strength."

This must be very reassuring to the minds of the alarmists who have argued that the expense of the war is likely to run into millions. All alike, whether "Indian politicians charged by Parliament with the protection of the revenues of India," or English representatives solicitous to show that English misgovernment is ruining that great country, must feel well pleased that day by day their vaticinations grow less probable. It is one disappointment the more. The debate itself on Mr. Stanhope's motion was one of disappointments. The opposition to the Government proposal being so unreal, as was evidenced, not so much by the majority in its favour as by the diminution in the ranks of the opponents, when all the repetitions of arguments for and against

the policy of the war are subtracted, there remains nothing but a simple vote that the Indian Government be, according to the requirements of an Act of Parliament, empowered to expend the cash balance in their Treasury upon the campaign in Afghanistan, the ultimate apportionment of the expenditure incurred being reserved for future discussion. Thus the arguments as to the war being Imperial, or Indian, were useless; while the grave contention that the Government ought not to have sent a regiment across the frontier until after the debate may be said to have been worse than useless. It is hard to suppose that any one could seriously maintain that the Executive of India could be held to be so trammelled as to be obliged to lose the opportunity of striking a decisive blow in order to await the meeting of Parliament. The sanction of the Legislature had to be obtained, and was in due course sought for, to authorise the outlay; but we fail to see how the argument, that it had not been sought for according to the terms of the Act, supports an amendment that Great Britain and not India should defray the expenditure unlawfully incurred. There was more reality in the argument of Professor Fawcett, who although the Under Secretary charged him with always muddling Indian Finance, nevertheless proves himself to be an earnest advocate of what he considers the vital interests of India. The magnanimous desire of Mr. Jacob Bright that England should pay the bill for the war, and India should take off the import tax on cotton, may be passed by as very unreal. Not so Prof. Fawcett's urging of the need for famine insurance, and avoidance of increasing the Indian taxation. Lord G. Hamilton's clear statement, showing that the actual withdrawal of funds from famine expenditure only amounted to £150,000, made even this strong economical argument disappear. But even if the sum subtracted had been larger, the case against the Government proposal would scarcely have been stronger. It is no argument, but we cannot help thinking that he would not be called wise who should spend large sums in reclaiming and laying out ground which lay exposed to the possible overflow of a mountain torrent without providing a wall or embankment to divert the destructive stream from his fruitful fields. We would urge upon the attention of any member who is solicitous as to the burden upon Indian finances of the measures adopted to secure the approaches to India, that a return of all the sums expended, or rather wasted, in bribing the Ameer would be an instructive one. So also would be a return of the amount which has been from time to time drained away from the India Treasury by the constant demands made on it by the successive frontier expeditions alluded to by Lord Beaconsfield. Setting side by side the total of such outlay, and the estimated expenditure of the Afghan war, economists will probably find in the long run that it is just as cheap to provide for peace as it is admitted to be economical to insure against famine.

The financial statement published by the India Office showing the revised estimate of the probable results of the year's finances, may be considered to have effectually disposed of the fear that new Indian taxes would have to be imposed. Of course, objectors will point to the fortunate excess in the opium revenue, which is estimated to yield 124½ lakhs, and alone almost supplies the deficiencies under the head "worse," viz., railways 60

lakhs, loss by exchange 50 lakhs, salt 26 lakhs, interest 16 lakhs, and army compensation for high price of food 33 lakhs, the deficiency under customs 8 lakhs, and the gain in home charges, 7 lakhs, nearly balancing each other. The result of the reformed salt taxation seems at first sight disappointing, but it is accounted for by the time at which the alteration would take effect falling too late to produce the calculated results. The *Englishman* states that in the first seven months of the current financial year the salt revenue has amounted to Rs. 3,51,49,177 as compared with Rs. 3,42,94,221 during the corresponding period of last year. A short time back we quoted from the Bombay papers a statement that the steady increase of the salt trade showed an improvement in the condition of the population, and there is every reason to believe that this improvement, bearing with it a steady increase of revenue, will continue. We endeavour from time to time to present our readers with faithful accounts of the condition and prospects of the people, and it is gratifying to note that, notwithstanding some local drawbacks, the general result of the year now drawing to a close is likely to show a substantial growth of prosperity. We may confidently expect that "Bankrupt India" will, without incurring an additional pie of taxation, be able to bear whatever share of the expenditure may be hereafter assigned to her. There is, we are glad to perceive, no inclination on the part of those charged with Indian administration to overlook the difficulties of Indian finance. On the other hand, it is well that they have shown no disposition to demand from the British taxpayer subsidies to enable India to discharge the needful duty of self-preservation, until it shall be evident that the task is too great for her resources, unaided by the Imperial Legislature. That her goodwill is not deficient has been abundantly demonstrated, notwithstanding the assertion that the people "have washed their hands of this war," and the taunting reference to inspired telegrams. The voluntary offer of troops and money, the declaration of the Oudh talukdars, the general approval, not only of the English, but of the native Press, declare that in India the war is considered a necessary one, and is adopted as the only course left open to the Supreme Government, which has been insulted and defied by a border prince. We do not think the princes or peoples of India will feel grateful to the self-styled friends who account them so disaffected or indifferent, any more than they will endorse the opinion that India is incapable of bearing at least her share of the cost of the war.

According to latest Ceylon advices of 27th ult., which have reached us in time for publication, the appointment of Mr. Hector Cross Buchanan to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council is gazetted. The introduction of the money order system between Ceylon and India, expected to have been established in January, has received a check, the Indian Government objecting to the maintenance of existing arrangements for remittances from planters through the Ceylon Kachcheries. The Colombo Tea Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent., and declined amalgamation with the proposed new company.

The weather up country continues favourable for crop operations, and large quantities of parchment are finding their way to Colombo stores, where the work of curing is somewhat retarded by unsettled weather. It is stated that on many estates that have yielded a small crop this season the continued rains, followed by warm dry weather, have brought forward a pretty general show of spike, which bids fair for a December blossom, to be followed, probably, by one in January.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 23.)

**MICHELL**—The services of Major T. B. Michell, assistant commissioner in Assam, and officiating cantonment magistrate, Dumdum, in Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam.

**BUCKLAND**, Mr. C. E., C.S., to be private secretary to the Honourable the President of the Council of the Governor-General of India, in addition to his appointment as officiating under secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

**WILSON**, The Honourable Arthur, took his seat as a judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, on Nov. 12.

**PROTHEROE**—The services of Capt. M. Protheroe, deputy superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

**WIMBERLEY**—Capt. R. J., 1st assistant superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as chief commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut. Gen. C. A. Barwell, C.B., or until further orders.

**SMITH**—The services of Lieut. H. W. Smith, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service.

**GRAVES**—The services of Capt. H. A. Graves, S.C., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), North Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service.

**HOSKYN**—The services of Lieut. C. Hoskyns, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), Punjab Provincial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service.

**FOX**—The Honourable the Chief Justice has, with the approval of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, appointed Mr. C. E. Fox, barrister-at-law, to officiate as clerk of the Crown during the absence on leave of Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth or until further orders.

**FALCONNET**, Major G. P. de P. Falconnet, R.E., superintending engineer, 3rd grade, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

**PENNY**, Mr. A., temporary executive engineer, 1st grade, on return from Mysore Famine Works, is posted to the Meerut command, Military Works.

**CONLAN**—The following transfer of accountant of the Military Works Branch are ordered:—Mr. H. J. Conlan, accountant, 3rd grade, from Rawalpindi to central office.

**DAWSON**—**FALCONNET**—Colonel J. Dawson, officiating superintending engineer, made over, and Lieut.-Col. G. P. de P. Falconnet, R.E., received, charge of the office of superintending engineer, Meerut command, Military Works, on the 11th November.

**MEIN**, Lieut. A. L., R.E., assistant engineer, Bareilly Division Military Works, is transferred to the Meerut Division Military Works.

**M'KENZIE**—The notification, Oct. 5, transferring Mr. P. M'Kenzie, assistant engineer, from the Bareilly to the Chatraka Division, is cancelled.

**MARTIN**, Mr. E. J., superintending engineer 3rd grade (temporary rank), is placed in charge of the Central Bengal Railway Survey as engineer-in-chief.

**KUNHARDT**, Lieut. H. G., R.E., executive engineer 4th grade (temporary rank), is appointed to officiate as assistant director of State Railways North Eastern System, during the absence of Lieut. Wilson, R.E., on special duty, or until further orders.

**DEVERELL**, Mr. G. H. R., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ghotki to the Kotri division.

**BEWELL**, Mr. D., supervisor, 1st grade, is transferred from the Indus to the Kotri division.

**BURTON**—Mr. J. D. M. Burton, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Salt Branch division of Punjab Northern State Railway.

**ROBINSON**, Mr. J. N., sub-engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from Ravi to the Salt Branch division.

Mr. A. Brereton, assistant engineer, P.W.D., passed in Hindustani lower standard, on the 14th inst.

Mr. G. H. Hampton, probationary assistant superintendent, revenue survey, and Mr. Walter C. Hughes, executive engineer, Irrigation Department, passed in Marathi.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, assistant examiner, public works accounts, relieved of his duties in the office of the examiner of public works accounts, Bombay, on Nov. 18.

Mr. J. Tate, executive engineer, 3rd grade (temporary), executive engineer, Begari division.

#### MEDICAL.

**YOUNG**—**GIBBONS**—Surg. Major A. G. Young, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as deputy surg. general, British Medical Service, Meerut circle, from the date on which he

may take up the duties of the office, during the absence of Deputy Surg. General J. Gibbons on special service.

### MILITARY.

The names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Graduation List as specified:—

**BOUDIER—MACDONALD.**—Col. E. W. Boudier, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of major generals; and Major B. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of lieutenant colonels, in consequence of the death of Major General J. S. Gell.

**STOCK,** Major Gen. T., Bombay Staff Corps, on the list of major generals, in consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir M. Galwey, K.C.B.

The following promotions are made:—

**HORSFORD,** Capt. E. C. O'B., Bengal General List (Infantry), to be major from 17th July, vice Major Gen. J. S. Gell, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

**MACKENZIE—TREGEAR.**—Major A. R. D. Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry, to be lieutenant colonel; and Capt. V. W. Tregar, Bengal General List (Infantry), to be major from 23rd July, vice Lieut. Gen. Sir M. Galwey, K.C.B., Madras Infantry, deceased.

**CLARK,** Lieut. Col. E. G., Bengal Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive lieutenant colonel, to the rank of colonel by brevet, from the 20th November.

**BEER,** Sub Lieut. J. H. E., Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be captain, vice Capt. J. R. O'B. Salmon, deceased.

**SCOTT,** Mr. Walter, East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be second lieutenant.

**M'HATTON,** Hon. Capt. and Deputy Commissary M., Ordnance Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs. 240 per mensem, payable in India.

**LE MESURIER—LOVETT—GLENNIE.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief:—Major A. Le Mesurier, R.E.; Capt. B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E.; Lieut. E. Glennie, R.E.

**DOYLE.**—The services of Capt. and Brevet Major T. Doyle, Unattached List, late barrackmaster, 1st class, Allahabad, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

**CLAYTON.**—The services of Capt. A. G. Clayton, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade, P.W.D., are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

**CUTHELL.**—The Hon. the President in Council has appointed Capt. T. G. Cuthell, 13th Hussars, to be A.D.C. on H.H.'s personal staff.

**CIVIL FURLOUGHS.**—Mr. F. L. Dibblee, executive engineer, 2nd grade, Kotri division, is granted privilege leave for two months from Nov. 1, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it. Mr. F. Cunliffe, storekeeper, 1st grade, attached to Kotri Magazine, is granted two months' privilege leave, in extension of that granted Aug. 13, with effect from Oct. 20. Mr. Rayne, engineer-in-chief. Privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from Nov. 25, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared, is granted to Mr. G. R. Smith, accountant, 3rd grade, office of examiner of accounts, Rajputana State Railway.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—Capt. J. A. Miley, Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class, private affairs, for fifteen months. Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, military accountant, 3rd class and presidency paymaster, Madras, private affairs, for one year.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—Headquarters, Simla, Nov. 9.—At a general court martial, assembled at Lucknow on Monday, Oct. 28, 1878. Sub Lieut. Frederick Charles Northland Knox, 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge:—Charge.—Having deserted from the 35th Regiment King's Light Infantry on or about Sept. 16, 1878. Finding.—The court finds that the prisoner, Sub Lieut. Frederick Charles Northland Knox, 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry, is guilty of the charge. Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Sub Lieut. Frederick Charles Northland Knox, 85th Regiment King's Light Infantry, to be cashiered.—W. J. Gray, colonel R.A., president, Lucknow, Oct. 28, 1878. Approved and confirmed, Fred. P. Haines, general, commander-in-chief in India. Simla, Nov. 4.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 18.)

**DAWES,** Lieut. G. G., 1st Bengal Cavalry, squadron officer, to be a jutant, to have effect from date of joining on return from furlough.

**GORDON-CUMMING,** Lieut. Col. F. E. C. H., 2-22nd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 2nd Native Infantry on probation.

**STEWART,** Lieut. N. R., 68th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer 41st Native Infantry, on probation.

**M'CALL,** Capt. H. B., personal staff 60th Royal Rifles, extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp, with effect from the 9th instant, the date of the departure of his Excellency from Simla.

**CAVE,** 1st Battalion 12th Regiment—Lieut. C. D. Cave to be instructor of musketry, vice Williams, promoted.

**DWYER,** 65th Regiment—Sub. Lieut. P. G. Dwyer to be lieutenant. The following orders are confirmed:—

**BROMFIELD.**—Allahabad division order, dated Nov. 9, appointing Lieut. F. W. Bromfield, 2-22nd Foot, to officiate as aide-de camp to the general officer commanding the division, with effect from Oct. 29.

**YOUNG—CHRISTOPHER.**—Sialkot Brigade order, dated Nov. 6, appointing Lieut. Col. W. S. Young, Bengal Staff Corps, to the charge of the commissariat department at that station, from the date, vice Lieut. L. W. Christopher, proceeding on service.

**CLERK—BASTON.**—Benares station order, dated Oct. 14, appointing Lieut. Col. M. G. Clerk, Bengal Infantry, to officiate as executive commissariat officer, consequent on the departure of Capt. H. J.

Baston, sub-assistant commissary general, on field service, no departmental officer being available.

**MACPHERSON—JUDGE.**—Jullundur station order, dated Oct. 24, appointing Capt. A. K. Macpherson, cantonment magistrate, to the temporary charge of the commissariat department at that station from the 21st idem, vice Major S. A. T. Judge, proceeded on service.

**BREHON—LEWIS.**—Morar station order, dated Oct. 28, appointing Capt. G. Brehon, 17th Native Infantry, to the charge of the commissariat department at that station from that date, consequent on the departure of Lieut. T. L. Lewis on field service.

**ROBERTS—Jhelum.**—station order, dated Nov. 5, appointing Lieut. Col. J. Roberts to the charge of the depot, 45th Native Infantry, from Oct. 25, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of that regiment on service, or until further orders.

**MILNER—SPYER.**—1-18th Foot, regimental order, dated Nov. 1, appointing Lieut. A. J. Milner to officiate as adjutant, vice Lieut. J. H. A. Spyer relieved.

**MONTRESOR—FERRIS—WELSHMAN.**—7th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental order, dated Oct. 30, appointing Lieut. E. H. H. Montresor, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as squadron commander in addition to his other duties, with effect from Oct. 14, vice Captain J. L. Ferris, on furlough, consequent on the appointment of Captain A. J. T. Welshman to the Transport Corps.

**MILITARY FURLOUGHS.**—Captain J. P. Lawrie, 2-2nd Foot, to England from date of availing himself of it to March 31, 1879, on urgent private affairs. Major (Brevet Col.) G. O. Bowdler, 40th Foot, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Major W. H. B. Kingsley, 67th Foot, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs. Lieut. F. S. Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers (Staff Corps), for Oct. 11 and 12, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. Col. G. G. Cunliffe, 29th Native Infantry (Staff Corps), to Rawal Pindi, from Oct. 22 to March 21, 1879, on medical certificate. Capt. E. R. Ives (station staff officer, Ferozepore), from the 27th to the 30th September inclusive, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin. British Medical Department.—Surgeon Major B. Hinde, M.D. (doing duty with B Battery, 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery), to England, to appear before a medical board. The privilege leave of absence for five weeks, from 1st October, granted to Mr. C. David, surveyor, 3rd grade, is extended to the 8th Nov. inclusive. Mr. J. T. U. Coxen, assistant surveyor, 2nd grade, availed himself on the 12th inst. of the leave of absence, on medical certificate, for six months, granted him.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette.)

**Surgeon C. J. H. Warden,** officiating principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar, is appointed to act, until further orders, as civil surgeon of Bhagulpore, from the afternoon of Oct. 26, 1878.

**Mr. R. N. Anstruther,** assistant conservator of forests, is posted to the Teesta division.

**Mr. J. W. Johnson,** assistant engineer, 1st grade, having returned from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Presidency division as a temporary measure, or until further orders.

**Mr. R. H. G. Irvine,** district superintendent of police, has been granted an extension of three months' leave on sick certificate.

**Mr. T. W. Gribble,** joint magistrate and deputy collector, has been granted an extension of one week's furlough.

**Mr. L. R. Forbes,** assistant commissioner of Palamow, to perform the functions of deputy commissioner within the limits of the Palamow sub-division, in the district of Lohardugga.

**Mr. C. T. Metcalfe,** officiating commissioner of police, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for six months, together with subsidiary leave for thirty days.

**Mr. P. Ross,** assistant sub-deputy opium agent, attached to the Benares agency, is allowed leave for nine months in extension of the leave granted to him.

**Mr. H. L. Dampier,** C.S., having returned from furlough, is allowed subsidiary leave.

**Mr. W. M. Souttar,** officiating magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to be commissioner of police, Calcutta, and chairman of the corporation of the town of Calcutta.

**Mr. C. A. Kelly,** officiating district and sessions judge, Jessore, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders as additional district and sessions judge of Chittagong.

**Mr. C. D. C. Winter,** assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the district of Beerbhoom.

**Mr. J. S. Heyman,** executive engineer, 1st grade, assumed charge of the Burdwan division on Nov. 11.

**Mr. R. A. Oldham,** executive engineer, 4th grade, is transferred, in the interests of public service, from Arrah to Eastern Sone division for special duty from Nov. 1.

**Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury,** assistant superintendent of police, Rajshahye, is re-appointed to act in the 1st grade of assistant superintendents of police from Oct. 22.

**Mr. A. J. Primrose,** officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector in charge of the Hajepore division of the Mozufferpore district, to have charge of the Bagdogra division of the Rungpore district.

**Mr. A. C. Tute,** assistant magistrate and collector, who was, under orders dated 30th ult., posted to the Sudder station of the Mozufferpore district, to have charge of the Hajepore division of that district.

**Mr. J. G. Ritchie,** assistant commissioner, Darjiling, to be an assistant magistrate and collector, and is posted to the Sudder station of Patna.

**Mr. F. A. Slack,** assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Bagdogra division of the district of Rungpore, transferred to the Darjiling district, for employment at Kalimpong.

**Mr. T. F. Bignold,** officiating district and sessions judge, Bankoora, allowed special leave for two months.

(Calcutta Gazette, Nov. 27.)

**CRAVEN, Mr. J. A.**, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Darjiling from the date he is relieved of his present duties as personal assistant to the commander of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

**HODGKINSON**—The services of Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, officiating magistrate and collector, Sarun, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

**BRADBURY, Mr. J. F.**, joint magistrate and deputy collector, on leave, to act temporarily as magistrate and collector of Sarun.

**BAKER, Mr. E. N.**, to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Patna Division, and posted to the Sudder station of the Patna district.

**GRIBBLE, Mr. T. W.**, joint magistrate and deputy collector, having returned from furlough, to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

**MARTIN, Mr. W. B.**, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, on return from furlough on the 20th inst. to join his appointment at Doomka, in the South Pergunnahs.

**KELLY, Mr. C. A.**, officiating district and sessions judge, Jessore, on leave, to act as district and sessions judge of Bankoora, and additional district and sessions judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. F. Bignold. This cancels the orders of the 18th inst. appointing Mr. Kelly to act as additional district and sessions judge of Chittagong.

**COCHRAN, Mr. A. W.**, officiating additional district and sessions judge, Chittagong, to be additional district and sessions judge of Backergunge.

**MAGUIRE, Mr. H. FitzJohn T.**, to be assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan Division, and posted to Beerbhoom.

**LAMERT, the Rev. M.**, to be chaplain of Hazareebagh from 1st inst.

**SHEPPARD, Surg. Major T. W.**, principal assistant to the opium agent, Benares, to be principal assistant to the opium agent, Behar.

**KISCH, Mr. H. M.**, assistant magistrate and collector, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, to act, until further orders, as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 1st grade, from 2nd inst.

**HARE, Mr. L.**, assistant magistrate and collector, Dinapore, to act, until further orders, as a joint magistrate and deputy collector of the 2nd grade, from the date on which he joined that district.

**POOLE, Mr. D. J.**, assistant superintendent of police, Pubna, is allowed furlough for two years, together with subsidiary leave for a fortnight.

**GUISE, Mr. R. F.**, assistant superintendent of police, who has returned from furlough, is posted temporarily to Darjiling.

**SNED, Mr. J. P.**, assistant superintendent of police on leave, is posted to the district of Jessore. This cancels the orders of 2nd inst., posting Mr. Sned to the district of Backergunge.

**BEAMISH, Mr. M. F.**, assistant magistrate of police, on leave, is posted to Setajunge, in the district of Pubna.

**WILLSON**—The services of Mr. James Willson, M.A., professor in the Patna College, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

**SHEPPARD, Surg. Major T. W.**, principal assistant to the opium agent of Behar, is allowed subsidiary leave for sixteen days, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on return from furlough.

**MULLEN, Surg. J. F.**, temporarily to act as second resident surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. C. H. Joubert.

**EXAMINATIONS IN LANGUAGES.**—Persian.—Major H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry, agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad; Lieut. H. H. R. Heath, S.C., squadron officer 11th Bengal Lancers. Higher Standard in Hindustani.—Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, 24th Foot; Mr. George Batley Scott, surveyor, 4th grade.

## HYDERABAD.

Nov. 1.

**STEWART, Capt. H. S.**, squadron officer and adjutant 3rd Cavalry H.C. from furlough will relieve Capt. R. A. Gilchrist of the appointment; the latter officer will rejoin his own appointment as squadron officer 1st Cavalry H.C.

**SALMON, Capt. W. H.**, wing officer 6th Infantry H.C., having returned from furlough, relieved Lieut. Le Quesne, who reverted to his own appointment in the 5th Infantry H.C.

**HAMILTON—MASON**—Capt. H. C., adjutant 2nd Cavalry H.C., to officiate as second in command, and Lieut. Mason, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant of the regiment, as a provisional arrangement on the departure of Major W. J. Bell (who is officiating military secretary).

**KIRKWOOD, Capt. J. N. S.**, Staff Corps, granted three months extension on medical certificate.

**HUME—LITTLE—LAW—ABBOTT**—Surgeon T. Hume, in medical charge 1st Infantry H.C., to officiate as civil surgeon of the Akola District, vice Surgeon C. Little, M.D., appointed to officiate as sanitary commissioner, inspector general of dispensaries, and superintendent of vaccination in the H.A.D., vice Surgeon Major J. Law, M.D., on sick leave, and during the remaining period of absence on furlough of Surgeon Major R. T. Abbott, or until further orders.

**EYRE, Surgeon M. S.**, from the 5th Infantry H.C., is appointed to assume medical charge of the 1st Infantry H.C. at Limasougoor.

**SEWELL, Major H. F. H.**, wing commander 2nd Infantry, H.C., reported his return to his regiment from furlough on Oct. 25.

**FOWLER, Mr. H. B.**, extra assistant commissioner, appointed registrar of the Bassein District.

**MENZIES, Lieut. Col.**, deputy commissioner H.A.D., privilege leave for two months from the 12th inst.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 9.)

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., assistant commissioner, on return from privilege leave, is posted to the Nagpur district.

The chief commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., assistant commissioner, Nagpur, with powers of a deputy commissioner, to be exercised within the limits of the Nagpur district.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, Central Provinces, on return from furlough to Europe, is posted to the Hoshangabad district.

Surg. Major P. Cullen, civil surgeon, Nimar, returned from the two months' privilege leave granted to him, and received charge of his duties from Surg. T. Mayne, on the afternoon of 21st ult.

Capt. F. B. Morris, appointed to officiate as superintendent of the Nagpur Central Jail, received charge of his duties from Surg. Major J. Barter on 1st inst.

Mr. R. H. Hamilton, district superintendent of police, Bhetul, transferred to Hoshangabad, has reported his arrival at the latter station, and assumed charge of the Hoshangabad police from Mr. F. Naylor, district superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Coles, assistant district superintendent of police, appointed to officiate as district superintendent, Mandla, has reported his arrival and assumed charge of the police of that district from Mr. Inspector Hurst.

Mr. D. O. Meiklejohn, C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from 2nd inst.

Major H. M. Repton, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, and Captain R. M. B. Thomas, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd class, will respectively revert to deputy commissioner, 3rd class, and officiating deputy commissioner, 4th class, from the date Colonel E. M. Playfair reverted to his substantive appointment as deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

The services of Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, in these provinces, are placed at the disposal of the chief commissioner of Assam, from the date he may be relieved by Mr. W. A. Nedham, assistant commissioner.

Mr. Nedham to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, vice Mr. Williams.

Mr. F. B. Hebbert, assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the 1st division to the 2nd division, Chattisgarh Railway.

Surg.-Major W. B. Beatson, M.D., civil surgeon of Nagpur, is appointed to the medical charge of the Nagpur Central Jail, until further orders.

Mr. C. Grant, C.S., officiating judicial commissioner, returned from the privilege leave granted to him, dated July 6 last, and has received charge of that office at Jubbulpore from Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S., officiating judicial commissioner.

Mr. J. B. Leventhorpe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed student of the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College, appointed to the P.W.D., Central Provinces, is posted to the Hoshangabad Division.

Mr. C. O. Leefe, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, passed student of the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College, appointed to the P.W.D. Central Provinces, is posted to the Nagpur division, Buildings and Roads Branch.

Lieut. Col. C. L. R. Glasfurd, additional commissioner for the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions, received charge of that office from Col. E. M. Playfair on 7th inst.

(Central Provinces Gazette, Nov. 23.)

**TAYLOR, Mr. G. F.**, sub-assistant conservator of forest, at Allapilli, in the Chanda district, to be a magistrate of the 3rd class in that district.

**ST. CLAIR, the Hon. L. M.**, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, P.W.D., Central Provinces, passed in lower standard, Hindustani.

## BURMA.

(Burma Gazette.)

**BIRKS, Mr. A. R.**, assistant commissioner, 4th (officiating 2nd) grade, is granted two months privilege leave of absence, from Nov. 7, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

**STROVER, Major G. A.**, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, is granted one month's privilege leave, from Nov. 16, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Mr. G. G. Minniken, assistant conservator of forests, 1st grade, is transferred to the Sulej division.

Mr. F. D. A. Vincent, assistant conservator of forests, is transferred from the Jhelum division to the charge of the Plantation division.

Mr. J. G. Silcock, assistant commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, to the charge of the Rajanpur subdivision.

The services of Capt. G. F. Young, 30th (Punjab) Regiment N.I., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. R. L. Harris, assistant commissioner, Hissar, is retransferred to the Sirsa district.

Mr. W. R. H. Merk, assistant commissioner, Kohat, is retransferred to the Peshawur district.

Surg. C. W. Calthrup has resumed charge of the civil surgeoncy of Gujrat from Hon. Surg. Major J. R. Deane.

Mr. H. Maude, assistant commissioner temporarily, from Rawalpindi to the Peshawur district.

Surg. D. J. Macdonald, doing duty with the 21st Punjab N.I., is appointed civil surg. of Jhelum, in addition to his other duties, from Oct. 1.

Surg. D. J. Macdonald, officiating civil surg. of Jhelum, is appointed superintendent of the jail at that station, from such date as he assumed charge.

Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson to act as an assistant commissioner, 1st class, from Oct 7.

Capt. W. Broadfoot, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, temporary rank, assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, is allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board there.

Capt. J. W. Ottley, R.E., executive engineer, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant secretary to Government, Punjab, P.W.D., Irrigation Branch, vice Capt. Broadfoot, proceeded on leave.



Mr. A. Fenner, executive engineer, 2nd grade, from the 3rd division, Sirhind Canal, to the Main Line division, of which he took over charge from Mr. Hammer.

Mr. W. Stevens, executive engineer, 2nd grade (temporary rank), from the 1st division, Bari Doab Canal, to the accountant's office, Main Line division, Sirhind Canal.

Capt. J. F. Miller, executive engineer, 3rd grade, from the Main Line division, Sirhind Canal, to the 2nd division Bari Doab Canal.

TREMLET, Mr. J. D., deputy commissioner, is, on being relieved of the charge of the Hissar division, appointed to the charge of the Amritsar district. Mr. Tremlett relieved Mr. C. R. Hawkins on Nov. 5.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., is appointed temporarily judicial assistant of Amritsar.

M'MAHON—TREMLET—Col. C. A. M'Mahon, commissioner and superintendent, resumed charge of the Hissar division from Mr. J. D. Tremlett on Nov. 9, on return from privilege leave.

KNOX—WOOD—Mr. G. Knox, deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Rawal Pindi district on Nov. 11 from Capt. H. M. M. Wood. Capt. H. M. M. Wood will remain attached to the Rawal Pindi district as assistant commissioner.

SMYTH—BIRCH—Mr. G., officiating deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Delhi district from Lieut. Col. F. M. Birch on Nov. 12, on return from privilege leave.

DREW, Mr. W. W., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, reported his arrival at Lahore on Nov. 14.

ANDERSON, Mr. J. A., assistant commissioner, from Lahore to the Hissar district, which he joined on Nov. 14.

WOODWARD, Mr. W. P., judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar, to officiate temporarily as judicial assistant of Amritsar, vice Mr. C. R. Hawkins, transferred.

GRANVILLE—Mr. H. C., assistant engineer, 3rd grade, having passed the examination, is promoted to the rank of assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from 15th Aug.

MCGOWAN—Mr. P. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, has passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

BAKER—Mr. H. V. S., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 4th division, Sirhind Canal, to the office of superintending engineer.

JACOB—Mr. L. M., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, from the 2nd division, Bari Doab Canal, to the office of superintending engineer.

SMALLMAN, Mr. H. F., assistant engineer, 1st grade, from the Hansi Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Delhi Division.

BROOME, Mr. L. N., assistant district superintendent of police Umballa, temporarily transferred to Lahore.

MILLETT, Lieut. Col. M., district superintendent of police, Hazara, privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days, from 1st December, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M'CRACKEN, Mr. D. E., assistant district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, to officiate as district superintendent of Hazara, during Lieut. Col. Millett's absence, or until further orders.

#### NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

(N. W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

Mr. J. E. Gabbett, assistant engineer, 2nd grade, transferred from Farukhabad to the Banda Local Railway Survey Division.

Major H. C. Fagon, district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to the Mirzapur district on his return from furlough.

Mr. G. Pocock, officiating district superintendent of police, Mirzapur, to revert to his substantive appointment of inspector of police, 1st grade, upon being relieved by Major Fagon.

Mr. R. C. Battie, assistant engineer, 1st grade, posted to the charge of the Tatehpur district, Allahabad Provincial Division.

Mr. James Johnstone confirmed in his appointment as assistant secretary to Government N.W.P. and Oudh P.W.D., from Nov. 6, 1878.

Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, assistant engineer 2nd grade, has joined the Jaunper Provincial Railway Survey Division.

The services of the Rev. M. Lamert, chaplain of Chakrata, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from November 1.

Mr. C. W. Frend to be 2nd lieut. in the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps, subject to his passing an examination in drill before the inspecting officer.

Mr. E. A. Wallace, officiating district superintendent of police, to revert to his substantive appointment of assistant district superintendent of police, and to be posted to the Muttra District till further orders.

Mr. A. H. Harrington to officiate as deputy commissioner of Barabanki during the absence on deputation of Col. F. E. A. Chamier, or until further orders.

The appointment for the N.W.P., of Mr. S. H. James, C.S., to officiate as registrar (from the date on which he assumes charge), during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, or until further orders, is hereby confirmed.

Mr. F. Baker, assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as under secretary to Government, N.W.P. and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Mr. S. H. James, or until further orders.

Mr. T. W. Holderness, assistant magistrate and collector, to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

Mr. P. Whalley, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be a joint magistrate, 1st grade, N.W.P., but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri; Lieut. Col. E. G. Clark, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade; and Capt. F. Currie, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be officers of the Allahabad Rifle Volunteer Corps, subject to their passing an examination in drill before the inspecting officer: Mr. Charles Rivett-Carnac to be captain; Mr. Stephen Harvey James to be lieutenant; and Mr. Harry Charles King to be second lieutenant.

(North Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 23.)

ROBINSON, The Rev. A., officiating chaplain, Allahabad Civil Lines,

to be chaplain of Allahabad Cantonments, from the date on which he received charge from the Rev. J. W. Adams.

PHILLIPS, The Rev. L., headmaster, Boys' High School, Allahabad, to officiate as chaplain, Allahabad Civil Lines, from the date on which he received charge from the Rev. A. Robinson.

IMPEY, Mr. W. H. L., C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, is posted to the Meerut District.

HARRINGTON, Mr. A. H., C.S., who reported his return from furlough on the 9th Nov., to officiate as deputy commissioner of Barabanki during the absence on deputation of Col. F. E. A. Chamier.

ROBERTS, Mr. D. T., assistant magistrate and collector, on his return from furlough, to the Agra District.

JAMES, the appointment of Mr. S. H. James, C.S., to officiate as registrar, during the absence on deputation of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, is hereby confirmed.

BAKER, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, to officiate as under secretary to Government, North Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on deputation of Mr. S. H. James.

HOLDERNESS, Mr. T. W., assistant magistrate and collector, to be junior secretary to the Board of Revenue, North Western Provinces.

MELVILLE, Mr. S. S., district and sessions judge, is posted to the Meerut District.

KING, Mr. R. M., officiating district and sessions judge, Meerut, to revert to substantive appointment as magistrate and collector, Meerut.

HALL, Mr. C. F., officiating magistrate and collector, Meerut, to revert to his substantive appointment as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Aligarh District.

GILES, Mr. F., assistant magistrate and collector, is posted to the Meerut District.

CHARLESWORTH, Surg. H., to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Chakrata, vice Surg. W. L. Gubbins.

BATHO, Surg. Major R., A.M.D., to the charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Ranikhet from Oct. 8, vice Surg. C. A. Daubeney.

HARRINGTON—FORBES—CURRIE—GRIGG—IRWIN—From Sept. 27, the date on which Mr. H. B. Harrington made over charge of the Unao District, Capt. W. E. Forbes, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Capt. F. Currie, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Capt. E. E. Grigg, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. H. C. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

BOYS—GRIGG—IRWIN—From Oct. 4, the date on which Mr. H. S. Boys' leave expired, Capt. E. E. Grigg, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. C. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

WOOD—DE MONTMORENCY—LOW—GRIGG—IRWIN—From Oct. 15, the date on which Mr. W. C. Wood made over charge of the Rae Bareilly district, Major R. H. de Montmorency, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 1st grade; Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade; Capt. E. Grigg, assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. H. C. Irwin, assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

CRAWFORD—GRIGG—IRWIN—From Oct. 28, the date on which Mr. J. T. Crawford returned from leave, Capt. E. E. Grigg, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. C. Irwin, officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 3rd grade.

WOOD—DE MONTMORENCY—LOW—BLANNERHASSETT—CHAPMAN—From Oct. 29, the date on which Mr. W. C. Wood received charge of the Rae Bareilly District, Major R. H. de Montmorency, officiating deputy commissioner, 1st grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Major I. Low, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, to officiate as deputy commissioner, 3rd grade; Mr. W. Blannerhasset, officiating deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 1st grade; and Mr. C. Chapman, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade.

TUPP—WHALLEY—CLARK—CURRIE—Dated Nov. 19, the date on which Mr. A. C. Tupp, C.S., joint magistrate, 1st grade, made over charge of his office, Mr. P. Whalley, deputy commissioner, 2nd grade, Oudh, to be a joint magistrate, 1st grade, N.W. Provinces, but to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector, Mainpuri; Lieut. Col. E. G. Clark, deputy commissioner, 3rd grade, to be a deputy commissioner of the 2nd grade; and Capt. F. Currie, assistant commissioner, 1st grade, to be a deputy commissioner of the 3rd grade.

JENKINSON—Mr. E. G., commissioner, Fyzabad Division, one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(Fort St. George Gazette, Nov. 26.)

WILLIAMS—SIM—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted as members of the Madras Civil Service from the 19th instant, the date of their arrival at Madras:—Mr. G. M. Williams and Mr. H. Alder Sim.

BLAIR, Major H. W., acting superintendent of police, to be superintendent of police, 3rd grade, vice Major W. H. Hodges.

ARBUTHNOT, Mr. L. G., acting assistant superintendent of police, to be assistant superintendent of police, vice Major H. W. Blair.

KILGOUR, Major F., superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to act as superintendent of police, 2nd grade, vice Lieut. Col. Fraser, acting 1st grade.  
 WINSOM, Mr. J. C., treasury deputy collector at Calicut, to be an additional registrar of shipping for that port.  
 WILLIAMS, Mr. G. M., to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Nellore.  
 SIM, Mr. H. Alder, to be assistant to the collector and district magistrate, Coimbatore.  
 GILLON—RIVETT-CARNAC—TONNERRE—PALMER—The services of the undermentioned officers, deputed for famine duty to this presidency, are replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments from the 25th inst.: Mr. H. Gillon, B.C.S., Government of Bengal; Mr. H. M. Rivett-Carnac, Government of Bengal; Mr. L. F. Tonnerre, Government of Bengal; Mr. Palmer, Government of Punjab.

## MILITARY.

HOLLOWAY—Major E. G. V., Staff Corps, to be in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates, Rajahmundry, vice Capt. C. Taylor, vacated.  
 BUTLER—Capt. J. W. S., Madras Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, to be major, from the 20th Nov., 1878.  
 KELLY—The undermentioned officer of the unattached list promoted to the rank of major by brevet from S-pt. 28:—Capt. J. Kelly.  
 HAYTER—WELLESLEY—CHEERY—The services of Major C. Hayter, Staff Corps, Capt. and Brevet Major H. R. E. Wellesley, 2nd L.C., and Capt. and Brevet Major F. S. Cheery, 4th Prince of Wales Own Regt., L.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.  
 PORTEOUS—The services of Capt. J. E. Porteous, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the acting commander of the forces.  
 ANDREWS—Sub-Lieut. R. C., 33rd Foot, officiating wing officer, 14th R.N.I., is admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from the 21st Jan., 1878, the date on which he passed the lower standard in Hindustani, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant from the same date.

## MEDICAL.

SIBTHORPE—The services of Surg. C. Sibthorpe, resident surgeon, general hospital, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for active service.  
 POPE—PEMBERTON—MORAN—SMITH—QUAYLE—ARMSTRONG—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted surgeons on the Madras establishment from Nov. 7, the date of their arrival at Bombay:—T. H. Pope, R. Pemberton, J. J. Moran, M.D., F. C. Smith, W. A. Quayle, M.D., and H. Armstrong.  
 CIVIL FURLONGHS.—Mr. J. W. M. Murray, deputy collector in charge of treasury, Vizagapatam, privilege leave for three months. Lieut. Col. J. Mullins, R.E., chief engineer for irrigation and joint secretary to Government P.W.D., privilege leave for three months, from the date of relief from the special duty on which he is at present employed.  
 MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Surgeon M. Robinson, Indian Medical Department, in medical charge 23rd N.I., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months; Lieut. Col. and Brevet Col. C. A. M'Mahon, S.C., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, Delhi, Punjab, to proceed to Europe on private affairs for one year and eleven months; Capt. A. Chaplin, general list, wing officer, 32nd N.I., to proceed to Europe on private affairs for one year; Capt. E. S. Ludlow, S.C., assistant commander, 2nd class, Mysore, to proceed to Europe on private affairs for fifteen months; Major C. C. Sargeant, S.C., to proceed to Europe on private affairs for one year.

## BOMBAY.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
 CIVIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 27.)

NUTT, Capt. H. L., assumed charge of the office of the third assistant political agent, Kattywar, on the 9th inst.  
 DE SOUZA, Apothecary A. A., is appointed, from the 13th inst., to the charge of the Civil Hospital at Sadra, in the Mahi Kanta, during the absence of Apothecary A. S. De Souza on leave.  
 HANCOCK, Capt. G. E., superintendent of surveys under the Rajasthanik Court, is appointed ex-officio assistant to the political agent in Kattywar.  
 CRAWFORD, Mr. C. E. G., acting second assistant collector, Sholapur, was in charge of the duties of the district superintendent of police, Sholapur, from Aug. 19 to Oct. 23, 1878.  
 SALAMAN, Surg. S. M., superintendent of the Yerowda Central Jail, in the district of Puna, to be a magistrate of the third class.  
 DAY, Surgeon Major H., superintendent of Matheran, in the Tanna district, to be a magistrate of the third class in the district of Tanna.  
 DOIG, Major A. H., to act as justice of the peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency town of Bombay.  
 COLES, Mr. C. E., to revert to his substantive appointment as second grade assistant superintendent of police in the Panch Mahals.  
 HOLLAND, Mr. W. J., to act as superintendent of police at Broach, vice Mr. Coles.  
 DANIEL—WEDDERBURN—On the retirement of Mr. N. M. W. Daniell, Mr. W. Wedderburn to be first grade judge and sessions judge at Ahmednagar.  
 KIRKHAM—BARRETT—From the date of Col. T. Waddington proceeding on three months' privilege leave of absence, or until further orders:—Mr. T. B. Kirkham to act (in the 2nd grade) as educational inspector, C.D.; Mr. A. Barrett to continue to act (in the 4th grade) as professor of English literature in the Elphinstone College.  
 HEXTON, Mr. W. S., assistant conservator of forests of the 1st grade, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

ARBUTHNOT—The subsidiary leave from Dec. 8 to 30, granted Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, collector of Bombay, is cancelled at his own request.  
 WORTHINGTON, Mr. R. B., is permitted to retire from her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, with effect from Dec. 31.

## MEDICAL.

EATON—The services of Surg. J. B. Eaton, M.B., Bombay Medical Department, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.  
 HODSON, Surg. R. A., Army Medical Department, is placed on general duty, Mhow circle.  
 GOMES—WARGAN—MONKS—BULL—EARLE—M'CARTIE—CARRUTHERS—The undermentioned medical officers are placed on general duty, Presidency division:—Surgs. D. A. Gomes, T. E. Worgan, C. Monks, G. H. Bull, M.D., J. H. Earle, F. F. M'Cartie, and C. N. Carruthers.  
 PENNINGTON—BEATTIE—ANTHONY—MONKS—The following transfers are ordered:—Surg. Major F. Pennington, Army Medical Department, from Poona circle, to general duty, Presidency circle; Surg. Major J. F. Beattie, and Surg. A. H. Anthony, Army Medical Department, from Mhow to general duty, Presidency circle; Surg. C. Monks, from general duty, Presidency division, to general duty, Puna division.  
 The undermentioned medical officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 7th Nov., the date of their arrival in Bombay:—Surgeons D. A. Gomes, T. E. Worgan, C. E. Monks, G. H. Bull, M.D., J. H. Earle, F. F. M'Cartie, C. U. Carruthers.  
 Surg. R. D. Hodson, Army Medical Department, brought on the strength of H.M.'s British Forces in this command from Nov. 7.

## MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 28.)

MARRYAT—The services of Capt. E. L. Marryat, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of Government for employment in the P.W.D.  
 BEVILLE—Col. H., C.B., commandant, 27th Regt. N.I., to officiate as commandant, Sindh frontier force, vice Col. Nuttall, appointed to the command of a brigade in the field.  
 ORR—The services of Lieut. Orr, acting sub-assistant commissary general, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for employment with the Bhopal battalion.  
 FORBES—The command of the Bombay Army devolved on Lieut. Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., commanding the Mhow division, from Oct. 8.  
 CANDY—The following extract from district after-orders by Brig. Gen. G. T. Brice, commanding Belgaum district, dated Nov. 11, is confirmed:—Lieut. Candy, 14th Regt. N.I., will conduct the duties of the commissariat department in addition to his regimental duties, vice Major James, proceeding with his regiment, and will take over charge at once.  
 WILLOUGHBY—The following from station orders by Col. H. H. James, commanding at Neemuch, dated Nov. 5 and 11, confirmed:—Capt. Willoughby, 3rd L.C., to act as executive commissariat officer, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th inst., the date on which he assumed charge, vice Lieut. Radcliffe, proceeding on sick leave.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Major E., wing commander, 7th N.I., to officiate as assistant adjutant general of division, vice Lieut. Col. Tanner, proceeded with the 29th N.I. on service.  
 DOBBS, Major A., Madras Staff Corps, appointed an honorary major of the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer Corps.  
 WATLING, Capt. J. T., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general, Mhow District, performed the duties of assistant general of the division, in addition to his own, from Oct. 19 to 31.  
 VAN HEYTHUYSEN.—The following from division orders by Lieut. Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., commanding Mhow division, dated Nov. 19, confirmed:—The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation: Lieut. Col. H. R. M. Van Heythuyzen (acting assistant commissary general), Staff Corps, for thirty days from date of departure, on medical certificate, to proceed to Purandhar.  
 DAVIS—BARCLAY.—Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis placed in charge of the commissariat office at Ahmedabad on the 6th inst., and relieved by Lieut. E. A. Barclay on the 16th idem.

## BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant Gen.'s Office, Headquarters, Puna, Nov. 29.)

HASSARD—PRICE—Lieut. Hassard, 66th Foot, will proceed to the regimental depot for duty, instead of Lieut. Price, detailed in G.O.C., Sept. 11.  
 HICKS—TANNER—Lieut. Col. Hicks, assistant adjutant general, Northern division, is transferred to the Puna division, and Lieut. Col. Tanner is posted to the Northern division.  
 CUNNINGHAM, Major E., Staff Corps, officiating assistant adjutant general, is posted to the Northern division.  
 BETTY—WORSLEY—The following Royal Artillery officers having arrived from England are posted as follows:—Lieut. Col. Betty, 1st brigade, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Karachi; Lieut. Col. Worsley, 8th brigade, to do duty with the Royal Artillery at Kirkee.  
 MALDEN, Major R.V., 1st Regiment Sindh Horse, second in command, to be commandant, vice Col. Alexander, retired.  
 PHILIPS—DOMVILL—Major J. Philips, squadron commander, Puna Horse, to be second in command, vice Major Malden: Lieut. Domvill, attached to 2nd Light Cavalry, to be squadron officer, vice Capt. Lucas, transferred to the 2nd Sindh Horse.  
 CARPENDALE, Major, 2nd Regiment Sindh Horse, second in command and officiating commandant, to be commandant, vice Major Forbes, retired.  
 HOGGE, Capt., second squadron commander, to be second in command, vice Major Carpendale.  
 RAILLY—28th N.I.—Regimental order, dated Nov. 11, directing Lieut. Raily, officiating adjutant, to perform the duties of quartermaster

## INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 17.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be captain.—Captain Thomas Edward Spencer, 3rd Foot.  
To be lieutenant.—Lieut. Edmund George Barrow, 89th Foot.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be lieutenants.—Lieuts. Rawdon Edward Dennys Reilly, 63d Foot; Richard Charles Graham Mayne, 83d Foot; George Egbert Walker, 66th Foot.

DECEMBER 19.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. Col. G. Newmarch, R.E.; Major. O. M. Graham, S.C.; Lieut. E. J. G. Lewis, S.C.; Colonel A. F. Baird, S.C.  
*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. Col. W. Kincaid, S.C.; Major J. B. Leggett, S.C.; Major O. Bradshaw, S.C.; Captain A. F. Wilkinson, Infantry; Major S. E. Atkinson, S.C.  
*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Col. F. S. Iredell, Infantry; Lieut. E. Balfe, S.C.; Major H. J. Stock, S.C.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. Gainsford, S.C.

## EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surgeon W. Harvey.

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DEC. 16.

In answer to Major NOLAN,

Mr. E. STANHOPE said: In consequence of the hon. and gallant member's question, we telegraphed to India and have received the following reply:—"From the Viceroy, Lahore:—

"DEC. 16.—Following substance of rules issued by Government regarding Press correspondence:—Approved correspondents allowed to accompany field columns, receiving carriage and camp equipage on same terms as other officers, and staff officer's rations on payment. No restriction or supervision over correspondence. Officers commanding columns empowered, if they think necessary, to require telegraphic messages to be submitted for inspection. Officers commanding at frontier stations authorised on emergency temporarily to order stoppage of all telegrams relating to movements of troops, unless countersigned by staff officer. Commander-in-Chief has further issued orders prohibiting staff officers writing for papers, as he considers their time should be fully occupied with their proper duties."

Mr. STANHOPE moved the Resolution giving the sanction of the House to the application of the Indian revenues to defray the expenses of the Afghan expedition. After relating the history of the clause in the Act of 1858 which made this resolution necessary, he proceeded to argue that the war which has been undertaken was for Indian purposes, and intended for the security and protection of India. As to an apportionment of the cost between the Indian and Imperial revenues, he pointed out this resolution would not prevent this being done at any future time. The war at present was a mere frontier war; and if it should assume larger proportions, it would have to be considered from a different point of view. As to the cost, it was calculated that if it lasted until April it would cost something like £1,200,000, of which £950,000 would come within the financial year, and this would be met by the surplus, which, originally calculated at £2,150,000, was now reduced to £1,550,000.

Mr. FAWCETT moved an amendment that it would be unjust to apply Indian revenues to defray the extraordinary expenses of the war, contending that, by the confession of the Ministers themselves, it was a war which was waged for imperial and not Indian purposes. He denied, too, that the surplus alleged by the Under-Secretary had any real existence, or, if it had, it had already been appropriated to famine purposes, and it was raised by some of the most onerous taxes ever imposed on a people. The present form of the Resolution, being unlimited in time, gave the Government an unlimited vote of credit on the Indian revenue, and it ought to be stated at once in what proportion the charge was ultimately to be imposed on the Indian and Imperial Exchequers.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in seconding the amendment, expressed a doubt whether the surplus actually existed, and insisted that the Ministry had broken the Government of India Act, which required the previous consent of Parliament before any money could be issued from the Indian Exchequer, except in certain cases clearly defined. The intention of the Act was to give Parliament the power of preventing mischievous wars, but the course taken by the Government—backed up, he admitted, by the House of Commons—had entirely defeated this object. The war he held to be unreasonable and impolitic, not made by the people of India, but by the people of England, who had placed the present Government in office, and who ought, therefore, to pay for it.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL argued that if the consent of Parliament were given it was immaterial whether it was given before or after. The 54th section of the Government of India Act contem-

and to officiate as wing commander, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Barclay, temporarily appointed to the commissariat department, N.P.

LUCAS, Capt., adjutant 1st Sindh Horse, to be second squadron commander, vice Capt. Hogge and to continue to officiate as second in command.

GRIFFITH, Major and Brevet Lieut. Col., 7th Regiment N.I., Staff Corps, to officiate as wing commander, vice Major Cunningham, appointed to officiate as assistant adjutant general of division.

MANDER—Malegaon station order, dated Nov. 18, confirmed, directing Capt. Mander, 13th N.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer in addition to his own.

MARLING—Regimental order, dated 28th Oct., appointing Lieut. Marling, 83rd Foot, interpreter to the regiment, with effect from the 14th Nov.

WYNDHAM—Regimental order, dated 11th Nov. appointing Captain Wyndham assistant instructor of musketry to the regiment.

HUNT—POOLE—5th N. L. I.—Regimental order, dated 19th Nov., directing Lieut. Col. Hunt, wing commander, to officiate as second in command, and Capt. Poole, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties.

## BY THE ACTING COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

(Headquarters, Bangalore, Nov. 12.)

Major J. W. Cleland-Henderson, on return from furlough to general duty, Bangalore.

Under instructions from the Adjutant General, Simla, Lieut. J. C. B. Craster, 2-16th Regt., probationer B.S.C., will proceed at once to Thull to join the 5th Goorkha Regiment.

## MEDICAL.

Surg. Major J. M. Joseph from attached 36th N.I., and acting garrison surgeon, Bangalore, to garrison surgeon, Bangalore, vice Dr. Smith, promoted.

Surg. Major A. Anderson to d. d. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Surg. A. J. Sturmer from 36th Regt. N.I., under orders for field service; Surg. J. Hunter from attached 37th Regt. N.I., to 30th N.I., under orders for field service; Surg. W. H. Thornhill from Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to 1st Regt. L.C., under orders for field service. To join forthwith.

MILITARY FURLOUGHS.—2nd Foot (1st Battalion).—Major H. Waring, to Bombay, and thence to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs. 83rd Foot.—Lieut. H. A. Eager, to Bombay and thence to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Army Pay Department.—Staff Paymaster (Hon. Major) Frederick Scrivener (paymaster 83rd Foot) to Bombay, and thence from England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. G. B. E. Radcliffe (sub-assistant commissary general), for thirty days, on medical certificate to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe. Lieut. Col. C. W. Fletcher, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate. Major O. M. Graham, Bengal S.C., to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major L. E. Eades, Bengal Medical Establishment, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. J. Ketchen, 28th N.I., furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave; Major W. G. Trevor, 16th Bombay N.I., furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave; Col. G. N. Cave, 24th Punjab N.I., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate; Major C. M. Bushby, 11th Bengal Infantry, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate; Capt. Broadfoot, R.E., assistant secretary to Government Irrigation Branch, Punjab secretariat, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate; Capt. L. R. Battye, Bengal Staff Corps, to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate; Major Beazly, 83rd Foot, assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division, furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave; Lieut. Radcliffe, Staff Corps, Bombay Commissariat Department, furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with subsidiary leave. Furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for seven months having been granted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Col. C. Thomson, Staff Corps, commandant 9th N.I., from the date of his quitting Malta, G. O. No. 617, dated Aug. 7 last, is cancelled. Lieut. H. B. Warden, acting sub-assistant commissary general, is granted leave of absence for eighteen days, on medical certificate, from Nov. 18. Lieut. Col. (Brevet Col.) J. G. Touch, Madras Staff Corps, military accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, private affairs, for two years, granted furlough out of India, with subsidiary leave; Major W. Jacob, Staff Corps, 2nd in command, 19th N.I., furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave; Surgeon Major W. H. Colvill, civil surgeon, Baghdad, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, with the necessary subsidiary leave; Lieutenant J. D. Wright, Royal Artillery (No. 17 Battery 8th Brigade), from date of departure to Bombay, thence to England to appear before a medical board; Lieutenant H. Hay, 1st Light Cavalry, for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate; Major A. N. Macnaghten, 2nd Light Cavalry, for 30 days, from date of departure to Bombay, on medical certificate; Surgeon Major P. W. Cockell, 3rd Regiment, Native Light Infantry, in medical charge, from 18th November to 17th December, to Bombay, on medical certificate; Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Iredell, 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, from 22nd to 31st October, in extension of subsidiary leave; Capt. C. J. A. Yates, 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, to remain at Mahabeshwur from 12th November to 11th December, in extension, on medical certificate; Apothecary A. N. Laford, for six months, in India, on private affairs.

CIVIL FURLOUGHS.—Mr. T. B. Kirkham is allowed privileged leave of absence for twenty-eight days from the date of his giving over charge of the office of educational inspector central division; Lieut. Col. T. E. Britten, magistrate, Puna, privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-one days.

plated clearly the commencement of a war before the consent of Parliament had been obtained, and the 53th section only required a ratification which, according to a well-known legal maxim, had a retrospective effect, and was equivalent to a previous consent.

Mr. LAING dilated on the political dangers of the financial question, and argued that, as additional taxation was impossible, the only means of preserving the balance was by the reduction of military expenditure.

Mr. SMOLLETT attributed the war to Shere Ali, whom he spoke of as a mad savage, and compared the considerate manner in which he had been treated by the present Government with the "imperialism" of the Whig Government, which made the first Afghan war. The Ameer must be brought to reason, and he anticipated that the war would be short and decisive. Replying to Mr. Gladstone's charge of garbling the official documents, he reminded him of the falsification of Sir Alexander Burn's papers, which he had refused to condemn in 1861.

Sir G. CAMPBELL announced that he had determined to support the amendment, mainly because the interests of India had not been sufficiently represented. He criticised adversely Lord Lytton's mode of conducting business, and warned the House against attaching too much importance to the "inspired telegrams" relating to the loyalty of the Indian princes, and to the unchequered nature of our military successes. He was opposed entirely to the policy of the war; but at the same time he thought the political invasion of Afghanistan by Russia a breach of faith which could only be justified by our extreme partisanship against her in the European negotiations.

Mr. HUBBARD said he could not vote for laying the whole charge on the Indian Exchequer, and he appealed to the Government to state that a portion of the cost would be laid on the Imperial Exchequer.

Dr. PLAYFAIR moved the adjournment of the debate, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER took the opportunity of stating that it was not intended by passing this resolution that the whole expenditure would be necessarily thrown on India.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—DEC. 17.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hubbard, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government could not consent that the war should be conducted by the Indian Government at the expense of the British Government, as it would tend to extravagance, and would ultimately lead to the imposition of a larger burden on India. But they thought the case was one which required special consideration, and he promised later on in the evening to indicate the principles on which an apportionment might be made.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Stanhope's resolution and Mr. Fawcett's amendment was resumed by

Dr. PLAYFAIR, who argued in favour of throwing the cost on the British Exchequer. He said that to draw upon the alleged surplus for the war would be to commit a breach of faith with the native and to break down the Famine Assurance Fund. No new taxes, he showed, could be imposed without danger; and as the war was to be conducted for Imperial purposes, and as the English people were answerable for it by placing the present Government in office, the English people ought to pay for it.

Lord G. HAMILTON maintained that this was essentially an Indian war, inasmuch as it was for the interest of India to have a secure frontier, and but for India we should neither be at war with Afghanistan nor should we be much concerned in the Eastern Question. It was the duty of England to protect India, which was poor and weak, and there might be some truth in arguing that the cost should be shared by England, but as a matter of justice India should bear the whole expenditure. Discussing the financial question, after defending the salt taxation, he showed that the taxes imposed for the famine measures, owing to lateness of time, would only yield £1,200,000 this year. £500,000 had already been expended in famine relief, leaving £750,000 to be expended. If out of the surplus of £1,541,000 the war absorbed an advance of £940,000 of the cash balances the famine fund would only lose £150,000 for this year. To lay down by an abstract resolution, such as Mr. Fawcett's, that the Indian authorities might undertake any expenditure with the assurance that they had the British exchequer at their back, would be altogether to destroy the financial control.

Sir H. JAMES, reverting to the legal point raised by Mr. Gladstone, and answering the Attorney-General, asserted that the Government had broken the Act of 1858 by expending Indian money on the expedition without the consent of Parliament, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in answering him, maintained that if Parliament had meant a "previous" consent it would have specified it.

Sir G. BALFOUR supported the amendment.

Mr. BALFOUR maintained that the war was Indian, and ought to be paid for by India. The immediate cause of the war was an affront to the Indian Government, and whoever was the ruler of India would have to take measures to prevent Afghanistan becoming a menace to India. Moreover, Russia would have stretched out her hand towards India sooner or later, whether we had any connection with it or not.

Mr. CHILDEES maintained that it would give the Government an unlimited vote of credit on the Indian Exchequer for the whole expenses of the war, and was incompatible with a mere temporary and partial charge. After some comments on the cavalier treatment

of the Council of India, Mr. CHILDEES examined the financial condition of India, which, he argued, made it impossible for her to bear this charge and the permanent cost which would ultimately be placed upon her by an extension of her frontier. That this was an English, not an Indian, quarrel he inferred from the long delay in taking notice of the march of the Russian columns from Tashkend towards India.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied to this that it was not until August that the Government received any authentic news of the Russian Mission being received at Cabul which made it necessary to move. In this case there was a real emergency, because if there had been delay the season would have been lost and the resistance would have been greater; and this was more than could be alleged for the China War, in which the Indian troops had been used by a Liberal Government without Parliament knowing anything about it. The resolution was merely meant to make the Indian revenue applicable to the expenses of the war, and not to conclude the question as to the future. If India was to be a self-supporting country she ought to be able to pay for her own self-defence. She ought also to bear the expense of a war with an immediate neighbour, but not with a distant enemy who might attack her as a part of the British Empire. In such a case her claim on the Imperial Exchequer must be recognised. At present it was too soon to decide what would be the character of the present war. It might be that it would be soon terminated and no necessity for appealing to the British Exchequer would arise; but if it should turn out to be a war calling for the whole strength of the country to be put forth, then undoubtedly India ought not to bear the whole cost. In the course of a month or two we should know more clearly what course the war was about to take, and the Government would be prepared to make proposals to the House accordingly.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, in the course of a brief speech, remarked that the proposal of the Government evidently pointed to a system of subsidies which would destroy the whole financial control of Parliament.

On a division, Mr. FAWCETT's amendment was negatived by a majority of 110—235 to 125—and the original resolution was then agreed to.

The House adjourned until Thursday, February 13.

## HOME NEWS.

INDIAN RELIEFS.—We understand that it is the intention of the Government of India to alter the entire arrangements for the relief of British regiments in India this season, and that it is now in communication with the home authorities on the subject.

DEPARTURE OF THE "JUMNA."—This Indian troop-ship, Capt. Parsons, left Portsmouth on Wednesday morning for India with the 8th Hussars, and drafts of the C Brigade R.H.A., 6th Dragoon Guards, 12th Lancers, 13th Hussars, 14th Hussars, 4th Brigade R.A., 72nd, 92nd, and 100th Regts., in all nearly 1,400. The 8th Hussars, on arrival in India, will be stationed at Muttra, Bengal Presidency.

STORES FOR INDIA.—Bales of goods marked "Afghan Expedition" are being prepared at the Royal Arsenal for export to Bombay in the steamship *Presnitz*, now lying in the Victoria Docks. The contents of the bales are chiefly waterproof sheets and other stores which may be required to replenish the supply of camp necessities originally furnished for the equipment of the expedition. Two hundred non-commissioned officers and men of the Duke of Connaught's Battalion, the 1st Battalion of Rifle Brigade, have been placed under orders to leave Woolwich early in January, for the purpose of reinforcing the companies of the 4th Battalion, now serving in India.

THE INDIAN SURPLUS.—An official document has been issued from the India Office giving an estimate of the finances of India, based on telegraphic information, for 1878-9. The surplus estimated by the Government in India in March, 1878, was £2,156,000. This has since been revised, according to the latest information, thus:—Worse: India railways, 60 lacs; loss by exchanges, 50 lacs; salt, 26 lacs; customs, 8 lacs; interest, 16 lacs; army compensation for high price of food, 33 lacs; making a total for the worse of 193 lacs. Against this there is a contra account as follows:—Better: India opium, 124½ lacs; England ordinary charges, 7 lacs; making a total of 131½ lacs, and thus creating a deficiency of 61½ lacs, or £615,000. This amount, deducted from the surplus estimated last March, gives a surplus as now estimated at £1,541,000. The estimated cost of the war in Afghanistan to the close of the financial year (including expenditure in England) is £1,200,000, of which £280,000 will appear in the accounts of 1879-80. The cost in accounts of 1878-9 is, therefore, £940,000, leaving a surplus of 1878-9 of £601,000.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.—The thirty-second ordinary general meeting was held on Wednesday, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street. The Chairman (Mr. Pender, M.P.), in moving the adoption of the report, went through the various items in that document, a summary of which we published last week. In reviewing the history of railways in India, which had been started only a quarter of a century ago, the speaker said it must be plain from the gradual increase of receipts how railways had come to be appreciated throughout that great country. Railways now, in-



stead of being a tax upon the Government, had become a source of gain, the share of Government profit for last year being £490,336. He had been convinced by the recent famine that it took but little to make the people of India prosperous, or the contrary; he therefore advocated, as the best means of developing passenger traffic, the keeping down of the rates. The company, of which he had the honour to be chairman, had a tenure of 999 years; but Government had the power to take it over after twenty years, at the value of the preceding three years. In the late debate in the House of Commons on Indian affairs, it had been asserted for party purposes that India was very poor; but he held that India was rapidly increasing in wealth, brought about principally by the extension of the railway system. He believed that if the political questions were now settled and peace on permanent principles established, they would see a degree of prosperity in India never before reached. The Chairman concluded by formally moving the adoption of the report and accompanying statement of accounts, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Tobin, and unanimously carried. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**MADRAS RAILWAY.**—As briefly noticed in our columns last week, the half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday, Dec. 16, at the City Terminus Hotel. Colonel J. T. Smith, R.E., the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report apologised for the absence of Colonel Collyer, one of the auditors, whose ill-health compelled him to be abroad. The accounts, however, had been certified as strictly correct by Mr. Brown, the other auditor. They exhibited a falling off from their receipts of former years, but this was owing to circumstances entirely beyond human control, and it was satisfactory to know that they were quite exceptional and temporary, and that they might look forward with certainty to resuming their former normal progress as soon as time had been allowed for their removal. One of the many causes of their extra expenses during the past half-year had been the wise and necessary precaution of the Government of Madras in determining to maintain the company's line in a state of the most perfect efficiency and equal to the heaviest traffic till the necessity of such precautions had passed away. It was very difficult to say when the country would recover from the shock caused by the famine. Their officers deserved the highest praise for their zeal and self-denying exertions during the famine, and the question had been brought before the Government whether some acknowledgment or honorarium should not be bestowed on them in recognition of their services. An extra month's salary had been proposed. Mr. W. H. Crane, the deputy chairman, seconded the motion, which was at once carried unanimously.

**SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—The report of the directors of this company states that the net results of the half-year do not show as satisfactorily as was expected, mainly owing to the decline in the traffic in Scinde by railway and flotilla, though the carriage of edible grain over the upper section yielded an excess of £49,381 4s. over the total amount of carriage of this commodity in the corresponding period of 1877. The percentage of working expenses on the gross receipts during the six months is 62·51, of which maintenance of way and works absorbed 13·52, locomotive expenses 19·05, carriage wagon expenses 4·23, traffic expenses 8·18, general charges 5·73, steamboat service 9·80, and special and miscellaneous expenditure 2·00. The Scinde Railway has been maintained in good order at a cost of £62·61 per railway mile, against £104·33 in the corresponding period of 1877; whilst the Punjab and Delhi Railway cost £90·90 per railway mile in the half-year of 1878, against £116·41 in the corresponding period of 1877. Comparative tabular statements show the traffic, its cost and results, for each branch of the company's undertakings for the five half-years ending in June. Whilst the number of passengers carried during the half-year shows an excess of 13·1 per cent. on the similar period of 1877, the amount earned under the head of receipts from passengers, &c., was 6·9 per cent. more in 1877 than in 1878, which was largely due to the Delhi Durbar in the former period. The amount received for the carriage of edible grain in the half-year ending June, 1878, was £103,397 (of which £14,576 was for wheat), against £53,905 and £10,315 for the corresponding periods of 1877 and 1876. Excessive floods on the 19th and 20th of August swept away most of the company's minor bridges and about six miles of the line in the Beas and East Beyne Valleys. The alacrity, good judgment, and thorough efficiency manifested by the staff, under the guidance and example of the acting agent and chief engineer, Mr. Charles Stone, and the traffic manager, Mr. David Ross, in restoring the through running by diversions in forty-four days, and carrying on the traffic during the breaks in the line, and the heavy military transports since, have been commended by the board, and are worthy of substantial recognition. The energies of the engineering staff will be immediately devoted to the reconstruction of the works, and it appears likely that a larger waterway will have to be provided. The statement of receipts and expenditure on capital account shows that there had been received, up to the end of the past half-year, the sum of £11,075,236, of which, as shown in the general balance-sheet, there remained at that date a balance of £544,808 at the company's credit, with the Secretary of State for India in Council.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**—The fifty-eighth half-yearly meeting was held on Friday, under the presidency of

Colonel Holland. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, after mentioning the loss the railway had sustained in the death of two of the directors at Bombay—Messrs. Dickenson and Reed—and the fact that in their place Messrs. A. R. Scoble and Mr. F. Chapman had been elected, said that the profits made during the half-year were a trifle less than those made in the corresponding half-year. They were 7½ per cent. less, but it must be remembered that last year was the famine year. It was gratifying, however, to be able to state that the expenditure was in a still greater proportion less. The ratio of working expenses to profits in the last three half-years was nearly 46, and now it had been brought down to somewhat less than 43. The result of that had been that they had been able to declare a bonus of 16s. for the half-year over and above the guarantee of 5 per cent. They had increased their capital by about £297,000, of which goods engines consumed £176,000, wagons £26,000, and additional machinery and works £24,000. These three items comprised £227,000, out of the £297,000. With regard to passengers, he was glad to say that the numbers carried were increasing. The charges were much less than in the corresponding half-year. If they continued to work their railway for the next twenty years as they had done for the last three or four years, the Government was not likely to take it out of their hands, or if they did it would be upon terms which would be satisfactory to the shareholders. The Chairman, in reply to a question, said that the loss the company had sustained by grain robberies was about £30,000. The report was adopted, and the dividend having been declared, a resolution, authorising the company to borrow £500,000, was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

**BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The forty-sixth half-yearly general meeting was held on Friday, Lieut.-Colonel P. T. French in the chair. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the loss sustained by the company in the death of their secretary, Mr. Charles Currey. He regretted that there had been no addition to the length of the line during the past half-year, but the general features of the report were satisfactory. They had earned considerably more than the guaranteed interest, and the balance between that sum and the net profits had been devoted to the construction of the great bridge over the Nerbudda. Their engineer, Sir John Hawkshaw, was well pleased with the progress of that work. He regretted that the construction of the Rajpootana line had not been commenced, and he could only say that if the work had been entrusted to this company it would have been made long ago. It was on the construction of this line that he based his hope for a permanent surplus dividend. The contractor was bound to finish the Nerbudda Bridge in 1880, but he had considerable expectation that it would be finished by the close of next year. In reply to Mr. Williams, the Chairman stated that the Government were not entitled to purchase the line till the year 1905. The motion was agreed to, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman and the directors the proceedings terminated.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

**CALCUTTA.**—Nov. 21. Mira (s), Liverpool; Madras (s), Sando-way; Virginia Schilizzi (s), Colombo; Big Benanza, Liverpool; Indian Empire, Point de Galle; Celestial Empire, Cardiff; Rebecca, Cape Town.—22. Inch Murren, Glasgow; Marguerite, Bourbon; Asia (s), Singapore.—23. Madras (s), Raweyyah; Australia (s), Southampton; Adjutant (s), Rangoon; Pembroke Castle, Algoa Bay; Haab, Melbourne.—24. Ngapoota (s), Rangoon; Byculla (s), Bombay; Highland Light, Port Louis; Cashmere, London.—25. Colaba (s), Singapore; Tenasserim (s), Madras.—26. Africa (s), Bombay; Cyrene (s), Rangoon; May Queen, Port Natal.

**BOMBAY.**—Nov. 24. Daylight, Mauritius; Krishna (s), Glasgow; Queenstown, Liverpool; Adria (s), Mauritius; Lumley Castle (s), London.—25. Coconada (s), Karachi; Ben Glee (s), Liverpool; May Frere (s), Coast; Nizam (s), Shanghai.—26. Tanjore (s), Melbourne; Clan Alpine (s), Liverpool.—27. Gwynedd, Cardiff; Goa (s), Calcutta.—28. Travancore (s), Suez; Standard (s), Liverpool; Busheer (s), Karachi.—29. I. G. S. Dalhousie, Vingorla; Suez (s), Calcutta.—Dec. 1. City of Baltimore (s), Liverpool.

**MADRAS.**—Nov. 22. Parthenope, Melbourne; Albuera, Mauritius.—23. Chanda (s), Bombay; Latona, Chittagong.—25. Chyebassa (s), Calcutta.—26. Russia, Cardiff; Rolio, Melbourne; Canara (s), Negapatam; Estepona (s), Calcutta.—27. Himalaya (s), Rangoon.

**HOME.**—Dec. 13. Cuba, Calcutta; Excelsior, Maulmain; City of Carthage (s) and Inventor (s), Calcutta; Marlborough (s), Bussorah; Truth, Singapore; Queenscliffe, Maulmain; Rosa Madre, Bassein; Chinsura, Calcutta.—14. Ellen Bates, Karachi; St. Osyth (s) and Arago (s), Calcutta.—15. Riga (s), Singapore; Venetia (s), Bombay; Hesperia, Tuticorin; Warrior, Petunia, and Reciprocity, Rangoon; Asterion, Akyab.—17. Navarino (s), Erin's Gem, Orion (s), and Queen Victoria (s), Calcutta; Birdston, Tuticorin.—18. Sarpedon (s), Shanghai; Suzerain, Madras; Dumbartonshire, Oriana, and Merkara (s), Calcutta; Siberia and Bianca, Rangoon.

### DEPARTURES.

**CALCUTTA.**—Nov. 21. Sir John Lawrence (s), Queen Margaret (s), Arratoon Apar (s), and Borrowdale (s); Malta.—22. Chyebassa (s), City of Mecca (s), and Estepona (s); Knowsley Hall and Conflict.—23. Stratton Audley.—24. Baghdad (s) and Ethiopia (s); Pomona and Ghazeeapore.—26. Madras (s).

**BOMBAY.**—Nov. 25. I. G. S. Dalhousie, Vingorla; Vingorla (s),

Kutch Coast and Karachi; Bokhara (s), Aden and Suez; Afghan (s), Calcutta.—26. Sultan Basha, Alleppy; Hamood, Calcutta *via* Alleppy; Mongolia (s), China, &c.—28. Fearnought, Rangoon; India (s), Persian Gulf *via* Karachi; Anglia (s), Galle.—29. Chrysolite, Valparaiso; H.M.S. Simoom, Karachi.—30. Esther Roy, Galle; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Goa (s), Coasts and Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Australia (s), Genoa, &c.

MADRAS.—Nov. 23. Meinam (s), Pondicherry; Khandalla (s), Bombay.—25. Chanda (s), Calcutta.—26. Chyebassa (s), London.—27. Canara, Rangoon.

HOME.—Dec. 13. Amanda, Bombay; Alpi, Singapore; H.M.S. Euphrates, Bombay.—14. Lucayas, Colombo; Valkyrien, Bombay; Duke of Lancaster (s), Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—15. Agra (s), Karachi; Columbia (s), Bombay; City of Cambridge (s), Calcutta.—16. Star of Greece, Calcutta.—17. Radnorshire, Singapore; Star of Bengal, Calcutta.—18. Hesperia, Tuticorin; Radnorshire (s), Penang.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT VENICE.—Per *Khiva*, Dec. 13.—From Shanghai: Mr. Lemarchand and Dr. Henderson. From Bombay: Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Sanguch, Mrs. Robinson and child, Mr. G. G. Allan. At Brindisi: Capt. and Mrs. Broadfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Mangles, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. P. Scott, Mr. Keswick. From Alexandria: Mr. S. M. Gibbs and Mr. Pronoth.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Venetia*, Dec. 15.—From Bombay: Mrs. Crosthwaite and child, Mr. Gray, Dr. Eades and child, Mrs. and Miss Abbott and two children, Major and Mrs. Bushby and child, Mrs. Kay, Col. and Mrs. Fletcher and child, Col. and Mrs. Drew and two children, Major Irvine, Capt. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Trotter, Mr. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Capper, Mrs. Homes. From Malta: Lieut. Kavanagh and Mr. Carrie. From Gibraltar: Mr. W. H. Jopp, Mr. Harvey, Mr. E. Lee.

AT GRAVESEND.—Per *Orion*, Dec. 16.—From Calcutta: Brigadier General Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., &c., Mrs. Rothney, Miss Alice Rothney, Miss Eva Rothney, Miss Emily Rothney, Miss Edith Rothney, Colonel Basden, Mrs. Basden, Miss Basden, Mr. and Mrs. Hough, two children and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hogan and servant, Miss Macmillan, Mrs. Elston, Miss Elston, Mrs. Robertson, two children and infant, Dr. J. Walsh, Rev. J. W. Thomas. From Colombo: Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss M'Bain, Mr. F. S. Rashleigh.

AT CALCUTTA.—From London, per *Dorunda*, Nov. 20.—Major A. M. Graham, Mr. Paterson, Mr. G. T. Cruickshank, Mr. W. C. Grey, Mrs. Adley and child, Rev. J. M'Donald, Mrs. Beresford, Miss G. M. Capell, Mrs. Nedham, Miss Nedham, Rev. W. James, Miss Evans, Mrs. Vaux, two children and nurse, Mr. P. H. S. Cameron, Mr. J. A. Bailey, Mr. J. Bryso, Mrs. Hands, Mr. Austin, Mrs. Austin, Mr. W. G. Hunt, Mrs. Eppenstein, Miss Eppenstein, Mr. W. O. Dangerfield, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Harvey and infant, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Hall, Mr. G. U. Kyle, Mr. G. Braham, Mr. Greve, Mrs. Suckett, Miss Collins, and Mrs. James Jones.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Liverpool, per *Mira*, Nov. 21.—Mr. W. N. Baines, Miss Baines, Mr. M. F. Beamish, Mr. Thomas Bett, Mr. Jas. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Surgeon-Major F. Carter, Mr. C. W. Dixon, Rev. Robert Evans and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Gouldsbury, Mr. Jas. Erol Gray, Rev. Dr. G. Griffiths and Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Stuart D. Jackson, Mr. Colin C. Kane, Mr. W. B. Martin, Mrs. Martin, child and ayah, Mrs. M. A. Martin, child and European servant, Mrs. Mellor, Mr. Morey, Mr. E. S. Mosley, Mrs. Mosley, two infants, European servants and ayah, Miss Murray, Mr. Geo. Nicoll, Mrs. Norton, Mr. H. Rogers, Mr. Harker Simpson, Mr. E. H. Swinley, Mrs. Walters, and Mr. Williamson. *Via* Naples and Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Sterndale.

AT BOMBAY.—From Southampton: Miss Stranack, Col. Beville, Mrs. Wallace, Brigadier-General F. E. Kempster and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stevens, Mr. A. C. Benecke, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Gerrad, Mr. and Miss Thomason, Miss Edwards, Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Mr. J. M. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. P. Wingfield, Mr. S. Harroden, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. R. R. Deans, Mrs. M. Bridgewater, Mr. C. Davidson, Mr. Edmundson, and Mr. E. F. May. From Brindisi: Col. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Renny, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. W. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. H. Prince, Lieut. W. H. C. Wyllie, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. A. C. Trevor, Col. Kettlewell, Major J. Smith, Rev. T. B. Stuart, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rowett, Mr. J. H. B. Hallan, Mr. N. R. Robinson, Capt. Beetson, Mr. C. Gross, Capt. Maitland, Mr. H. B. Kenyon, and Admiral and Lady Albuquerque, daughter and aide-de-camp.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Southampton, per *Australia*, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Delves Broughton, child and ayah, Mrs. G. L. Garth, Mrs. M. Aitchison, Mrs. I. M. M'Arndle, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Alexander, Mr. A. R. Wigram, Mr. W. B. Gladstone, Mr. A. H. Green, Col. Swayne, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Whigham, Mrs. Strover, three children, European servant and ayah, two Misses Wilson, Mr. R. B. Doake, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. S. J. Bagram, Miss Raymond, Mrs. Long and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Gowenlock, three children and ayah, Mr. J. Johnston, Mr. J. N. M'Kerrich, Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Miss Linter, Mrs. Cappel, three children and European servant, Mrs. Allen and two children, Mrs. English and child, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. W. Hosking, Mr. T. Dykes, Mr. H. Freidheim, Dr. Savary, Mr. and Mrs. Chuckerbutty, Mr. G. H. Gilman, Mr. Rayden, Mrs. Sterndale's three children, Mrs. Barnes and two servants, Capt. Wilkinson's servant, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. L. Chitty, Mr. A. Henser, Mr. J. Grieve, Mr. J. English, Mr. J. Shaw and native servant, Lady Chamberlain and native servant, Mrs. Robinson, and Rev. C. H. A. Dall.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—Per *Orion*, Dec. 11.—For Calcutta: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Cawley, Miss Behrend, Mr. W. R. Hext. For Colombo: Mrs. Paterson, three children, and nurse, Mrs. Hansard and child, Mr. W. K. Risk, Rev. F. H. de Winton, Mr. Ingall.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Deccan*, Dec. 12.—For Hong Kong: Miss M'Crae. For Penang: Mr. J. E. Brown, Mr. W. E. Tait. For Calcutta: Dr. E. Nott, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Browlow, Mr. Wright, Mr. G. Brownlow. For Madras: Col. and Mrs. Richards and children. For Ceylon: Mr. Sinclair, Mr. H. Baldwin, Mr. G. Johnson. For Bombay: Rev. W. A. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Willis, Rev. and Mrs. Dale, Major Traill, Mr. J. Joseph, Mr. J. E. Coleman, Mr. Bioby. For Aden: Mr. Burke. For Suez: Mrs. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Thompson. For Malta: Mr. R. Leighton, Miss Wigston, Mrs. Gordon and child, Miss Perry, Mrs. Blackwell. For Gibraltar: Mrs. and Miss Gilbard, Capt. and Mrs. Colville, Mr. A. D. and Mr. D. D. Dick, two Misses Thornton, Mrs. Stones.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Khiva*, Dec. 20.—For Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. J. Strachey. From Brindisi: Sir J. and Lady Strachey and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Owen, Mr. J. Sinclair, Mr. Parkes, Mr. W. Butler. For Shanghai from Brindisi: Mr. Lazarus. For Hong Kong from Brindisi: Mr. M. G. Smith. For Penang from Brindisi: Mr. Paddy. For Alexandria: Mr. Robie and Mr. Jassoni. From Brindisi: Mr. Empson, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Lambert.

FROM LONDON.—Per *Almora*, Dec. 19.—For Colombo: Mr. H. G. and Mrs. Lavie, Mr. Brodie, Mr. J. Fell Jaques, Mrs. Jaques, Dr. A. Carey, Mr. E. Cave Brown, Mr. G. W. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Armstrong. For Cochin: Mr. Pemberthy. For Calicut: Mr. J. C. Abbott. For Madras: Mr. C. Higginbotham, Mr. W. M. Standen, Capt. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, child and ayah, Capt. J. O. Butler, Mrs. S. Hodgkinson, Mr. G. Hodgkinson. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Marsden. For Calcutta: Miss Hirst, Mr. Woodward, Miss L. Woodward, Miss A. Woodward, Miss C. Woodward, Mr. J. G. and Mrs. Farthing, Mr. Ellis, Mr. J. Anderson, Mrs. Johnson, Capt. F. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Watson, Mrs. M. A. Hale. For Suez: Col. and Mrs. Gordon. For Rangoon: Mr. Gillbanks.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Bokhara*, Nov. 25.—For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyall, two children and two infants, Mr. John Watson, Mr. H. Buckland, and Private Vessey. For Brindisi.—Capt. and Mrs. Broadfoot, Mr. and Mrs. Mangles, Mr. J. G. Ritchie, and Mr. P. Scott. For Venice.—Mrs. Robinson, Mr. H. J. Lindsay, Mr. Sauquet, and Mr. J. J. Allen. For Suez.—Miss M. Buckland and Miss A. A. Buckland.

FROM BOMBAY.—For Southampton: Mrs. Soady and infant, Col. Bridges, Mr. Mallick, Mr. G. Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. F. S. Stanton. For Venice: Mrs. Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jenkinson, Dr. Sim, Surgeon R. Caldecott, and Captain S. Babington. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on Nov. 25:—For Southampton: Private Vessey. For Brindisi: Mr. J. G. Ritchie, and Mr. P. Scott. For Venice: Mr. Sauquet, and Mr. J. J. Allen. For Aden: Shaik Ahbool Kadur, Shaik Aluny and Abdoolah.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Da Capo, for Gopulpore, Nov. 29, 48 N., 10 W.; Siberia, from Rangoon, Oct. 31, 19 N., 28 W.; was supplied with provisions and chronometer; Hesperia, Tuticorin to Rotterdam, Nov. 20, 27 N., 32 W.; Oriame, Rangoon to Gibraltar, Nov. 6, 9 N., 25 W.; Melpomene, for Rangoon, Oct. 28, 1 N., 28 W.; Orance, from Calcutta, Dec. 5, 47 N., 20 W.

#### NAUTICAL INCIDENTS.

A serious shipping disaster has taken place on the coast of Portugal. The Mesopotamia (s), which left London on Dec. 12 for Bushire and Bussorah, *via* the Suez Canal, is reported wrecked north of Peniche, a rocky peninsula about five miles in circumference northward of Lisbon. Eight persons are reported drowned in the wreck. Others of the passengers and crew are saved. The representative of Lloyd's agent at Lisbon has proceeded to the spot to obtain information. The crew of the Mesopotamia consisted of thirty-two men, but the number of passengers that were on board is unknown. The steamer belonged to a London firm, and was classed as A 1 at Lloyd's. She was screw fitted, and her gross measurement exceeded 1,200 tons.

The Chinsura, from Calcutta, reports having encountered a very heavy gale on Nov. 24.

The Petunia, from Rangoon, has arrived at Falmouth with loss of sails, decks swept, jibboom, bulwarks, stanchions, rails, &c. She has jettisoned 600 bags of rice.

The Amanda, for Bombay, has put back to Penarth damaged and with cargo shifted.

The Bianca, from Rangoon to Liverpool, was spoken on Nov. 6 in lat. 22 N., lon. 32 W., 138 days out, short of bread, a quantity of which was placed on board.

The Siberia, from Rangoon, reports having experienced heavy weather on the voyage, during which she had decks swept and bulwarks carried away.

#### INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

BAMBRIDGE—Nov. 12, at Berhampore, Mrs. A. J. Bambridge, a daughter.

BROADHEAD—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Juba Theodore Broadhead, of H. M. Bengal Pilot Service, a son.

BROWNE—Nov. 26, at Dharwar, the wife of Captain C. M. Browne, 12th N.I., a son.

BROWN—Nov. 8, at Nusseerabad, Rajputana, the wife of Paymaster Sergeant Vincent Brown, 2nd Battalion 17th Regiment, a son. (Vincent Aubrey).

BURY—Nov. 26, at Boree Bunder, the wife of William Bury, yard foreman, G.I.P.R., a daughter.

CALDER—Nov. 17, at Madras, the wife of Donald Calder, accountant, 3rd grade, Bengal P.W.D., a son.

CASE—Nov. 11, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of M. F. M. Case, V.S., R.H.A., a son.  
 CONNELL—Nov. 14, at Allahabad, Mrs. Charles Connell, a son.  
 CONN—Nov. 18, at Madras, the wife of Mr. John Conn, overseer, Department of Public Works, a son.  
 CROMBIE—Nov. 16, at Dacca, the wife of Dr. A. Crombie, civil surgeon, a daughter.  
 CROOKENDEN—Nov. 22, at Dinapore, the wife of Capt. Crookenden, 65th Regiment, a daughter.  
 FARRANT—Nov. 19, at Peshawur, the wife of H. C. B. Farrant, Esq., adjutant, 81st Regiment, a son.  
 FINNIS—Nov. 23, at Rawul Pindee, the wife of Lieut. H. Finnis, R.E., Punjab Northern (State) Railway, a son.  
 FORDHAM—At Mhow, Central India, the wife of Mr. J. W. Fordham, a daughter.  
 FRANKLIN—Nov. 25, at Lucknow, the wife of Dr. Franklin, a son.  
 FENDALL-CURRIE—Nov. 15, at Lucknow, the wife of Capt. Fendall-Currie, officiating deputy commissioner, a son.  
 GLASCOCK—Nov. 25, at Sialkot, the wife of Major T. B. M. Glascock, 1st Bengal Cavalry, a daughter.  
 HASLAM—Nov. 15, at Tinnevely, the wife of Mr. W. S. Haslam, P.W. inspector, a son.  
 HADOW—Nov. 25, at Mussoorie, the wife of R. C. Hadow, lieutenant 15th Sikhs, a son.  
 JONES—Nov. 18, at Culputty, the wife of Edward Jones, a son.  
 LONDON—Nov. 22, at Agra, the wife of Capt. A. London, Bengal Infantry, a daughter.  
 LINSSELL—Nov. 16, at Calcutta, the wife of F. G. Linsell, a daughter.  
 LUMSDEN—Nov. 19, at Decca, the wife of Mr. James Lumsden, a son.  
 LINDSAY—Oct. 31, at Abbottabad, the wife of C. C. Lindsay, Esq. R.A., a daughter.  
 MATTHEWS—Nov. 26, at Agra, the wife of Apothecary T. F. Matthews, 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, a son.  
 M'LEOD—Nov. 24, at Calcutta, the wife of Alexander M'Leod, a daughter.  
 M'NAIR—Nov. 19, at Tinnevely, the wife of D. M'Nair, sub-engineer, D.P.W., a son.  
 M'RAE—Nov. 10, at Meeran Meer, the wife of Lieut. Henry Napier M' Rae, 45th Rattray's Sikhs, a son.  
 M'RAE—Nov. 11, the wife of Capt. A. R. T. M' Rae, Errinpoora Irregular Force, a son.  
 MERRIMAN—Nov. 19, at Bombay, the wife of Col. C. J. Merriman, K.E., a son.  
 MIDDLETON—Nov. 25, at Broach, the wife of Mr. R. T. Middleton, a son (still born).  
 MICHELL—Nov. 23, at Jubbulpore, the wife of the Rev. F. R. Michell, chaplain of Jubbulpore, a son.  
 MUNRO—Nov. 15, at Dehree, the wife of Hector Munro, Bengal Police, a daughter.  
 MURRAY—Nov. 25, at Monghyr, the wife of Major-Gen. C. Murray, a daughter.  
 NESBITT—Nov. 9, at Jounpore, Mrs. H. Kerr Nesbitt, a son.  
 NICHOLSON—Nov. 19, at Calcutta, the wife of Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M.B. Bengal Medical Service, a daughter.  
 RENDALL—Nov. 23, at East-street, Puna, the wife of T. H. Rendall, Trigonometrical Branch Survey of India, a daughter.  
 RODRIGUES—Oct. 30, at Beigaum, the wife of A. J. Rodrigues, P.W.D., a daughter.  
 ROTHNEY—Nov. 17, at Barrackpore, the wife of G. A. J. Rothney, Esq., a son.  
 SCHLICH—Nov. 3, at Darjiling, the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forest, Bengal, a daughter.  
 SHEKLETON—Nov. 27, at Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Shekleton, a daughter.  
 SIMPSON—Oct. 24, at Ranchi, the wife of Capt. George Simpson, 11th M.N.I., a son.  
 SMITH—Nov. 17, at Howrah, the wife of William Smith, Esq., Samnugur, a daughter.  
 SPENCE—Nov. 19, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Ramsay Spence, S.A.C.G., a daughter.  
 SPENCER—Nov. 22, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. W. Spencer, Army Clothing Department, a daughter, still-born.  
 STEPHENS—Nov. 11, at Kotree Sind, the wife of Mr. Robert Stephens, engineer Indus Steam Flotilla steamer *Phara*, a son.  
 TURNBULL—Nov. 3, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Capt. H. F. Turnbull, 40th Regiment, a daughter.  
 TURNER—Nov. 18, at Agra, the wife of Capt. S. Compton Turner, R.E., a son.  
 WIGRAM—Nov. 15, at Ootacamund, the wife of Herbert Wigram, C.S., a daughter.  
 WERNICKE—Nov. 1, at Darjiling, the wife of Frederick J. Wernicke, of Lingia, a son.  
 WINDLE—Nov. 25, at Bankipore, the wife of J. A. Windle, executive engineer, a daughter.  
 YOUNG—Nov. 17, at Agra, the wife of E. G. Young, Patrol Inland Customs Department, a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

ALLAN—GAUDY—Nov. 21, at Calcutta, Alex. D. Allan, to Lizzie Gaudy, daughter of the late W. Gaudy, engineer, Greenock, Scotland.  
 BIDDULPH—BECHER—Nov. 21, at Allahabad, Thomas Henry Stillington Biddulph, Financial Department, to Lydia Beatrice, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. S. J. Becher, Bengal Army.  
 BRADBURY—JONES—Nov. 20, at Simla, Charles George Bradbury, sub conductor, adjutant general's office, Simla, to Letitia Jones, step daughter of the late Sub Conductor G. Jordan, commissariat dept.  
 DE HONAR—MATTHEWS—Nov. 19, at Lucknow, Charles Francis Frederick De Honar, of Berne, Switzerland, to Emily, daughter of the late George Engelhart Matthews, Esq., indigo planter, Butthowra factory, Jounpore.  
 DOUGLAS—DALY—Nov. 20, at Umballa, William Eatson Douglas,

H.M.'s Postal Department, to Emily Helen, second daughter of Mr. F. D. Daly, late of Umballa.  
 GELHARD—SCHMIDT—Nov. 13, at Calcutta, Ludwig Gelhard, to Hannah Eliza, widow of the late C. K. Schmidt.  
 MACDONALD—CRAWLEY—Nov. 20, at Sitapur, Edmund Macdonald, paymaster sergeant, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Clara Emily, daughter of John Crawley, Esq., of London.  
 PORTER—MCLEOD—Nov. 2, at Umballa, Thomas Cole Porter, Lieut. 6th Dragoon Guards, to Minnie, daughter of J. W. McLeod, Esq., of 19, Talbot-square, Hyde Park, London.  
 SHELVERTON—SMART—Nov. 14, at Calcutta, H. Shelverton, to Nina Valerie, daughter of Mr. A. D. Smart, Revenue Surveyor.  
 SMYTHE—WEATHRALL—Nov. 11, at Allahabad, Henry James Smythe, Telegraph Department, to Ivy Violet, daughter of C. R. P. Weathrall, of Allahabad.  
 SOWERBY—WILLIAM—Oct. 26, at Twickenham, W. Sowerby, C.E., F.G.S., of Norwood and Bombay, to Annie, daughter of late C. William, of Twickenham.  
 TALBOT—LAWFORD—Nov. 16, at Bellary, Francis Arthur Bouverie Talbot, Lieutenant and Adjutant 43rd L.I., to Alice Mary Beatrice, daughter of Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Commandant 4th Prince of Wales' Own Light Cavalry.

## DEATHS.

ARATHOON—Oct. 31, at Bangalore, Edward Arathoon, Esq., fourth son of the late John Arathoon, Esq., of Nungunbaukum.  
 BEGLAR—Nov. 25, at Chinsurah, Mary, the wife of Mr. J. D. Beglar, assistant, Archaeological Survey of India, aged 28 years.  
 BIRNEY—Nov. 13, at Lahore, Charles, son of Mr. W. R. Birney.  
 BRADLEY—Nov. 13, at Delhi, Bessie, wife of Richard Bradley, executive engineer, W.J. Canal.  
 BROWN—Nov. 16, at Madras, Peter Brown, aged 53 years.  
 BROWN—Nov. 23, at Dinapore, Selina, widow of Robert Brown, late superintending surgeon, Dinapore Circle, aged 69 years.  
 CAHILL—Nov. 17, at Madras, Hannah Amelia, wife of Assistant Apothecary S. Cahill, aged 25 years.  
 CAHILL—Nov. 23, at Madras, Gertrude, the child of Assistant Apothecary S. Cahill, aged 5 months.  
 CHENNEL—Nov. 2, at Upper Assam, Thomas Chennell, Esq., medical officer of the Moran Tea Company, Limited.  
 CONNELL—Nov. 24, at Allahabad, the wife of C. J. Connell, C.S.  
 CONLEY—Nov. 23, at Madras, Margaret Conley, the wife of Mr. J. Conley, Engineer Gun Carriage Factory, aged 34 years.  
 COURT—Nov. 14, at Madras, Florence Belinda, child of John Henry Court, aged 12 years.  
 COX—Nov. 23, at Benares, Henry Cox, Esq., overseer, Blind Asylum, aged 69 years.  
 CROW—Nov. 14, at Goorgaon, Mr. H. Crow, civil surgeon.  
 DAMES—Nov. 8, at Rajanpur, Elin, daughter of M. Long-Worth Dames, B.C.S., aged 7 months.  
 DAVID—Nov. 18, at Dacca, Elizabeth, wife of M. David, Esq., aged 29 years.  
 DE COSTA—Nov. 11, at Aden, Teresa Anne, the beloved child of C. D. De Costa, Pilot, aged 2 months and 22 days. Deeply regretted.  
 DE COURCY—Nov. 22, at Bhaugulpur, Lucy, relict of the late Richard De Courcy, Esq., sub-manager of the Durbhunga Estate.  
 D'SILVA—Nov. 10, at Simla, J. C. D'Silva, Esq., assistant, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.  
 FRIZELLE—Nov. 7, at Ferozepore, Mary, the child of J. Frizelle, C.S., aged 8 years.  
 FROST—Nov. 18, at Rawal Pindi, Flora Isabel, the wife of Mr. J. Frost, engineer-in-chief's office, P.N.S. Railway.  
 GARDINER—Nov. 11, at Calcutta, Barbara Gardiner, native of Forfarshire, Scotland, aged 36 years.  
 GARRIOCH—Nov. 15, at Lahore, Amy, the wife of P. Garrioch.  
 GLEESON—Nov. 23, at Calcutta, Mrs. Matilda Gleeson, wife of Francis George Gleeson, accountant, aged 49 years.  
 HARRIS—At Agra, the Rev. John Harris, Baptist Mission, aged 79 years.  
 HENRY—Nov. 10, on board the P. and O. Co's s.s. *Hydaspes*, shortly before reaching Suez, G. D. Henry, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.  
 HEYWOOD—Nov. 16, at Neemuch, Eliza, the wife of Sergeant H. Heywood, bazaar sergeant, aged 35 years, leaving five children.  
 IVENS—Nov. 15, at Mooltan, the infant son of T. E. Ivens, executive engineer, Irrigation Department.  
 JACKSON—Nov. 15, at Madras, Agnes Isabella, aged 35 years, and Mercy Agnetta Gantz, aged 10 years, the wife and daughter of J. W. Jackson.  
 KING—Nov. 13, at Dehra Doon, Robert King, late sub-deputy opium agent, aged 64 years.  
 MEIGHAN—Nov. 7, at Fyzabad, Mr. John Meighan, Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 40 years.  
 MILNE—Nov. 12, at Mussoorie, Kathleen Isabel, the wife of G. P. Milne, Esq., executive engineer, W. J. Canals, Punjab, aged 33 years.  
 PARTRIDGE—Nov. 15, at Julpigoorie, Francis James, son of Mr. E. T. Partridge, aged 3 months.  
 PATERSON—Nov. 13, at Calcutta, Mrs. Rosetta Paterson, aged 96 years.  
 PRITCHARD—Nov. 15, at Camp Ahmedabad, after a short and painful illness, John Charles Pritchard, Sub-conductor, P.W.D. Deeply regretted by his sorrowful widow, children, and a large circle of friends.  
 RICKETTS—Nov. 12, at Kishnagur, John Andrew Ricketts, deputy magistrate and deputy collector, aged 53.  
 ROBINSON—Nov. 22, at Madras, Edith Mary, the child of Surg. M. Robinson, I.M.S., aged 11 months.  
 RYAN—Nov. 18, at Etawah, Capt. Thomas Ryan, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 66.  
 SCHLICH—Nov. 21, at Darjiling, Mary Margaret (Minnie), the wife of Dr. W. Schlich, conservator of forests, Bengal.

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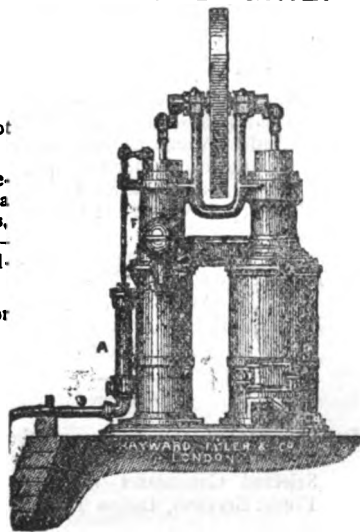
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AND

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Overland Mail brings advices from Bombay up to December 9; Allahabad and Madras, December 7; Calcutta, December 6.

THE general remarks on the season and prospects for the week ending Nov. 26 are as follows:—In Madras general prospects have not changed since last week; the want of more rain continues to be felt in several districts. The number on relief works and that in receipt of gratuitous relief now amount to 23,774 and 15,172 respectively, being a further decrease of 1,879 and 3,659. In Mysore, where the parallel figures now stand at 8,593 and 2,558 instead of at 11,356 and 3,457 as last week, prices are still falling. In the Bombay Presidency anticipations are, as hitherto, hopeful, being reported fair in Guzerat and Koncan, and good in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta districts. In the Central Provinces rain is wanted for the rabi, the sowings for which are nearly completed; the kharif harvest is progressing, and prospects continue to be bright; prices are steady. In Berar, Central India, and Rajputana there is no change. In Bengal the crops are, on the whole, good, except as before in Sarun and parts of Chumparun; the weather is unseasonably warm, and prices continue high in most districts. In Assam and British Burma prospects are still satisfactory. The weather in the latter province, where there has been scarcely any rain, is very favourable for the harvest operations, which will soon be general. In the North Western Provinces and Oudh the want of rain continues to be felt. In the Punjab rain would benefit the rabi sowings, but an immediate fall would prove inopportune, as it would damage the kharif crops not yet fully gathered; health reports from this province are again more favourable. Throughout the whole of India there has been, as is usually the case at this time of year, very little rain. The cold weather having fully set in, the autumn sickness has in many districts abated; but the reports from some localities continue to mention the prevalence of fever.

THE general health reports for the same week record: Bombay, fever general in Sind, Guzerat, Tanna, and Khandeish, eleven deaths from cholera in Ratnagiri. Bengal; cholera in Serajgunge, increasing in Bogra; N.W.P., and Oudh, much fatal fever in Jumna (Meerut), decreasing at Agra. Punjab, health reports more favourable. Central Provinces, cholera in five districts, fever generally prevalent. British Burma, fever prevalent in Akyab, fourteen deaths from cholera in Rangoon, nineteen in Bassein and suburbs. Central India, fever still prevalent. Rajputana, health somewhat improving.

THE following telegrams have been sent to us from the Indian Office for publication:—

"LIEUT.-GENERAL BROWNE, JELLALABAD, DEC. 20.—Jellalabad occupied to-day; inhabitants friendly. Ameer's flight confirmed, leaving Sirdar Yakoob Khan in authority; quiet here, but beyond and at Cabul a state of anarchy exists.

"FROM VICEROY, DEC. 21.—Roberts reports return to Koorum yesterday. Captain Powell, 5th Goorkhas, died of wounds. Wing, 8th British, marched to Thrakimzai to give confidence to people and protect telegraph line."

"FROM VICEROY, DEC. 26.—Roberts reports completion of telegraphic communication with Kuram. Some headmen of Mangal and other independent tribes have come in and seem satisfied with reception. Tytler, commanding Dakka, reports return of his column from Bazar expedition. Enemy followed up closely, but everywhere repulsed. Our casualties two killed, seven wounded."

THE Calcutta telegram of yesterday throws doubt upon the correctness of the statement that Yakoob Khan had come into Jellalabad. Although coming from a "trustworthy official source," it has not been confirmed in later telegrams from officers in Jellalabad. It was believed that Major Cavagnari had been deputed to make friendly overtures to Yakoob after the flight of his father, which,

if accepted, would probably result in the visit of the Prince to Jellalabad. The *Times* telegram further says:—

"A letter from your correspondent at Jellalabad, dated the 23rd inst., has just been received, in which no mention is made of Yakoob Khan's arrival there. He speaks, however, of communications having been opened with him at Cabul. This certainly looks somewhat as if the official announcement made here early on the 27th inst. was premature. Your correspondent says that supplies of every sort are more abundant there than at first expected, so that very little will require to be forwarded from the rear. Mutton and beef there are very good, and honey is plentiful. A sort of brown bread is about to be given to the troops, and if this turns out satisfactory the commissariat will not have much more than spirits to bring up from the rear. Two soldiers of native regiments were wounded by an Afghan running amuck in the bazaar. The man was shot and his body burnt as a warning to other fanatics against following his example. They hope to win immediate entrance to Paradise by killing an infidel, believing that admission there will be denied them except on that condition."

A TELEGRAM dated Lahore, Dec. 29, states:—

"Certain telegrams from England have created an impression here that there is a risk of too great importance being attached in England to the Ameer's departure from Cabul and of its being regarded as virtually terminating the campaign. Some here think that the Ameer's flight may have been greatly influenced by the fact that if he had remained during the winter in Cabul he might have found himself caught in a trap. The roads on this side of Cabul are usually passable earlier in spring than those on the other side of the Afghan capital, and thus our army might have been able in the event of the Ameer's staying in Cabul till spring, to advance on him before he could retire. He has fourteen—or, according to another calculation, seventeen—regiments at Herat, and if he can retain hold over them and thus maintain his supremacy in Afghan Turkestan he may still offer formidable opposition. He released Yakoob Khan only under pressure from the Ghilzai chiefs, who would not allow him to leave Cabul without appointing a successor. Our troops are within a few marches of Candahar and news of its occupation without resistance is shortly expected, no credence being attached to rumours that the Ameer had sent three regiments to that town."

THE *Times of India* states that the announcement of Captain Maclean's death is authoritatively contradicted, and, we are glad to be able to add, he is fast recovering. The correspondent of the same journal says that it is stated on the best official authority that the attacks on convoys, &c., in the Khyber Pass have been much exaggerated by sensational telegrams.

THE following is the nominal roll of the European soldiers killed and wounded at Ali Musjid:—Killed—L.C. Horse Artillery, Gunner Cornan; 51st Foot, Private Nelson. Wounded—L.C. Horse Artillery, Trumpeter Hill, Gunners Lindsay, Cooper, and Marshall; 11-9 Artillery, Sergeant Blackwell, Gunners Allen, Akers, Day, and Sutton; 51st Foot, Private Talbot.

ACCORDING to the *Times* correspondent, the expedition against the Zaka-khel Afridis has been to some extent a failure. The enemy had time to escape, and though the villages were burnt this punishment is inadequate. They had taken away everything worth taking. The houses themselves are worthless, capable of being rebuilt with little trouble or cost. Our troops had twenty-five camels and six mules stolen, as was believed, by the Afridis professing themselves our friends. On the return march they were attacked by the Zaka-khel Afridis, the 17th Foot losing in the affair two men killed and eight wounded, and the rearguard having four hours' fighting. It is only fair, however, to remember that these expeditions are extremely difficult to conduct successfully. If, as in this expedition, a large force is employed, the enemy is sure to get warning from spies and escape. On the other hand, great risk is incurred by taking a small force, as the enemy, knowing the ground, can rapidly concentrate greater numbers for making a successful resistance, and the slightest semblance of a repulse always brings fresh foes upon us.

THERE were not wanting doubts and surmises as to the fidelity of the Pathan soldiers in the ranks of our Punjab regiments. These forebodings have, to some extent, been realised, the offenders being found in the ranks of the 29th Native Infantry, formerly the 21st Punjab Infantry, commanded by Colonel Gordon, forming part of General Roberts's forces. Rumours of disaffection among the



Pathans of this regiment had been afloat since the 2nd. It is not stated whether there were any number of Cabrites in the ranks, but an unwillingness to fight against their Afghan countrymen was plainly shown. At last, on the night of the 1st, the 29th Regiment was given the post of honour to lead the turning movement by the Spingwai Pass. After passing the village of Peiwar they straggled so much and went so slowly that General Roberts had to bring the 5th Goorkhas to the front. The strictest orders had been issued that silence and quietness should be preserved on the march, as much of the success of the enterprise depended on the leading men of the column taking the first barrier by surprise. The men had not loaded their rifles when, about two miles from the barrier, two shots were fired in rapid succession from the Pathan Company of the 29th Regiment. This could only mean treachery on their part. The General at once halted the 29th and brought the 72nd Highlanders in front of them. It seems wonderful that the enemy did not hear these two signal shots. There was then no time or light to examine the rifles to discover who had fired the shots, but the culprits have since been brought to trial, and one was hanged before the whole force, while the other was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, as his treacherous intention was less clear. During the night of the advance eighteen men from the 29th deserted, and found their way back to the old camp at Peiwar, taking no share in the action. They have all been tried, and have received sentences of transportation varying from two to fourteen years.

REFERRING to this subject, the *Civil and Military Gazette*, published at Lahore, usually well informed, denounces as greatly exaggerated certain stories recently afloat, and probably despatched to England, about the mutinous conduct of the regiments, chiefly composed of Pathans, in General Roberts's force. A few men, all Afridi recruits, behaved badly, two of them giving signals to the enemy of the British approach to the Spingawi Pass by discharging their rifles, while some others returned to camp instead of fighting. They have all been tried and punished, the man who fired the first shot being hanged; but the regiment as a body behaved excellently and fought well, though fighting against their own countrymen, as was testified not only by General Roberts's report, but by their list of casualties.

GENERAL ROBERTS has recommended for the Victoria Cross Captain Cook, of the 5th Goorkhas, in recognition of his gallant conduct at the Peiwar Pass. The behaviour on this occasion of the Goorkhas—the best, probably, of all our native troops, not excepting even the Sikhs—elicited the warmest admiration of all who witnessed it.

MAJOR DESBOROUGH, R.A., died at Madras on Dec. 4 from injuries received by a fall from his horse.

A GLOOM of despondency has for the present settled down on Bombay—the prostration of foreign trade, the low rates of exchange, and the depression of the local cotton industry depress Europeans and natives alike. It is hoped that the realisation of the excellent crops of this year will cause a brisk revival of the export trade, to be followed by a rise in exchange and an improvement in the demand for Indian goods. But this does not content the *Bombay Gazette*, which suggests a stimulant to the local spirit of enterprise in the shape of a Bombay International Exhibition to be held in the cold weather of 1879-80. The necessary guarantee fund is estimated at six lakhs, which may be raised by subscription in shares of Rs.1,000, and the Government might assist by providing a site on the waste ground known as the Kennedy Sea Face, where there is ample room for a suitable building and ornamental grounds. Such an exhibition would familiarise the natives of India with the marvels of the Western world, and European firms might learn what their Indian customers really want; in fact the *Gazette* anticipates grand results to India, Europe, and America. In a spirit of joyful prophecy our contemporary says:—"Next year should be a year of rejoicing in India. The recollection of the disastrous two years' famine which has done so much mischief will have

been effaced; the Afghan war should be at an end before the rains set in; and returning peace and plenty will gladden all hearts. We may anticipate, therefore, that the Viceroy and all the native princes of India would be able to attend the Bombay Exhibition; and their example would be eagerly followed by thousands upon thousands of natives, while the intense interest now felt at home in India, and the special attractions of the Exhibition, would draw to our shores swarms of travellers from all parts of Europe. Such a gathering of the nations would not only ensure the success of the Exhibition, but it would pour a fertilising stream of wealth into Bombay and improve the condition of all classes of the population.

THE exposition of the body of Saint Francis Xavier commenced on the 3rd inst. The procession set out from the cathedral and entered the church of Bom Jesus at nine o'clock in the morning, and was composed of about fifty confraternities bearing silver and gold crosses, four hundred priests, and an enormous number of clerics in minor orders, winding up with Bishop Barbero of Hyderabad, Bishop Bonjean of Jaffna and Ceylon, and Bishop Meurin, of Bombay, and was presided over by the Archbishop. The new Governor General, who had been installed the day previous, followed next, accompanied by a host of officials in grand uniforms. The procession then entered by the side of the chapel and brought out the body of the Saint and placed it in front of the high altar, after which a Pontifical Mass by the Archbishop commenced, which terminated at twelve o'clock with the Papal blessing. The whole scene was very picturesque. The military and police had hard work to preserve order, as the crush of Portuguese Catholics was simply indescribable. On the body being exposed by the prelates we have named above, the artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and the church bells were set ringing throughout the town. The body is much shrunken and shrivelled. About 15,000 persons were in and about the church. Pilgrims from all parts of India are to be seen at Goa, and the town is wonderfully crowded by all sorts and conditions of men.

THE *Times of India* states that Major Butler, of the 9th Regiment, has returned from Turkestan after completing a survey of nearly 6,000 miles of the country. He is said to have so arranged matters with the Turcomans that their cavalry is ready to co-operate with us against any enemy.

UNDER the heading, "Lord Lytton and the Home Government," the *Times of India* states that it has received the following official communication from Lahore:—"We are authorised to state that the reports of differences between the Home and Indian Governments in regard to the course of action to be taken on receipt of the Ameer's reply of Oct. 6 to the Viceroy's letter are entirely without foundation. We refer to reports which were telegraphed home early last month, and which appeared in the leading English papers received by this mail. It is distinctly untrue that any protest was ever made by the Indian Government against the decision of the Cabinet that an ultimatum should be sent to the Ameer before a final declaration of hostilities."

In his resolution on last year's Calcutta municipal report Sir Ashley Eden says:—"The experiment of what is often called a representative system of municipal administration of the town of Calcutta may, as is frequently asserted, be a very interesting experiment; but, after all, it must be recollected that this is only an experiment, and, having regard to the enormous outlay and heavy liabilities of the town, it is certainly a very dangerous experiment, which requires the most careful watching. The municipality is responsible for a debt of Rs.1,50,67,395, and the security under which the loans have been contracted is the power of the rate-payers to meet taxation. While perfectly willing to give the present system a fair trial, it is impossible to allow it to continue till it threatens to destroy the prosperity of the city. The present year commences under a new chairman. The commissioners have before them a clear statement of their very unsatisfactory financial position, and the Lieutenant Governor hopes that they will now set to work to improve the state of the finances, and to intro

duce the reforms which are so urgently needed in every branch of the municipality. If the year 1879 does not show a very much more favourable working of the municipal administration, it will be the imperative duty of the Government to place the control of the affairs of the town in other hands."

On a reference from the Account Department in the North Western Provinces, as to whether the rule regarding the grant of railway fares to subaltern officers in civil employ, proceeding to England on furlough on medical certificate, applies alike to other officers, such as covenanted medical officers who rank with subalterns, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is said to have decided that the rule regarding the grant of a free passage by railway to subaltern officers in civil employ does apply to medical officers ranking with subalterns when such officers belong to her Majesty's Indian service.

The labours of the Famine Commissioners, according to the *Pioneer*, were very nearly brought to an unexpected and untimely close during the tour in the Punjab. In the course of their railway journey to Gajranwallah the distinguished travellers noticed that the heat was very great for the time of year. It rapidly increased. The horizon was searched for atmospheric phenomena which might account for the change of temperature. At last the explanation was discovered, not in the heavens, but in the next truck. This contained bags of stores consigned to the seat of war, and had been set on fire, probably, by a spark from the engine. Luckily the engine-driver's attention was successfully attracted and the train brought to a standstill, but if the signalling cord had been burned through before this was done the flames would almost certainly have spread to the Famine Commissioners' carriage.

The Secretary of State has approved of the allowances of a military officer in civil employ, when deputed on duty to Europe, being determined by his civil salary only, and at the same rate as is applicable to the case of a civil officer similarly situated.

The steward of the Umballa races for 1877 advertises thus:—"Undersigned begs to give notice that up to date he has only been able to collect Rs.3,700 out of close on Rs.19,000 due to the above settlements. The first dividend, at the rate of 30 per cent., will be paid to unpaid winners by cheques on the Meerut Bank on their applying to him. Names of those who have not paid can be had by any unpaid winner." This is, remarks an Indian sporting contemporary, the very first case of a dividend being declared in payment of debts of honour, and certainly speaks volumes for the honesty and honour of many racing men in India. Our contemporary thinks that the defaulters' names should be posted, and that if the Indian Turf Club is worthy of its name steps will be taken to render a recurrence of this disgrace impossible.

DURING the past year in British India there were altogether 993,444 towns and villages; the total payments for ordinary land revenue and for local rates and cesses was Rs.2,27,68,144; the total mileage sanctioned for all guaranteed railways up to the end of the year was 6,214½; the number of plants, cuttings, and seedlings in the Government cinchona plantations was 3,817,192; the approximate yield of tea was 29,557,482lb.; and coffee, 31,655,499lb. There were altogether 53 cotton mills worked by steam in the three Presidencies, with a nominal capital of Rs.53,216,003; and 21 jute mills, with a nominal capital of Rs.22,948,500.

THERE seems to be some hope of the needful legislative reforms being introduced into the mills of Bombay. The *Times of India* informs us that Sir R. Temple recently paid visits of inspection to some of the local mills with a view, it is understood, of making himself personally acquainted with the condition of the operatives. We can only trust that his Excellency's movements were not known beforehand. The *Bombay Gazette* adds to this report of Sir R. Temple's visits:—"We are informed that the Government of India has decided that factory

legislation is necessary for the protection of young children employed in Indian cotton mills, and that Government is further of opinion that any Act which may be passed on the subject should be applicable to the whole country. Accordingly, a draft bill has been prepared, and a copy of it was received last week by the Government of Bombay for any suggestions Sir R. Temple and his colleagues may have to make thereon. Hence the Governor's anxiety to make himself personally acquainted with the working of the principal mills here."

A RECENT general order directs that "whenever an officer is recommended for leave of absence in India, owing to illness caused by his intemperance, the medical board should not fix the term of leave to be allowed; this should in all cases be left to the decision of Government or of the Commander-in-Chief; and the officer be directed to appear periodically before fresh boards, or the case be treated as one of discipline, as may be deemed necessary."

THE Primary Schools aided or supported by Government increased, says the Bengal Report on Public Instruction for 1877, from 12,272, with 302,550 pupils, to 16,042 with 369,322. A healthy sign of the growing elevation of the people is found in the fact of an increasing willingness on the part of parents to pay for their children's education. On the other hand it is well to find the authorities inclined to insist more and more upon the encouragement of such a feeling, and the confinement of primary to useful, as distinct from ornamental, teaching is also insisted on, and the Lieutenant Governor points out that the chief object of the Primary Education Grant is to furnish primary education, and not to force the pupils out of their natural social position. Turning to the Department of Special Instruction we find that the number of law students in the classes attached to five Government Colleges has increased from 222 to 316. The Medical College of Calcutta shows a decline from 176 to 145; the engineering department of the Presidency College one of 124 to 87. The pupils in the Vernacular Medical School are 680, as against 862 in the previous year; those in the School of Art, 89, against 119. The Vernacular Survey Schools maintain their attendance of 160, and Technical Schools show 148, as against 116 scholars.

THE curious legal difficulty which we noticed last week with regard to the trial at Bombay of a British subject convicted from Zanzibar, has been, we cannot say solved, but put an end to. The prisoner was duly put on his trial, and, no evidence having been submitted, except the depositions taken before Dr. Kirk, was acquitted, Sir Charles Sargent having pointed out the defect of cross-examination. Zanzibar is a dangerous climate for mothers-in-law of British subjects until the law be amended.

It has recently been ruled by the Indian Government that increase of salaries and establishments is not to be sanctioned by local governments and administrations in anticipation of the approval of the Secretary of State for India, except in a case of great emergency.

In his report for 1877 the sanitary commissioner for Bengal asserts that the healthiest period of the year in that presidency is the hot weather, when atmospheric conditions have but little influence on the spread of small-pox, and the unhealthiest is the drying season, when cholera and fever prevail with great severity. The population consisted of 59,993,332 persons, a little more than half of which were females; the number of births registered was 1,000,061, and deaths, 1,077,601. In cases of bad diarrhoea and vomiting, which often assumed a choleraic type, santonine was found to be a great remedy, and the hill people at Kalimpong, near Darjiling, during the cholera epidemic in 1876, never failed of a morning to surround the missionary and an assistant surgeon for the drug, the beneficial effects of which became so well known to them, and young and old in turn were accordingly closed. Leprosy is most prevalent in the two thanas, Phoorunbaree and Burobaree, lying between the rivers Dhurla and Teesta, and regarding it as due to a *contagium*

or communicable germ, the sanitary commissioner mentions 33 cases in which the persons lived in the same house with other lepers before getting it, and in four of these there was cohabitation with leprous individuals prior to the attack. In one instance a woman, whose parents were not leprous, got leprosy from her husband; after his death she came to live with her brother, who got it as well within a year, and in six years three other persons in neighbouring houses were likewise affected.

THE difficulty of procuring veracious administrative returns has been illustrated in the annual reports on crime and police in the Bombay Presidency. The Government resolution states that in the northern division, in some districts, and notably in Kaira, the practice has prevailed of preparing the Annual Police Returns so as to exhibit results most favourable to the police. The information given by Mr. Lockie as to the procedure adopted in the Kaira District leaves no ground for a reasonable doubt on this point. When the police failed altogether to detect a crime or to effect an arrest efforts seem to have been made to obtain a magisterial declaration that no crime had been committed, thus removing from the police all responsibility for failure. When complaint of the commission of a crime was made, if its detection appeared difficult, and no clue was speedily discovered, the ingenuity of the police officers was directed towards the setting forth of reasons to induce a magistrate, generally a second or third class native magistrate, to authorise the offence being struck off the register as "no crime." It further appears that even when a case had been sent up for trial by the police, if the accused persons were acquitted by the magistrate, the endeavour of the superintendent of police was to discover a pretext on which a magistrate might be urged to declare that no offence had been committed at all. It resulted that in Kaira 3,685 cognisable cases were reported, of which 2,274 were struck off as "no crime," and 30 per cent. of the persons arrested do not figure in the returns. The Kaira police, instead of being complimented, are to have a thorough investigation made into their ingenious method of enhancing their own character for efficiency and misleading the Government.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State bills on India from April 1 to Nov. 30 has been Rs.2,20,69,818, which is Rs.24,63,564 above the estimated loss.

AT the close of 1871 the municipality of Bombay was so involved that Government was obliged to advance 16 lakhs of rupees to wipe out the accumulated debt. Since that period there has been a yearly improvement, and in 1874 the house assessment and water rate were reduced  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and at the same time the municipality has reduced its debt, commenced and partly provided for the costly works of water extension and drainage now in progress, besides other permanent useful works. The estimates for 1879 have just been passed, and the city may be congratulated on the satisfactory condition of its finances, for the cash balance in hand on the first day of the new year is estimated at Rs.4,65,000, and the ordinary income for the year at Rs.31,41,850, or a total of Rs.36,06,850. Of this amount the largest item of return is that from the "Consolidated Rate" at 9 per cent., being the equivalent of 5 per cent. for house assessment, 2 per cent. for police, and 2 per cent. for lighting rate, viz., Rs.9,73,200; town duties yield Rs.6,10,000; the water rate Rs.3,45,000; and markets Rs.2,16,800. Among the items are contributions from Government, direct and indirect, amounting to Rs.4,34,500, besides a considerable sum annually as water rate, and the pensions to the police force of the city. The Government payments altogether amount to 13 per cent. of the city revenues. The grant for regular charges amounts in all to Rs.29,91,606, including Rs.7,16,380 for the payment of interest and sinking fund of the Vehar Waterworks debt, the loans of 1867, 1868 and 1869 and the new consolidated loan. A proof of the ability and care with which the finances have been managed is afforded by the fact that, although during the past four years it has been necessary to raise 42 lakhs from the new water works and surface drainage and 27 lakhs for main drainage—69 lakhs in all—the amount

required to be budgetted for next year to meet charges for "debt" is Rs.19,000 less than during the current year.

A DIFFERENCE has arisen between the Governor of Cyprus and the German Consul at Larnaca, who also represents Italy, which involves a nice point of international law. Col. White, Commissioner of Larnaca, lately refused to recognise some judicial act of the officer referred to, and the question to be settled is how far foreign consuls in Cyprus, which still forms an integral part of the Turkish Empire, retain the powers granted them by the Capitulations in view of the peculiar conditions under which England holds the island. The subject, according to the Roman *Riforma*, is under the consideration of our Ambassador at Rome, and the President of the Council, Signor Depretis.

## NOTICES OF BOOKS.

### WARREN HASTINGS.\*

FEW periods in the annals of India are more familiarly known than the stirring and eventful years during which Warren Hastings presided over the destinies of the British Empire in the East. The brilliant genius of Macaulay has immortalised the chapter of history which records the deeds of Clive, the soldier, and his contemporary, Hastings, the civilian. Nay more, the tale of the fiery eloquence of Burke and the unrivalled oratory of Sheridan during the trial of the great proconsul—perhaps the most magnificent declamations which have ever resounded within the walls of the National Council Chamber—has been repeated in well nigh every home throughout the land. The story of Warren Hastings's life has, moreover, been told in minute detail by Mr. Gleig, and histories teem with the deeds of the first of the distinguished array of statesmen who in the capacity of Governor General of India have steered the ship of State through the troublous shoals of Oriental diplomacy. What, then, is the need of a further biography of a man whose career is as "familiar in our mouths as household words?" Capt. Trotter himself answers the question: "Mr. Gleig's biography, however rich in sterling value, has few attractions for the mass of readers in these days, while Macaulay's famous essay has charmed the world with a picture in which the lights and shadows are distributed with more regard for scenic effect than for historic justice. The wrong done to Hastings during his lifetime by Burke and other tools of his worst foe, Sir Philip Francis, has been heightened by the wrong which the most popular of English essayists, following in the steps of Mill, has inflicted upon his memory. For one reader of Mr. Gleig's volumes Macaulay's essay counts scores." So Captain Trotter aims at correcting the prevailing estimate of a statesman bearing "one of the greatest names, if not the very greatest, in the annals of British India."

At eighteen years of age Hastings landed in India as a writer in the service of the East India Company, then playing the part of little more than busy traders. "Passing rich" on £15 a-year was the embryo dictator, who in after years found strewed at his feet sums of so fabulous an amount that imagination almost imperceptibly reverts to the fairy tales of youthful days, when money used to rain down in golden streams upon the fortunate good children whom the elf befriended.

Three years elapsed and Hastings learned to what an extent Asiatic cruelty can proceed. The tragedy of the "Black Hole" at Calcutta—an act of atrocity which even now occasions a shudder scarcely less than that to which the memory of the shocking massacre at Cawnpore, during the Mutiny of 1857, gives rise—led to the plunder of every English factory in Bengal, and Hastings, amongst others, found himself a prisoner at Mursheadabad. The signal vengeance wreaked upon the treacherous Suraj-ud-Dowlah by Clive at the famous battle of Plassey is well known, but perhaps few are aware that on that occasion the future Governor General of India shouldered a musket and accompanied his illustrious leader in the victorious march upon Calcutta.

Eleven years after his arrival in India Hastings obtained a seat in the Council of Fort William, and in 1772 was installed as Governor of the presidency. In 1774, under the provisions of Lord North's Bill of 1773, he became Governor General on a salary of £25,000 a-year—a truly princely income; but, as his present biographer says, "evil days were already in store for him:" new councillors were appointed, "for the manifest purpose of shaping the policy of the Indian Government in accordance with the views of Parliament and the Crown." The sequel is well known. Amongst the number so nominated was Philip Francis, who from the moment he touched the shores of India in 1774, till his departure in 1780, endeavoured by every means in his power to thwart and injure his more successful rival. Nor did his malignant efforts cease when he quitted the Council of India. On reaching England he maligned, he misrepresented, he plotted fresh schemes of vengeance, and, sad to relate,

\* "Warren Hastings: a Biography." By Captain LIONEL JAMES TROTTER. London: W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo-place.

was successful. The impeachment and trial of Warren Hastings may be traced to the unceasing efforts of Francis to ruin his opponent. So far as worldly possessions were concerned the object was achieved. The Governor-General was acquitted, after seven years of anxiety and suspense, but he left the Great Hall in Westminster little better than a pauper, scarce knowing whence to get the necessary means to obtain his daily bread. The generosity of the East India Company, whom he had so faithfully served, saved him from want and destitution, and enabled him to maintain himself in comfortable affluence on his estate at Daylesford, the possession of which it had been one great object of his existence to acquire. The account of his life, as depicted in the latter pages of Captain Trotter's work, is interesting as throwing light upon a comparatively unknown portion of the great statesman's career. Passing over the many years of his retirement, a touching incident is recorded in connection with his approaching death. He wrote an appeal to his former masters on behalf of his wife, expressing in pathetic language his dread at leaving "the dearest object of all his mortal concerns in a state of more than comparative indigence," and concluded in a strain that might have melted the heart of the coldest cynic. "My latest prayer," wrote the grey-haired statesman, then bending under the load of eighty-six years, "my latest prayer shall be offered for their service, for the welfare of my beloved country; and for that also of the land whose interests were so long committed to my partial guardianship." Painful it is to record that this deathbed request of a man to whom his country was so much indebted was refused—the Court of Directors were deaf to the entreaty of their dying servant; their decision, however, was not announced during his life, and he passed away in a trustful confidence as to the provision for the being above all others in the world to whom he was so devotedly attached. His death, which occurred on August 22, 1818, is thus touchingly described in the present volume:—"With characteristic delicacy he had drawn a handkerchief over his own face, and when, after a while, the watchers, alarmed by the stillness beneath it, removed the covering, he was dead."

Can it be that this was the man who a quarter of a century since had been charged by Burke with "avarice, rapacity, pride, cruelty, ferocity, malignity of temper, haughtiness, insolence—in short, every thing that manifests a heart blackened to the very blackest, a heart dyed deep in blackness, a heart gangrened to the core?" Can it be that this venerable country gentleman who, even when the taper of life was flickering, soon to be extinguished for ever, thought rather of others than of himself, was the former ruler of a mighty empire, as depicted by Macaulay, who declares him to be deficient in "the two great elements of all social virtue, in respect for the rights of others and in sympathy for the sufferings of others"—a man whose "principles were somewhat lax" and "his heart somewhat hard?" Rather must it be thought that the fiery eloquence of the advocate and the party zeal of the essayist overstepped the bounds of honest criticism, by placing the stamp of infamy upon a statesman who, whatever may have been his faults, "had preserved and extended an empire," and whose "amplitude and fertility of intellect, his rare talents for command, for administration, and for controversy, his dauntless courage, his honourable poverty, his fervent zeal for the interests of the State, his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, and never disturbed by either," had drawn forth an expression of admiration even from the critic who in brilliant and incomparable language had hurled against the illustrious statesman the darts of scorn and contumely. *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

#### A CHEAP HOLIDAY.\*

ECONOMICAL holidays are a frequent desideratum, and the best mode of securing healthful change of scene and thought for body and mind must be a subject of anxious consideration to many an overworked and underpaid clerk who looks forward to his week's holiday. If he will carefully study the experiences of a journeyman who tells us in a pleasant discursive little book how he spent a week in Flanders, and only spent forty-four shillings, he will have his eyes opened to hitherto unimagined possibilities; only he must, according to the author's unconscious showing, be able to speak French, walk twenty miles a-day, and live on very light food. Independently of the practical lesson as to touring possibilities, this little work is fresh and lively, and may teach some travelled tourists truths as to the district described which their own experience has failed to impart to them. Intending imitators have time to practise the necessary qualifications before summer takes them to follow in the track of this pleasant journeyman.

\* "A Continental Tour of Eight Days for 44s." London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Crown Buildings, Fleet-street.

### SPIRIT OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

#### SOME FEATURES OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE present Afghan war is marked by two distinctive features, both significant of the vast growth of British power and prestige in Asia during the last twenty years. One of these is the pronounced and general friendliness with which the advent of our armies is being welcomed in a country where, next to the love of independence,

hatred of England was lately supposed to be the dominant feeling in the breasts of the people. Whether among the fanatical and turbulent Pathans of the Khaibar and its neighbourhood; or among the more amicably disposed, if not less warlike, Shikhs of the Kurra Valley; or, again, in the outlandish districts beyond Quetta, the spectacle is the same. Instead of a levee *en masse* of the tribes to defend their country, or prey upon the infidel invader; instead even of passive obstruction to the advance of our armies, we meet on all sides with friendly greetings and active assistance, and everywhere find the country eager to throw off its allegiance to the Amir. The Pathans are, doubtless, too greedy on the one hand, and too much pre-occupied with tribal feuds on the other, to be really patriotic. Still less could they ever be depended upon to combine for the defence of Afghan independence, as represented by the rule of a particular family at Kabul. If it were otherwise, Afghanistan would be one of the strongest countries in the world. What, however, judging from all past history was to be expected, was that the advance of an invading Indian army into Kabul territory would find some ranged on one side, and some, if by the mere force of polarity, on the other. The actual result so far—and we see no reason to expect that the future course of the war will materially modify it—is that no one outside his own armies is prepared to fire a shot in defence of Sher Ali. On the other hand, all are quite ready to fall upon his beaten and demoralised regiments and strip them to the skin. No doubt, in all this, if there is one word for us, there are two for the tribes themselves; and we may find, by and bye, that they are less eager to pay allegiance to us than to refuse it to the Amir. In the meantime the result is that the Amir's kingdom is crumbling to pieces and falling from him at the mere sound of our horses' hoofs. If the reports that are coming in from Kabul itself are true, this general spirit of disaffection to Sher Ali, and readiness to welcome the English as deliverers, is not confined to the semi-independent tribes, but extends to the more immediate subjects of the Amir.

Partly, it may be, this state of Afghan feeling is due to the extreme unpopularity of Sher Ali, to his cruelty, and to the grinding taxation which he has imposed upon the country; and partly it may be due to the overwhelming force we are employing against him. We are inclined, however, to think that it has also a deeper significance, and one which is much more interesting to ourselves. Since the occupation of the Punjab, British rule has been brought much nearer to Afghanistan, and peaceful intercourse with even the remotest parts of British territory has become much more frequent and constant. The picture it has presented to a people with strong commercial instincts must necessarily have been a tempting one, and one which contrasts most favourably with that with which they are familiar at home. The permanent, or quasi-permanent Afghan population of our large Indian towns has immensely increased during the period to which we are referring, and, with this increase, a full knowledge and keen appreciation of the superior facilities for peaceful trade and the absolute freedom from oppression which characterise British rule, has spread to every bazaar in Afghanistan. On the other side, Russian rule has also been brought nearer to Afghanistan, and, which ever way the choice of their rulers may incline, the people of Afghanistan can hardly have failed to compare it unfavourably with that which they find prevailing on this side of the frontier.

It would not be very surprising, then, if the general population of Kabul have come of late years to feel that independence may be too dearly bought, and to see that, if dependence is a price worth paying for prosperity, that price will be better paid to the wealthier, more civilised, and more humane of the two rival bidders.

The other feature to which we refer, as marking the present war, is perhaps an even more striking and significant one. We refer to the almost universal alacrity of our own feudatories to share in the risks and honours of military operations undertaken in defence of purely imperial interests. Time was when such a contest as that on which we have entered would have been eagerly looked forward to by perhaps the majority of these chiefs as pregnant with possibilities of disaster to our arms, and chances for the assertion of their own independence. If such feelings exist now, they are at all events comparatively rare.

The subject thus opened up is, however, too large a one to discuss at the close of a leading article, and one the consideration of which may perhaps be advantageously deferred for a season.—*Englishman.*

#### THE ATTACK ON ALI MUSJID.

THE *Englishman* gives the following circumstantial account of that portion of the attack on Ali Musjid in which Major Birch and Lieutenant Fitzgerald were killed, and Captain Maclean, as it proved, mortally wounded. The account is based on the narrative of an officer who was present:—

"Early in the day a few men of the 14th Sikhs, about sixty in number, under Captain Maclean, of the regiment, had been ordered across a small stream which runs through the Khaibar. As there were some four guns posted on a hill on our flank, which were keeping up a brisk fire and had begun doing a little execution, the general commanding the 3rd brigade came to this officer, and said, 'You see those guns on that hill; I have orders to take them.' He was asked if the 14th Sikhs were to advance and do so, but answered, 'No; the 81st Regiment are coming up; they will lead,



and we will give the enemy a taste of the Martini.' After some time, the 81st Regiment not appearing, the 14th Sikhs were ordered to advance, supported by two companies of the 21st Punjab Infantry, the general saying he would follow with the whole of the 81st Regiment. This small force arrived without any casualty at the foot of the hill where the guns were posted, and some 300 yards from them. Three men were there wounded, and the officer in command determined to make a dash for some rocks half way up, which having reached, he would be, with his men, comparatively safe. Before doing so he asked Major Birch, who was commanding the two companies 27th P.I., and who had Lieutenant Fitzgerald, the adjutant, with him, if he would support him in a rush on the guns, and was answered in the affirmative. The rocks were reached safely and with no very great loss, though the force had to run the gauntlet of a very heavy fire from in front and one flank. Captain Maclean then turned round and called out to Major Birch to come on, and, whilst doing so, was wounded, but not severely, through the shoulder. Major Birch started to come, accompanied by some men, but had only advanced a few yards when he was shot dead. Lieutenant Fitzgerald followed with a few more and reached the rocks safely. In a short time they received an order to retire, as the General said it had been settled not to assault that night. Captain Maclean promptly did so, sending a few men at a time, as the fire from the enemy above was incessant and very true, and they reached the spot before alluded to, where three men had been first wounded, with a loss of four more. It was here that Lieutenant Fitzgerald was first slightly wounded, and almost immediately a second shot hit him, killing him dead. The correspondent from whose narrative these details are taken, says:—'You can imagine how heavy the firing must have been when, out of not more than sixty men of the 14th Sikhs, 1 officer was wounded, 5 havildars and 4 sepoys killed outright, and 17 others wounded, some dangerously; and of the two companies of the 27th P. I., a few of whom only reached the rocks, 2 officers and 4 men were killed and 10 wounded; or a total of killed and wounded of 43. Some one, I fancy, was to blame for not having recalled the force sooner, when it was known that the attack would not take place that night, but who, is as yet not known. Otherwise Ali Musjid might have been taken with the loss of only some 10 or 15 killed and wounded, instead of four times that number.'

## BENGAL, UPPER INDIA, &c.

**THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SIKKIM.**—This visit and the friendly advice which His Honour gave to the young Rajah and the Lamas and Cazees of Sikkim there gathered together has been productive of the very best results, as the young Rajah was reconciled with the dignitaries and people of his country, and the disputes between them, which promised to become very serious, were amicably settled, and a deed of compromise was drawn up and signed by all concerned. The Lieut. Governor also took advantage of his visit to this part of the district to discuss with the Deputy Commissioner and the chief head men of villages, and decide on the spot the principles on which the trans-Teesta portion of British Sikkim should be settled.—*Darjeeling News*.

**AKYAB.**—The *Arrakan News* says that during the recent visit, on tour, of Mr. Aitchison, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, to Akyab, he enquired into the working of the local administration, and found matters in a very creditable state; and it was no doubt to give expression to their sense of relief from existing doubts on this score that the European residents of the town gave Mr. Aitchison a dinner at the club before he left.—*Indian Daily News*.

**MEMORANDUM BY THE HEALTH OFFICER.**—The births registered in October were 653. They exceeded those of the previous month by 80. The average number of the decade was 573. The death-rate of October was 36·3 per 1,000 of population per annum, against 33·3 in the preceding month. This increase is chiefly due to deaths from fever and bowel complaints. The total deaths exceeded all the years of the past decade except 1868, 1875, and 1877. Cholera proved fatal to 34 persons—a number which shows a reduction on the corresponding month of all the years of the decennial statement except 1873 and 1874, and is nearly one-fifth of the fatal cases in 1877. The progressive increase in deaths from fever noticed in the last report was maintained in the month under review. The total deaths were 576, which exceeded the September number by 54, and is considerably above the average of the decade. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 183 deaths, against 132 in the previous month. The number recorded in the corresponding month of 1877 was 170. Small-pox declined from 14 in September to 11 in October. The deaths from diseases registered as "other causes" declined by 17, as compared with the corresponding month of 1877, but exceeded considerably the mean number of the last ten years. The ratio of total deaths among infants was 365·8 per 1,000 per annum on estimated births. Among the different races the mortality was as follows:—Hindoos, 357·7; Mahomedans, 445·3; mixed races, 253·1; and non-Asiatics, 59·2.—*Calcutta Paper*.

**RETIREMENT OF THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL.**—We hear that, unless special arrangements can be made with the present Surveyor-General, Col. J. T. Walker, he is likely to take advantage of the new retirement scheme. It is to be earnestly hoped the Government of India will secure his services for a few years longer; it

would be a great and ir retrievable loss to the whole department, and to the country generally, if he were allowed to retire. In connection with the surveys, we understand that General D. C. Vanrenen, the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey, leaves this country in January next, after a service of forty years and six months.—*Indian Daily News*.

**THE RAJAH OF HILL TIPPERAH.**—Mr. Peacock, the Commissioner of Dacca, will shortly proceed to Hill Tipperah, to present to his Highness the Maharajah the banner which the Viceroy has sent for his Highness, in commemoration of the Imperial Assemblage of January, 1877. He will, on the occasion, invest him with the title of Maharajah.—*Indian Daily News*.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—It is reported that the agent of the East Indian Railway has issued a circular, warning all employés in the office against communicating with the Press, the penalty in case of detection to be instant dismissal. We hope the agent will empower one of his subordinates to act as a Press Commissioner, because there is a great deal of information connected with the railway which, in the interests of the public, the Press should hear of. We cordially acknowledge having received every assistance on direct application to the head office for information on any subject, but in the interests of the railway, as well as the public, it would be well for the office to take the initiative in cases of accidents, detention of mails, &c.—*Indian Daily News*.

**MEETINGS OF COMPANIES.**—The general meeting of the Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., was held in Calcutta on Nov. 27. The directors' report was adopted, and resolutions passed as follows:—That of the amount at credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 39,508-15-11, the sum of Rs. 5,000 be applied towards reduction of the addition and improvement account, and that the balance Rs. 34,508-15-11 be carried forward. That the secretaries' offer to return one-half of the commissions earned by them during the half-year, viz., Rs. 6,981-6-0, which rather more than covers the loss on the half-year's working, be accepted with thanks.—*Englishman*.

**THE BURMA TREATY.**—A Rangoon paper states that though the Government has allowed the retention, in the new treaty with the Court of Mandalay, of the clause relating to the supply of arms and ammunition to the King, the total import will be restricted to 5,000 stand of arms.—*Times of India*.

**THE SINDHIA STATE RAILWAY.**—Good progress is being made with this line between Lae Bagh station and Dholpur, and it is nearly completed as far as the Chambal; but the bridge over that river cannot be finished for some time, which will delay the opening for through traffic.—*Times of India*.

**ROADLESS DEFALCATIONS.**—The *Hindoo Patriot* understands that the Government of Bengal have recommended that Mr. Stevens be mulcted Rs. 25,000 on account of the Nuddea Roadless defalcations committed by Beni Gopal Mookerjee.—*Times of India*.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of Rs. 3,700 for discovering and preserving the records of ancient Sanscrit literature in the North West Provinces and Oudh.—*Times of India*.

**PATENTS.**—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department:—Mr. George Westinghouse, jun., 20, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, for improvements in apparatus for working brakes on railway trains by fluid pressure; Mr. William Jackson, 3, King-street, Cheapside, London, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves; Mr. George Reid, Noa Kacharee, Yor-hat, Assam, for an improved apparatus for the production and preparation of broken teas.—*Times of India*.

**BURMESE EDUCATION.**—At a recent scholarship examination in Rangoon a candidate replied to the question, "What is liberty of the subject?" "To be able to eat as much as you liked of a good dinner." At a former examination a lad defined the chief feeders of the Irrawaddy as tigers, elephants, karens, and alligators.—*Rangoon Paper*.

**PUNJAB POLICE.**—The Secretary of State has approved of the appointment as an emergent arrangement, experimentally for six months, of an assistant to the inspector-general of police in the Punjab, half the cost of the appointment being defrayed from provincial funds.

**THE THANKS OF GOVERNMENT WELL EARNED.**—The following letter has been addressed to Miss Blackmar, of the American Zenana Mission in Lucknow, by his Honour Sir George Couper:—"From Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I., Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces, and Chief Commissioner for Oudh, to Miss Blackmar. Dated, camp, Lucknow, Nov. 14, 1878. Madam,—I beg to tender you my cordial thanks for the great and invaluable assistance you have rendered to the city magistrate and the local committee of Lucknow in carrying out their measures for the relief of the distress caused by the recent scarcity. You kindly undertook to distribute the sum that was allotted for the relief of purdah-nashin ladies, and have discharged this duty faithfully and judiciously for a year. The labour it entailed was arduous, but you have grudged neither time nor trouble, and have given invaluable assistance, which the committee from time to time have brought to my notice, and which merits the grateful thanks which I venture to offer herewith for your acceptance.—Your obedient servant, GEORGE COUPER, Lieutenant Governor North West Provinces, and Chief Commissioner for Oudh."—*Lucknow Times*.

**OPIMUM SALE.**—The result of the opium sale held at the Government Saleroom on Dec. 2, was as follows:—Behar, 2,500

chests, for Rs.30,02,100; Benares, 2,000 chests, for Rs.22,54,675.—*Indian Daily News.*

**CALCUTTA HOSPITALS.**—The report of the committee appointed by Sir Ashley Eden to report on the administration of our public hospitals will no doubt bring to light many instances of extravagance and wastefulness in these institutions by subordinates under lax supervision. In the meantime it has been left for a medical witness to furnish some impartial testimony in this matter. This gentleman, a native house surgeon of the Sealdah Hospital, stated to the court that whoever "sought for" admission into the hospital was admitted into it; but that, if it were found a day or two after that he was not suffering from any disease he was discharged, "after being fed till he was fit to go out." The practice certainly seems to be more like that of a poor-house or strangers' home than that of an hospital.—*Indian Daily News.*

## MADRAS.

THE following notification of the retirement of Sir W. Robinson from the Madras Civil Service appears in the local *Gazette*:—"The Honourable Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., is permitted to resign her Majesty's Civil Service from the 5th instant, and is admitted to an annuity of £1,000 payable in England from and including that date. In announcing the retirement of Sir William Robinson from the service of which he has been so long a distinguished member, and in which he has held the most important posts, his Grace the Governor in Council desires to place on record the high sense which the Government entertain of the service rendered by Sir William Robinson through his long career, and of the valuable aid and advice which they have invariably received from him at the council board. All honours and privileges attached to the office of member of council will be continued to Sir William Robinson until his departure from this presidency."

**NAUTICAL ASSESSORS.**—Referring to the question of remuneration to be granted to commanders and engineers of the mercantile marine, not in the service of Government, when summoned to attend as nautical assessors at a Marine Court in the Madras Presidency, the Government of India is said to have decided that a fee of Rs.25 shall be payable to them for each day's attendance at such courts.—*Indian Daily News.*

**A POPULAR IDOL.**—The native inhabitants of Madras have subscribed Rs.50,000 (£5,000) to be devoted to purchasing a crown of precious stones for a popular idol, rejoicing in the euphonious name of Parthasarathy Paroomal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**RIOT AT ANJENGO.**—Mr. Wilkins, the joint magistrate of Cochin, left recently for Anjengo, in consequence of information having been received that a serious riot had taken place there. It would appear that both Mr. Wilkins and the district magistrate received telegraphic advices from Anjengo about the riot, and the latter telegraphed to Mr. Wilkins to take such precautions as might be necessary, at once. It would appear that the rioters are native Christians, and it is said that the injuries received by some of them are of a fatal nature. The riot originated from some Church disputes, but we are not in possession of any authentic intelligence direct from the place.—*Cochin Argus.*

**STAR OF INDIA.**—There is some talk of having a Star of India investiture in Madras on January 1. The three officers nominated Companions of the Order for their service during the famine are Colonel Drever, acting inspector general of police, Mr. Davidson, C.S., and Mr. Garstin, C.S.—*Times of India.*

**DISMISSED FOR DRUNKENNESS.**—Capt. J. B. Gahan, Madras Staff Corps, has been tried by court-martial and dismissed the service for drunkenness.—*Times of India.*

**MYSORE ORPHANS.**—Three thousand orphans, the result of the famine in Mysore, have been handed over to the different orphanages established in the province. The total for the Bangalore district alone is given at 1,464, of which 660 are under the Roman Catholic mission. Miss Anstey has 580 orphans in Kolar.—*Times of India.*

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO MAJOR DESBOROUGH, R.A.**—Major S. H. Desborough, R.A., lately commanding the C Battery 6th Brigade of the Royal Artillery, met his death on December 4 by a sad accident. He was riding a high-spirited horse which he had been endeavouring of late to break in. A native who met the major crossing Marmalong bridge reports that he was riding near a herd of buffaloes that was also crossing the bridge. It is supposed that close by the Guindy end of the bridge the horse shied, and came in contact with one of the buffaloes, and that horse and rider fell. Major Desborough seems to have fallen on his head and been stunned, so that he was probably ignorant of the injuries inflicted on him by the buffalo, which gored his legs. He was found about six o'clock lying insensible in the road, and was taken at once to the Artillery Mess at the Mount. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, and Major Desborough was at this time sufficiently conscious to be able to say that he would prefer to be taken home. Here his wounds were dressed; though severe they were not at first considered of a fatal character. But the head wound was a serious one, and resulted in death in a few hours. The

deceased officer had only just obtained the rank of major, and was looking forward to joining the Afghan expedition in command of a battery. He was very popular with his brother officers, among whom his sad and untimely end has caused a painful impression. He was buried yesterday evening at St. Thomas' Mount with full military honours.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 6.

**SHERIFF OF MADRAS.**—The appointment of Sheriff of Madras forms every year a subject of much speculation, and the present year has not been an exception. The names of several gentlemen in Madras were mentioned in connection with the appointment and their claims freely discussed, but when the gazette containing the appointment was published it was found that a "dark horse" had won the prize, Mr. Robert Chillingworth Walker having been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. This appointment has taken the public by surprise, as it is difficult to know for what public services Mr. Walker has been thus honoured.—*Madras Times.*

**ROBINSON PARK.**—The northern end of Madras city is to be improved by a recreation ground being provided partly by public subscription at Royapooram, but chiefly through the generosity of Mr. Cunliffe Chetty. It is to be called "The Robinson Park," in honour of Sir William Robinson, K.C.S.I., whose term of office in India closed on the 5th, and who left Madras on the 6th, after having laid the foundation-stone of the proposed park on the 6th—a ceremony attended with considerable eclat.—*Madras Times.*

## BOMBAY.

**PIRATES IN THE PERSIAN GULF.**—The following account of the recent engagement, near Bahrein, between pirates and H.M.S. *Vulture*, is given by a Muscat correspondent. Under orders from the Political Resident at Bushire, H.M.S. *Vulture* left for Bahrein, on Oct. 4, to inflict certain fines on the head men of that island for an infraction of the treaty of 1861. On her arrival there it was reported that all intercourse with El Katif was suspended, and also that the Bedouin Arabs, to the number of 3,000, beleaguered the town. On receipt of this information Captain Pringle decided on going to El Katif to open up communication, calling *en route* at Ras Tinnorah, where there is a small fort, occupied by Turkish soldiers. Here he was informed that several dhows had attacked them a few days before, but were driven off, and that their supply of stores was exhausted. After provisioning the garrison he left for an anchorage off Tirhoot. Observing twenty dhows there, he left, in pursuit, in his whaler, with Lieuts. Jauncey and Carey in charge of two cutters, manned and armed. On reaching and searching them they were found to be fishing boats. The boats then made for El Katif, arriving after most laborious work. Captain Pringle communicated with the governor of the place, by whom he was cordially welcomed. In the afternoon, the boats, towing fifty Turkish soldiers, in flats, proceeded down the coast towards a fleet of dhows seen in the distance, some five miles off, where they found on arrival three hundred more soldiers waiting on the beach to co-operate with them and prevent any attempt, if made, of a landing. The dhows were boarded, and the crews proved to be only fishermen. The soldiers were sent back, and the boats returned next morning to the ship at Tirhoot. Next day, Captain Pringle, having received information from the Governor of El Katif, of the presence of a considerable fleet of piratical dhows in the neighbourhood of Ras Tinnorah, weighed anchor, and proceeded to that place with all despatch. Sighting the dhows close to the shore, and finding that soundings would not permit of his going further, he anchored, sending away for the second time the manned and armed boats, he himself accompanying them. The weather at this time was, in sailor parlance, "blowing halt a gale," but the boats, under close reefs and a leading wind, soon shortened the distance between them. On approaching the shore, six of the largest dhows set their sails and stood for the boats, intending to show fight; on seeing which, the boats "down masts" and cleared for action. This was the signal for the dhows (and the crews of many others who lined the beach) to open fire on the approaching boats, who, in no way daunted by their number and well-sustained fusillade, quickly returned the fire, forcing the crews to abandon their dhows and swim on shore, from whence they kept up a continuous fire. The shrapnel and rockets, the boats replied to them with, rather surprised them, and they broke, retreating behind the trees, carrying with them their dead and wounded. Of the former it was ascertained there were thirty-four, and of the latter eighty-five. Luckily the boats suffered no loss. They then proceeded to take possession of the dhows, twenty in number, cutting their cables, and placing a Jack in each to navigate as best he might the prizes to El Katif. Two flats, laden with Turkish soldiers, hove in sight when the scrimmage was over. Out of courtesy to them one dhow was handed over. Half an hour afterwards she was seen in flames and burnt to the water's edge. The following day Captain Pringle landed at El Katif and made over the dhows to the Governor of that port, who was profuse in his thanks for the aid rendered by the boats of H.M.S. *Vulture* in thus ridding him of these piratical marauders. The captured dhows belonged to the tribe of Amayed, who had long been noted for their buccaneering propensities along the Arab coast.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**THE PUNA HORSE SHOW.**—On the report of the Puna Horse Show for 1878, by G. Norman, Esq., collector, and honorary secre-

Government have passed the following resolution:—"Government consider that Mr. Norman has correctly summarised the results of the horse show at Puna in 1878 in the concluding paragraph of his report, where he remarks that 'the show was a success. A fair number of well-shaped and useful animals was exhibited, while their condition left nothing to be desired. It is true that nearly all were too small for military purposes, but it must be remembered that these shows have only recently been established, and it will take many years of careful attention and good feeding before the size of the country-bred horse can be increased. The results hitherto arrived at are encouraging, and if the present experiment be persevered in the country-bred horses will undoubtedly gradually improve.' Much of the success attained hitherto is due to the energy of Mr. Norman himself and the gentlemen associated with him on the committee, and to them the thanks of Government are due for the care and attention which they have given to the subject. It is satisfactory to notice that the fund presents a credit balance of Rs.2,240-2-2."—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL AND G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.**—We understand that her Highness the Begum of Bhopal intends to file an appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the decision of Sir M. R. Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in her suit against the G. I. P. Railway Company.—*Indian Daily News*.

**ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.**—The November handicap match was concluded on Nov. 26, the cup being won by Barton (score of 156), and the second prize (a set of golf clubs) by Oliver.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**PALITANA.**—The foundation stone of the Soorsingji Institution was laid on Nov. 19 by Col. Baron, the Political Agent. The ceremony was presided over by H.H. the Thakore of Palitana, on whose behalf Prince Mansengji read a loyal address to the agent. The address especially referred to the improvements resulting from the British rule, and the progress of education. The new building is to serve as an Anglo-Vernacular school, library, and lecture hall.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.**—A recent *Government Gazette* published a bill entitled "To amend the law for the Periodical Inspection and the Management by competent Engineers of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay." The scope of its provisions is shown in the following statement of "objects and reasons":—"The fees leviable under Bombay Act V. of 1873 are found not to yield sufficient revenue to enable Government to provide efficiently for giving effect to the requirements of the Act, and the scale of fees is stated to work unfairly, because the prime charge for inspection is made to the owner of a small concern worked by steam-power as to a company whose property is worth perhaps lakhs of rupees. Again, the absence of any provision for checking the working of boilers at a higher pressure than that allowed by the inspector's certificate is found to be a serious obstacle to the exercise of efficient control over the owners and engineers in charge of such boilers. Part III. of the Act has also given rise to difficulties. The examiners have considered that alleged efficient service merely, without any personal test of the candidate's qualifications, is not a safe ground upon which to award a certificate of competency as engineer. They have also thought it necessary that certificates of competency should be of different classes, according to the candidates' respective qualifications, which are found to be of very varying degrees. It is also proposed to extend the provisions of the new Act to all boilers and to repeal so much of the existing Act as relates to the inspection of prime movers, but to take power to extend the new Act to prime movers, in any place or district, if at any future period it should be deemed desirable to do so. Provision has also been made to punish abuse of power by an inspector, and to increase the penalty for a frivolous appeal from Rs.50 to Rs.150.

**THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.**—The following subscriptions to the City of Glasgow Bank Relief Fund have been paid in up to date, and more are already promised:—M. Mowat, Rs.200; Ritchie, Stewart, and Co., Rs.250; Dr. Blaney, Rs.200; P. and O.S.N. Co., Rs.250; Wallace and Co., Rs.50; J. A. Bryce, Rs.200; H. A. Richardson, Rs.100; W. Scott Elliott, Rs.100; W. A. Glazebrook, Rs.100; William Maitland, Rs.20; Arthur Lehman, Rs.100.—*Times of India*.

**FAILURE OF NATIVE FIRMS.**—Seven native firms, dealing principally in cotton and yarn, have stopped payment, with liabilities amounting to about 10 lakhs of rupees.—*Times of India*.

**MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.**—On the 1st of April this year Mr. B. A. Morris, a commercial traveller, left Bombay with jewellery for sale to the extent of Rs.14,000. In June his brother, Mr. J. Morris, received a letter from him from Bellary in which he stated he was going on to Madras. Since that time his brother has heard nothing more of him, and fears are entertained that he has met with foul play.—*Times of India*.

**THE BOMBAY BRIGADE.**—Colonel L. M. Davis, S.C., commands the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, which was raised on June 1, 1796. The regiment arrived at Ahmedabad nearly three years ago, and was under orders for Nusserabad. According to the newest army list the names of the officers are as follow:—Wing commanders: Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Drummond, Major A. Affleck, S.C.; wing officers: Captain J. Grant, S.C., Lieutenant G. W. Hinde, Lieutenant A. Wapshare; officiating medical officer,

Surgeon Major C. F. Oglivie; attached: Lieutenant A. H. Daunt, 7th Foot; Sub Lieutenant D. Cole, 83rd Foot. The 19th Native Infantry was raised in 1817, and has already taken part in active service across the frontier. Colonel W. Creagh commands the regiment, the other officers being Major W. Jacob and Major S. J. Wanday, wing commanders; Captain R. J. le P. Trench and Lieutenant F. Stevenson, wing officers; Surgeon Major W. E. Cates, medical officer; Lieutenant G. E. Walter, 66th Foot, and Sub Lieutenant G. D. Gibbs, 7th Foot, attached. Major W. Jacob is second in command. The company of sappers selected for the present duty is commanded by Captain H. Mellis.

**ARSON ON BOARD THE SHIP "ZEPHYR."**—The supercargo of this ship, Mr. Thomas Deighton, and the syrang, have been arrested, charged by the captain with setting fire to the ship, belonging to Singapore, while lying in Bombay harbour on November 11. The syrang confessed that he had been bribed with Rs.40 by the supercargo to set fire to the vessel.—*Times of India*.

Mr. Wilson Bell will be the chairman of the new town council.

**REVENUE FOR 1877-78.**—The aggregate revenue from all sources during 1877-78 in the Bombay Presidency was Rs.63,12,868, a considerable increase over the preceding year, but the quantity of cotton and wool exported fell off largely, and among imports the decrease in the duty realised on spirits is chiefly noticeable. The total value of the trade in the year under review was Rs.59,66,18,271.—*Times of India*.

**ARRIVAL OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "MALABAR."**—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Malabar*, 4,173 tons, Capt. Luxmoore, C.B., arrived in harbour on the evening of the 7th inst., from Portsmouth Nov. 1st, calling at Plymouth Nov. 2nd, Malta 15th, Port Said 20th, and Suez 23rd. The *Malabar* brings 78 officers, 15 ladies, 5 children, 1,152 men, 55 women, and 48 children. During the voyage she broke down near Port Said. She experienced strong head winds. There was one death on board. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Col. and Mrs. Yates, R.A.; Lieut. Col. Barnes, 73rd Regt.; Lieut. Brown, 2-13th Regt.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Blundell, 3rd Hussars; Surg. Major J. D'Altera, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. Scott, A.M.D.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Collins, 2-10th Regt.; Major and Mrs. Baker, 12th Regt.; Major and Mrs. Wood, 4th Rifle Brigade; Majors Llewellyn, 5-8th R.A.; Goodenough, 6-8th R.A.; Cane, 1-8th R.A.; Frampton, 59th Regt.; and Marriott, 6th Dragoon Guards; Major J.R. and Mrs. Collins, 70th Regt.; Surg. Major Patterson, A.M.D.; Surg. Fraser, A.M.D.; Capt. Brind, 1-17th Regt.; Spottiswoode, 10th Hussars; Jervoise, 3rd Hussars; Carter, 51st Regt.; Denshire, 51st Regt.; Chalmer, 2-60th Regt.; Beck, 15th Hussars; Freeman, 6-8th R.A.; Burt, 1-8th R.A.; Smythe, 5-8th R.A.; Brander, 70th Regt.; Kennett, 51st Regt.; M'Causland, 1-25th Regt.; Mitchell, 1-17th Regt.; and Fife, 1-17th Regt.; Qrmr. and Mrs. Bayley, 2-14th Regt.; Lieut. and Mrs. Arbutnot, 8th R.A.; Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman, 70th Regt.; Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke, 1-17th Regt.; Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton, 6-8th R.A.; Lieuts. W. W. M. Smith, R.A.; Douglas, 15th Hussars; Allfrey, 1-17th Regt.; J. M'Donnell, R.A.; Addison, 9th R.A.; Rivett-Carnac, 43rd Regt.; M. O. Hopkins, 8th R.A.; D. E. Dewar, 6-8th R.A.; C. Kuper, 8th R.A.; Tipping, 1st Regt.; Lovett, 2-60th Regt.; Fleming, 4th R.A.; Phillips, 1-8th R.A.; Boothby, 6-8th R.A.; Carthew-Yorston, 73rd Regt.; Allsopp, 1-8th R.A.; Jackson, 1-8th R.A.; and Champion, 8th R.A.; Surg. and Mrs. Browne, A.M.D.; Surg. M'Laughlin, A.M.D.; Sub Lieut. Greenfell, 10th Hussars; 2nd Lieuts. F. Carandine, 8th Hussars; Wilbraham, 85th Regt.; Macdonald, Templer; Watson, 1-17th Regt.; Smythe, 1-21st Regt.; Agnew, 1-21st Regt.; Heygate, 34th Regt.; Thackwell, 51st Regt.; Henderson, 65th Regt.; Thomas, 81st Regt.; Dobbie, 80th Regt.; Young, 81st Regt.; Dawkins, 85th Regt.; Milton, 51st Regt.; Thurlow, 51st Regt.; Davies, 70th Regt.; Robertson, 72nd Regt.; Sunderland, 72nd Regt.; and Westropp, 83rd Regt.

**DEPARTURE OF H.M.'s TROOPSHIP "SERAPIS."**—H.M.'s Indian troopship *Serapis*, 4,173 tons, Capt. Davidson, sailed on 6th inst. for England, with 44 officers, 25 ladies, 29 children, 956 men, 82 women, and 210 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—Surg. Major E. J. and Mrs. Hopwood, A.M.D.; Capt. J. E. Toller, R.E.; Surg. Major G. White, A.M.D.; Lieut. G. and Mrs. Henry and child, R.E.; Capt. J. A. Miley, Staff Corps; Major H. and Mrs. Warring and four children, 1-2nd Foot; Surg. Major F. R. Hogg, A.M.D.; Surg. Major and Mrs. W. Blake and two children, A.M.D.; Capt. G. E. Borradale, 63rd Foot; Lieut. and Hon. M. M'Donnell, 18th Foot; Surg. Major H. C. and Messrs. Peppin, A.M.D.; Capt. and Hon. F. Shore, R.A.; Majors F. Scrivenger, 83rd Regt.; H. Gillett, 13th Regt.; and T. C. Brown, 13th Regt.; Capt. G. W. Davern, 2-17th Regt.; and A. H. Stanley, 68th Regt.; W. H. and Mrs. Herbert, 1-18th Foot; Lieuts. S. C. Faulder, 62nd Foot; C. H. Morris, 1-14th Foot; and J. L. W. Dowling, 34th Foot; Capt. J. P. Lawrie, 2-2nd Foot; Lieut. H. W. B. Haverfield, R.H.A.; Capt. R. S. S. Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars; Capt. J. Kyle, 62nd Foot; Lieuts. G. Wingate, Staff Corps; J. G. C. Robotham, 63rd Regt.; 4th Hussars—Col. and Mrs. A. G. M. Moore; Capt. F. A. Hutchins; F. A. Lawrell; W. B. Edmonstone; and H. A. Cherry; Lieuts. F. C. Pearson; C. W. Peters; S. W. Lollett; E. W. Exsham; C. L. A. Skinner; F. H. Blacker; and D. L. Delacherois; 2nd Lieut. W. P. Wilson-Tod; 2nd Lieut. and Mrs.

J. Farmer and three children; Qrnr. W. Leetch and three children; Rdgmr. H. E. Elliott; Vet. Surg. J. Mathews.

## CEYLON.

**LEAF DISEASE.**—It is satisfactory to hear that the average yield of the central estates in the Dimbula and Dickoya districts are as much as 7 cwt. the acre. But we are able to cite not merely districts to the immediate south of Kandy, and in the Central Province, but far away in another province, in the Rakwana district, where leaf disease has been rife throughout the season, where fields have been bereft of every leaf, the ages of the estates ranging from a dozen years up to thirty-five; we hear of crops ranging from six to nine and even twelve cwt. the acre. It is clear, from these facts, that the coffee pest is not necessarily fatal to either tree or crop. Whether the minute destroying insect found preying on the spores of the smitten leaves, or whether the newly suggested sulphur treatment, by digging it amongst the roots and sprinkling it over the leaves, may succeed in arresting and subduing the plague, has yet to be seen.—*Ceylon Times*.

A RATNAPURA correspondent of the *Ceylon Times* writes:—"I must not omit to give you news of the largest blue sapphire that man ever saw. It was found last Saturday by two lads of the Padua caste, who were digging in one of their fields. It weighs 2½ lb. nearly, is well-shaped, and is of pretty good colour, free of the white kowango, but having some flaws. Ratnapura lapidaries who have had the fortune to behold this monster stone value it at a figure which would astonish your readers, and it is now in the possession of a certain chief, who had the good fortune to obtain it at a moderate price."

### DETAILS OF RELIEFS.

THE following particulars of details of the revised reliefs will be of interest to our military readers:—

**THE C.-B. R. H. A.**—Leaves for Secunderabad on the 9th December, 1878, marches with guns and horses, and arrives on the 22nd January, 1879.

**THE 2ND N. I.**—The headquarters and wing proceed on the 9th January, 1879, via Kurda, Kuntaloo, Sonepore, and Beypore, and arrive at Kamptee on the 9th March, 1879. The other wing leaves Sumbulpore on the 13th February, and joins headquarters on the 21st March.

**THE 3RD L.I.**—The headquarters and wing march from Secunderabad on Nov. 25, 1878, via Bassein, Oomrawatty and Baitool, and reach Hoshangabad on Jan. 16, 1879. The remaining wing proceeds to Kamptee, leaving on Dec. 23 and arriving on Jan. 30 following.

**5TH N.I.**—The headquarters and wing march from Saugor via Jubbulpore and Seoni on Nov. 4, 1879, at Seetabuldee on Dec. 5, 1878. The remaining wing joins on Feb. 20, 1879, starting on the 20th of the preceding month.

**7th N.I.**—March also in wings. The headquarters wing quits Vizagapatam on Dec. 16, 1878, and reaches Berhampore on Jan. 2, 1879. The left wing starts on Dec. 23, and reaches Sumbulpore on Feb. 10, 1879.

**8th N.I.**—Quits Seetabuldee in two detachments on Dec. 16 and Jan. 27, and arrives at Saugor on Jan. 16 and Feb. 27 respectively.

**19TH N.I.**—Leaves Trichinopoly about Nov. 28, and embarks for Calcutta in the *Tenanserim* on Dec. 2, 1878.

**THE 20TH N.I.**—Proceeds from Banda and Nowgong in detachments, one wing on Jan. 6 and 10, 1879, and the other wing on Feb. 7 and 12, 1879, arriving at Secunderabad on Feb. 9 and March 13 following.

**THE 22ND N.I.**—Quits Hoshangabad for Trichinopoly on Jan. 20, 1879, and arrives on the 30th inst. by rail. The wing from Kamptee leaves on Feb. 3, and joins headquarters on the 11th inst.

**29TH N.I.**—By wings from Secunderabad, meeting at Vizagapatam on Jan. 4 and March 31, 1879.

**31ST N.I.**—From Ripur by rail and march in wings, arriving at Madras on Dec. 5, 1878 and Jan. 20, 1879.

**THE 35th N.I.**—Headquarters with two companies for Banda and two companies for Nowgong to march from Kamptee via Jubbulpore, Dumoh and Chatterhow, two companies from thence to Nowgong and headquarters, and two companies via Mohoba to Banda. Starting on Dec. 23, 1878, and arriving at Nowgong on Feb. 4, 1879, and Banda Jan. 30, 1879. The remaining wing consisting of two companies Banda and two companies for Nowgong march by the same route on Feb. 10, 1879, and reach their respective destinations on March 24 and 20th idem.

**38TH N.I.**—By wings from Trichinopoly, headquarters, Dec. 9, 1878, march via Raniputt, Nellore, and Ongole, and reaches Secunderabad on Feb. 14, 1879. The remaining wing marches on Jan. 6, 1879, and joins headquarters on March 14, 1879.—*Madras Times*.

**RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.**—A company of volunteers has been formed at Jollarpett, one of the most important stations on the Madras Railway. If companies were formed at other stations, such as Arconum, Sooramungalum, Beypore, and Raichore, the Madras Railway may be able to furnish a large volunteer corps, equal in number and importance to that of the East India Railway.

## HOME BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

**BROWNLOW**—On the 17th inst., at Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. C. C. Brownlow, 1st Sikh Infantry, a daughter.

**BRUCE**—Dec. 14, at Cheltenham, the wife of Lewis S. Bruce, surg. major, B.A., a daughter.

**HARRIS**—Dec. 24, at Camp, Curragh, the wife of Col. T. M. Harris, R.A., a son.

**HORNE**—Dec. 10, at Aberdeen, the wife of J. Horne, Calcutta, a daughter.

**KIRWAN**—Dec. 14, at Dublin, the wife of Lieut. J. D. Kirwan, R.H.A., a son.

**LOWTHER**—Dec. 10, at Willow Bank, Limerick, the wife of W. G. Lowther, R.A., a son.

**OLIPHANT**—Dec. 18, at 92, Kensington-park-road, the wife of H. L. Oliphant, B.C.S., a daughter.

**TAGART**—Dec. 24, at 2, The Terrace, Kensington-gardens-square, the wife of Chas. O. Tagart, a son.

**TREVOR**—Dec. 15, at 49, Westbourne-park, the wife of Major W. Gordon Trevor, B.S.C., a daughter.

**WHITE**—Dec. 9, at 20, Bloomfield-street, W., the wife of Capt. Arthur W. White, R.A., a son.

### MARRIAGES.

**FOWLER-BAYLEY**—Dec. 14, at St. George's, Hanover-square, John A. Fowler, to Alice Janet Clive, daughter of Sir Edward C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.

**KERR-ORMAN**—Dec. 17, at Bedford, Richard J. Kerr, to Emily, daughter of the late Major Orman, B.S.C., and cantonment magistrate of Roorkee, N.W.P., India.

**WALKER-BAX**—Dec. 19, at All Saints' Church, Burghclere, Hants, Herbert John Auchterlony Walker, capt. Royal Artillery, to Ethel Ironside, younger daughter of the late John Bax, Esq., Bombay Civil Service.

### DEATHS.

**ARMSTRONG**—Dec. 18, at Chepstow, Major Gen. Alex. Thomas Armstrong, late of the 10th Bengal Lancers, aged 52.

**BARNE**—Dec. 21, at Kingswear Lodge, South Devon, Henry Dunsford Barne, eldest son of the late John Barne, Esq., of Tiverton, and late of the 1st Madras Infantry, aged 40 years.

**BROWN**—Dec. 21, at Downes Villa, Drayton-park, Highbury, Caroline Howell, wife of David Brown, aged 36 years.

**BURN**—Dec. 19, at Cheltenham, General Robert Burn, colonel commanding, Royal Artillery, aged 86 years.

**CARNE**—Nov. 25, at Rosemundy, St. Agnes, Cornwall, Catherine Charlotte, wife of William Naylor Carne, Esq., and only daughter of the late Col. G. B. B. Groube, 3rd Madras L.C., aged 37 years.

**CHARTERS**—Dec. 19, at 3, Great Bedford-street, Bath, Katherine Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Seton Charters, M.D., of the late H.E.I.C.

**HAWKINS**—Dec. 17, at Lee, Kent, Alexander C. Hawkins, of the P. and O. S. N. Co., aged 26.

**HOUGH**—Dec. 15, at Alford, Lincolnshire, Sophia, widow of the late Joseph Hough, of the 7th Bengal Cavalry, aged 76.

**LAWRENCE**—Dec. 20, at 476, Mile-end-road, Mrs. Frederic Moore Jane, relict of the late Mr. Lawrence, of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, aged 83 years.

**SEAGRIM**—Dec. 22, at 5, Rodney-place, Clifton, Maria Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Col. Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps.

**SALMON**—Dec. 13, at the Manor House, Potterne, Wilts, Eliza Jane Salmon, widow of Col. Harry Salmon, of the H.E.I.C.S.

**STUART**—Oct. 27, at Esgan, Merionethshire, Mary Anne, the beloved wife of Col. Stuart.

**TYRRELL**—Dec. 19, at Edinburgh, from diphtheria, Percy John O'Halloran Tyrrell, son of Surgeon S. M. Tyrrell, Madras Medical Service.

**WAUDBY**—Dec. 17, at Market Harborough, Sidney, son of Mary and Sidney Waudby (Major B.S.C.), aged 16 months.

**WOODROOFE**—Dec. 24, at 5, Well-walk, Hampstead, Lieut.-Col. George Woodroffe, late Bengal Artillery, aged 86.

**WRIGHT**—Dec. 17, at 9, Hatherley Grove, Bayswater, Major Walter Follett Wright, Madras Staff Corps, aged 42 years.

**YARDLEY**—Dec. 15, at Hadlow Park, Kent, Sir Wm. Yardley, late Chief Justice at Bombay, aged 68.

**MADRAS AND THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK FAILURE.**—A meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce-room, Madras, on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to aid the sufferers in connection with the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank. Surg.-General C. A. Gordon, C.B., in the chair, Mr. C. A. Ainslie, Rev. William Miller, Mr. W. W. Munsie, Colonel C. Scott-Elliott, Mr. C. Seton, Colonel J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Surg.-General George Smith, M.D., Mr. J. Sturrock, and the Rev. A. Walker were present, who formed themselves into a committee, and an appeal was adopted for circulation throughout the presidency.

**CHINA CONVERTS.**—The Town Church of Rangoon was the scene on a recent Sunday morning of an extremely interesting ceremony. In the month of April last all were somewhat startled by hearing of the baptism of forty Chinamen—a fact we believe unprecedented in the history of Burma. The Bishop of the Diocese has now held a confirmation, when twenty-seven of these men reappeared in the church to confirm their baptismal vow, and renew their solemn profession of faith; having meanwhile been, as we are informed, most regular attendants every Sunday morning at the Chinese services held in the chapel of St. John's College.—*Rangoon Times*.



## THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE.

A SUPPLEMENT to the *London Gazette* contains the following:—

“WHITEHALL, DECEMBER 27.

“The following letter from the Queen has been received by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Home Department:—

“OSBORNE, DECEMBER 26.

“The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse. Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply-afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feelings expressed towards himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn. Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching sympathy, as well as when, in December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of death. Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself.”

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Letters for insertion in *Allen's Indian Mail* should be legibly written on one side of the paper only, and accompanied with the real name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Anonymous letters will not be inserted. The columns of the *Indian Mail* are open for free, but temperate discussion on all Indian topics of public interest, and especially all matters regarding the Services, Civil, Military, or Uncovenanted. The Proprietors and Editor wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves in any way responsible for the opinions that may be expressed in the Correspondence Columns.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1878.

## LESSONS OF THE PAST.

We have little doubt that our readers will, when they peruse these lines, have received full confirmation of the reported revolution in Kabul. We assume that Shere Ali is now the ex-Ameer; that his son has, partially at least, succeeded to the vacated throne, and that he has arrived in Jellalabad in order to bring to a conclusion the invasion of his country. Prefaced as our attack on Afghanistan was by the announcement that

with the Ameer alone our just quarrel was to be waged, it will be the welcome duty of the Government of India to re-establish peace. There is no reason for discussing the question whether or no it will be advisable to adopt a pretender to the throne. We may be sure that the mistake of attempting to hold the country by means of a Mohmund faction, against which any other tribes may be inclined to rebel, or to impose an unwelcome ruler on a reluctant people, will not be repeated. It must be established that the Ameer has abdicated, not retreated, to try and gather troops or maintain an empty pretendership in Russian Turkestan. It must further be by the assent of the Sirdars that Yakoob Khan, if he is to be the acknowledged Ameer, succeeds to his father's seat. It has not been the object of the war to support one candidate against another or sow discord among the branches of the Barukzye family and the Ameer, and the purposes of our policy will not be accomplished by arousing the evil demon of civil war. History has repeated itself. The forgotten lessons of the events which occurred forty, we may say fifty, years ago have been relearned and applied. As the Shah of Persia found his error out, when acting in obedience to Russian inspiration, and relying on Russian promises, he was reduced to be a cat's-paw, and retreated sorely burned, so now the Ameer, relying on mere shadowy promises, and far less substantial assistance, has learned that to adopt the policy of Russia is to incur chastisement at the hands of England and be left unsuccoured in his hour of need. On our side, also, the former lessons of the past have been repeated. England has learned for the third time that a European Power, whether actually hostile or provident for possible war, can at all events menace and disturb India from the side, and, so to speak, under the covert, of Afghanistan. In 1805 “the supineness of the British Indian Government,” to quote Sir John Kaye's words, “contrasted with the energetic liberality of the French Government,” threw Persia, dreading the advance of Russia, into the alliance which she had rejected. The fears and visions of either side soon indeed vanished, the threatened invasion of the Company's territories was but a passing dream in the conquering career of Napoleon; but the lesson that the neighbours we refused to help would, in fear, become the auxiliaries of our enemies, was complete, though soon forgotten.” Thirty years later the dreaded Russian and the dreading Persian were united in purpose; to quote Kaye again, “there was a Persian army investing Herat and threatening to march upon Kandahar and Kabul; there were Russian diplomatists and Russian engineers in the camp directing the councils of the Shah and the operations of the siege. Far out in the distance beyond the mountains of the Hindu Kush there was the shadow of a great Northern army, tremendous in its indistinctness, sweeping across the wilds and deserts of Central Asia towards the frontiers of Hindustan.” Not only so, but a Russian envoy at Kabul was making the best use of the result of the cold discouragement with which Dost Mahomed's entreaties for British aid against his rivals had been received. We need not repeat how this Russo-Persian scheme collapsed; how Simonich was indeed declared to have acted without directions, although only giving assistance, as was natural, to a friendly monarch; how Vikovich, whose diplomacy had been of a more pronounced hostility to England, was disowned as an adventurer, and shot himself in despair. The uneasi-

ness, the alarm, felt throughout India was none the less real because proved groundless; the sense of insecurity not less acute because no danger tested its grounds. For the third time the rivalry of Russia with England and her advance in Central Asia has resulted in similar diplomacy on her part, in similar alienation of our quondam ally, in a parallel defiance of British power on his part, and a corresponding collapse of diplomacy and defiance combined. The danger which first seemed to menace the south-west borders had grown near, and loomed large on our north-western frontier. For the time it is checked. The Russian embassy has been recalled. The Russian journals, which loudly proclaimed vague assurances of aid to their Afghan friend, now recommend economical attention to the internal and social development of their own country. Normal schools are established in Turkestan; peace and prosperity are to be cultivated; and no thought of further conquest or menace is to be permitted to dwell even in the minds of Kauffmann and Stolietoff. The Ameer has found no aid, is a fugitive, and, it may be, an encumbrance to his useless friends. It is nothing to us whether he has obtained an asylum in Tashkent or not; no extradition will be insisted on. As an enemy he proved a bugbear; as a pretender, kept in hand for future use, he is not worth a moment's consideration.

But we shall have learned nothing, shall have forgotten much, if we do not now, once for all, so secure not only our frontier, but the State that lies beyond it, as to prevent, so far as may be, the recurrence of such intrusive diplomacy, of such opportune diversions, executed on our Indian frontier to influence our policy in the European councils. In another column will be found an interesting article from an Indian contemporary which shows that among other changes which time has brought about is the great difference in the feelings of the Afghans towards their English neighbours. Notwithstanding all the revilings of our Indian administration that we are wont to hear from certain oracles, it seems that there is an envious admiration of the advantages possessed by those who dwell under the oppressive and ruinous raj of the Feringhi. This does not, of course, apply to those highlandmen whose hand is against every man; whose only notion of industry is brigandage, and on whom we must now, once for all, inculcate the wholesome lessons of fear.

When the Chancellor endeavoured to show the conditions of the Afghan question by his illustration drawn from Scotland he might have elaborated it still further by reference to the old state of things beyond the Highland line. These mountain borderers, with their hereditary claims for black mail and passion for plundering, will have to learn that these habits must be cast aside. But, beyond them, the frontier must be secured, and covered by a friendly but dependent State. We need not repeat the warnings of the Nestor of Central Asian politics, that Kandahar must not be left open to be the prey of an invader or the capital of a faction. If the more northern passes into Chitral and Ghilgit are to be included in the ward of our vassal chief of Cashmere, the lessons of the past must teach us to keep, at all events, within reach of aid the long-coveted Herat. Afghanistan cannot be, for the future, left alone. If submissive, she must be protected, and "peace with honour" assured to her rulers. As the late Ameer has

learned that, if defiant, his strength of resistance is nothing, the present should be assured that the protection and aid of England is no less certain than her power to punish.



## OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

#### CIVIL.

(Gazette of India, Nov. 30.)

**YOUNG**—The services of Capt. G. F. Young, officiating cantonment magistrate of Ferozpur, are replaced at the disposal of the military department from the 4th inst.

**KYAN**—The services of Col. E. M. Ryan, late a commander in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the military department from June 12 last, on which date he retired from civil employ.

**PALMER**, Mr. G., is permitted to resign Bengal civil service from Nov. 19, 1877.

**PLACE**, Mr. G. W., C.S., assistant commissioner, 3rd grade, in Assam, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd grade, from July 10 last.

**WINTLE**—The services of Mr. C. Wintle, officiating assistant district superintendent of police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal from the date of his return from famine duty in Madras.

**HODSON**—The appointment of Mr. R. G. Hodson, inspector of schools, 1st circle, Mysore, to officiate as inspector of schools, British Burma, is cancelled.

**SANDY—ADAMS**—The undermentioned junior chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment to be senior chaplains from the dates specified opposite their names:—Rev. J. S. Sandy, Oct. 27, 1878; Rev. J. W. Adams, Oct. 21, 1878.

**SPRING**, Rev. H. C., B.A., to be a junior chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Rev. C. S. P. Parish.

The following extract from Brigade Orders issued by the Commandant, Central India Horse, dated 3rd November, consequent on the departure of Lieut. A. G. A. Durand to join the Mhairwarra Battalion:—

**VINCENT**, Lieut. H. A., 1st Regiment, to resume the duties of adjutant, and to continue to officiate as third squadron commander, in addition to his other duties.

The following acting appointments (Marine Department) are made, vice Mr. J. M'Gregor, C.E., chief engineer, Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, on furlough:—

**M'ARTHUR**, Mr. J., officiating 1st superintending engineer, to officiate as chief engineer.

**FERGUSON**, Mr. J., officiating 2nd superintending engineer, to officiate as 1st superintending engineer.

**FERGUSON**, Mr. J. M., 3rd superintending engineer, to officiate as 2nd superintending engineer.

**AVES**, Mr. W., 3rd grade officer of the *Hugh Rose*, is transferred to the *Constance* as an additional officer.

**KUNHARDT—BYRNE**—Lieut. H. G. Kunhardt, R.E., executive engineer, 4th grade (temporary rank), made over, and Mr. E. Byrne, executive engineer, 2nd grade, received charge of the 2nd Division, Patna and Gya State Railway, on the 14th idem, and Lieut. Kunhardt assumed charge of the duties of assistant secretary to the Government of Bengal, P. W. D., Railway Branch, and assistant director of State railways, North Eastern system, on the 22nd Nov.

**BRAMAM**, Mr. F. E., assistant engineer, 1st grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Patna and Gya State Railway.

**WALKER**—The services of Mr. F. B. Walker, executive engineer, 2nd grade, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab General Branch.

**BLAIR**—The services of Major H. F. Blair, R.E., executive engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, for field service.

**MARTIN**, Lieut. M., R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred temporarily to the Punjab Provincial Establishment.

**PARSICK—TAYLOR**—The undermentioned officers are retransferred from Madras Famine Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch:—Mr. E. A. Parsick, assistant engineer, 1st grade; Mr. C. Taylor, assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

**SCOTT—SCOTLAND**—The undermentioned officers are retransferred from Madras Famine Works to the provinces specified against their names:—Mr. D. Scott, executive engineer, 2nd grade, to Bengal Provincial; Mr. W. Scotland, assistant engineer, 3rd grade, to Punjab Irrigation.

**MAXWELL—BROWN**—The following officers are retransferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to the provinces specified:—Mr. J. F. Maxwell, executive engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank, to Bengal Provincial; Mr. P. Brown, executive engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, to North West Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

**DODSWORTH**, Mr. G. W., executive engineer 3rd grade, on return from

the Famine Relief Works, Mysore, is posted to the Oudh command, Military Works.

CROWDY—TUCKER—Mr. J. H. Crowdy, R.E., made over, and Lieut. Col. W. R. Tucker, R.E., received charge of the office of the superintending engineer, Presidency command, Military Works, on Nov. 11.

COTTON, Capt. F. F., R.E., executive engineer, is posted to the Presidency command, Military Works.

KEENE, Mr. H. G. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant to the Accountant General, North Western Provinces, received charge on Nov. 8.

RULE—BRERETON—Mr. E., deputy accountant general, British Burma, having availed himself of the privilege leave for one month and two days granted to him, made over charge of his office to Mr. H. J. Brereton, on Nov. 11.

BIGGS, Mr. T. H., having been appointed to officiate as assistant accountant general, Bombay, received charge on Nov. 22.

BARNES, Mr. F. C., having been appointed to be assistant to the Comptroller General, received charge on Nov. 23.

GRAHAM, Surgeon Major H. W., received charge of the office of assay master, Bombay Mint, on Nov. 21.

CROFTON, Colonel J., R.E., resumed charge of his duties as inspector general of irrigation and deputy secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department on Nov. 11.

CADRELL, Colonel A., R.E., chief engineer and secretary to the agent, Governor General for Central India, in the Public Works Department, resumed charge of his office from Major E. Swetenham, S.C., on Nov. 5.

FREITAS—The services of Mr. J. A. Freitas, accountant, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent Governor General, Beluchistan.

CHIPPINDALL—The services of the undermentioned officer attached to the Military Works Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the agent Governor General, Beluchistan:—Lieutenant W. H. Chippindall, R.E., assistant engineer, 2nd grade.

CIVIL FURLOUGH.—Rev. T. L. J. Warneford, senior chaplain, Bengal, granted two years' furlough to England.

### MILITARY.

The following appointments are made in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

BERESFORD—3rd Punjab Cavalry, Sub-Lieut. J. B. De La P., 68th Foot, officiating wing officer, on probation, 7th Madras N.I., to be officiating squadron officer, on probation.

BRUCE—1st Sikh Infantry, Capt. T. F., wing officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as wing commander and second in command, vice Capt. J. M. Sym, and pending the return from furlough of Capt. C. C. Brownlow.

CRASTER—5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Lieut. J. C. B., 2nd Battalion, 16th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, vice L. R. Battye, on furlough.

SALMON—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—Dated Oct. 25, 1878, confirming the appointment of Capt. W. H. Salmon, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate, in addition, as adjutant of the regiment, until the return from furlough of Capt. J. N. S. Kirkwood.

M'LEOD, Lieut. Col. H., 2nd Brigade R.A., is appointed a temporary commissary of ordnance, 1st class, and is posted to the charge of the ordnance field park, Quetta Force, vice Major F. V. Eyre, R.A., reported sick.

MASTERS—The service of Lieut. T. S. Masters, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

WHISTLER SMITH—The services of Lieut. H. Whistler Smith, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

HOSKINS—The services of Lieut. C. Hoskins, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the date specified:—Lieut. A. R. Martin, 34th Foot, officiating wing officer 5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion), Punjab Frontier Force, April 2, 1877.

### BY THE RIGHT HON. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 25.)

EWING—The services of Mr. W. Ewing have been accepted for the Presbyterians and Nonconformists of the Quetta column.

TRENT—The fifteen months leave to England granted to Lieut. Col. H. W. J. Trent, 68th Foot, is cancelled at his own request.

FRASER—DES BARRES—Col. the Hon. D. M. Fraser, C.B., and Capt. and Adjut. A. H. J. Des Barres, R.H.A., are directed to proceed from Umballa to Rawul Pindee, for duty with the Royal Artillery at that station.

NOBLE, Major W. H., Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Simla to Mooltan for duty with the siege train.

MORRIS, Capt. G. T., is posted to Coonor.

KYLE—SHIRLEY—DUNBAR—The names of the following officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots:—Capt. and Local Major J. Kyle, 62nd Foot; Capt. J. C. Shirley, 100th Foot; and Lieut. A. P. B. S. Dunbar, 92nd Foot.

SHORE, Capt. the Hon. F. W. J., Royal Artillery, to proceed from Umballa to Gibraltar, and join No. 2 Battery, 11th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

OAKES, Lieut. R., R.H.A., to proceed from Mooltan to Umballa, and join A Battery, C Brigade, R.H.A., to which he has been appointed.

VOYLE—MACLEOD—29th N.I., Regimental order confirmed, dated Sept. 26, making the following appointments:—Capt. F. R. C. Voyle, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as 2nd in command, vice Col. G. G. Cunliffe, and Lieut. R. W. Macleod, officiating wing officer, on probation, to officiate as adjutant, in addition to his other duties.

CHANNER—VOYLE—Dated Oct. 6, order confirmed, making the following appointments:—Major G. N. Channer, V.C., wing commander, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as 2nd in command; Capt. F. R. C. Voyle, wing officer and adjutant, to officiate as wing commander.

GASTRELL—Umballa brigade, order confirmed, as a temporary measure, dated Nov. 5, appointing Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, adjutant 8th N.I., to officiate as brigade major, in addition to his other duties, from that date, vice Major H. T. Jones, proceeded on service.

EVANS—Allahabad division order confirmed, dated Nov. 13, appointing Lieut. Col. L. E. Evans, Bengal Infantry, to do general duty at Allahabad, pending further orders.

CHALMERS—Presidency district, order confirmed, dated Nov. 9, permitting Major O. I. Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, to do general duty at Barrackpore.

LESLIE—Rohilkund district, order confirmed, dated Nov. 6, appointing Lieut. Sir C. H. Leslie, Bart., wing officer and adjutant 37th N.I., to officiate as deputy assistant adjutant general, in addition to his other duties, vice Major G. W. Smith, proceeded on field service.

LAMB—Rawal Pindee brigade order confirmed, dated Nov. 9, directing Col. C. F. G. Lamb, 11th N.I., to assume command of the brigade, on the departure of Brigadier Gen. H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C.

REID—Ranikhet station order confirmed, dated Nov. 8, appointing Lieut. J. Reid, 1-14th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer in addition to his other duties, with effect from that date, vice Capt. W. W. Haywood, proceeded on service.

POWLETT—Jullunder station order confirmed, dated June 26, appointing Capt. N. Powlett, R.A., to officiate as station staff officer, with effect from the 25th idem, vice Capt. A. W. R. Becher, proceeded on special duty.

WALKER—Gauhati station order confirmed, dated October 17, appointing Major T. N. Walker, 44th N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, consequent on the departure of Lieut. T. S. Boileau, 44th N.I.

HUMFREY—Nowshera station order confirmed, dated Nov. 12, appointing Capt. and Local Major J. C. T. Humfrey, 2-9th Foot, to officiate as station staff officer and superintendent of the Sudder Bazaar, with effect from the 12th idem.

KELLY—Delhi garrison order confirmed, dated Nov. 11, appointing Capt. J. G. Kelly, 33rd N.I., to officiate as station staff officer, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, consequent on the transfer of Capt. F. W. Macmullen to Sitapur.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 27.)

CARWITHEN—Convalescent depot, Naini Tal:—Capt. (Brevet Major) G. T. L. Carwithen, 1st Battalion 25th Regt., to officiate as commandant, vice Col. Browne, proceeded on field service.

FAITHFULL, Lieut. W. C., 20th N.I., from the 7th N.I., to be officiating wing officer on probation.

MORRIS, Major R., late 1st European L.C., deputy assistant adjutant general on the establishment, is posted to the Saugor list.

IVES, Capt. E. R., general list, Infantry, having vacated his appointment of station staff officer, Ferozepore, on proceeding on general leave, is reappointed to that post.

PEARSON—JOYCE—DAVIDSON—The names of the following officers are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots:—Capt. J. Pearson, 1-18th Foot; Capt. W. W. T. Joyce, 54th Foot; and Capt. G. F. De B. Davidson, 73rd Foot.

SILLERY—LOWRY—PHILLIPS—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has sanctioned the formation of the following committee of paymastership:—1-12th Foot, Major (Brevet Lieut. Col.) C. J. C. Sillery, president; Capt. (Brevet Major) H. M. Lowry; and Capt. (Local Major) H. L. W. Phillips, members.

MAYNE—The leave of absence granted to Lieut. G. N. Mayne, 1-25th Foot, is cancelled at his own request.

RICHARDSON—Umballa brigade order confirmed, dated Nov. 19, appointing Capt. G. L. R. Richardson, squadron officer 18th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as brigade major, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. G. D. C. Gastrell, and during the absence of Major H. T. Jones.

GRANT—Muttra station order confirmed, dated Nov. 14, appointing Lieut. H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, to officiate as station staff officer from the 16th idem, vice Lieut. J. Farmer, proceeding to England on relief. —Dated Nov. 14, directing Lieut. H. F. Grant, 4th Hussars, to assume command of the station from the 18th idem, vice Col. A. G. M. Moore, 4th Hussars, proceeding to Bombay.

APPERLEY—9th (the Queen's) Royal Lancers, regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 16, appointing Capt. W. H. Apperley to officiate as instructor of musketry, in addition to his other duties, there being no other qualified officer available.

### BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, Dec. 4.)

DINGWALL, Mr. Arthur, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Burdwan division, and is posted to the Sudder station of the Burdwan district.

MACPHERSON, Mr. Duncan James, is appointed to be an assistant magistrate and collector in the Decca division, and is posted to Decca.

RITCHIE, Mr. J. G., assistant magistrate and collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from Nov. 23.

VOWELL, Mr. C. H., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to Mozufferpore, on being relieved of his appointment as officiating magistrate and collector, Rajshahye.

COWLEY, Mr. F. W. R., joint magistrate and deputy collector, is posted to the district of Purneah.

FIDIAN, Mr. W., assistant magistrate and collector, who has returned from furlough, is posted to Bogra.

MARRIOTT, Mr. C. R., assistant magistrate and collector, in charge of the Seetamurhee Division of the Mozufferpore district, allowed leave for three months.

WHITMORE, Mr. J., assistant magistrate and collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

MANGLES, Mr. A. C., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 25th Nov.

TALBOT, Mr. H. B., officiating assistant superintendent of survey, in charge of the Cuttack district cadastral survey, is vested with the powers of a deputy collector.

SCANLAN, Mr. A. W., officiating deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Rajmehal, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months.

OWEN, Mr. C., temporary sub-deputy collector, Serampore, Hooghly, is allowed leave for fifteen days.

FABRE-TONNERRE—The services of Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonnerre, assistant superintendent of police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

BEAMISH, Mr. M. F., assistant superintendent of police, who was, under orders, posted to Serajunge in Pubna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the district police of Tipperah until relieved by Mr. G. H. France.

WINTLE, Mr. C., officiating superintendent of police, is posted to Dinagore.

HAVELOCK, Mr. G. B., officiating assistant superintendent of police, Darjiling, is transferred to Manbhoom.

PRATT, Mr. W. D., district superintendent of police, is attached temporarily to the office of the inspector general of police, on special duty.

DINGWALL, Mr. Arthur, who has been appointed an assistant magistrate and collector at Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

MACPHERSON, Mr. Duncan James, M.A., is vested with the powers of a magistrate of the third class.

MAKTIN, Mr. W. B., deputy magistrate and deputy collector, Doomka, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a moonsif.

SWAYNE, Col. J. D., executive engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Dinagore Division.

TYNDALL—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, executive engineer (temporary rank), 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Dinagore Division on Nov. 12.

JOHNSON, Mr. J. W., assistant engineer, 1st grade, joined the Presidency Division on Nov. 18.

O'FLAHERTY, Mr. J. J., executive engineer, 4th grade, is posted to the Mozufferpore Division.

HORNE—DARLING—Messrs. A. Horne and W. A. Darling, assistant engineers, 2nd grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on Nov. 18. The following permanent promotions in the Provincial Engineer Establishment in Bengal are made :—

WINDLE, Mr. J. A., executive engineer (temporary rank), 1st grade, Patna Division, to be executive engineer, 1st grade, with effect from Sept. 16.

WATSON, Mr. A. F., executive engineer (temporary rank), 2nd grade, First Calcutta Division, to be executive engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from Sept. 16.

## PUNJAB.

(Punjab Gazette.)

WATERFIELD, Lieut. Col. W. G., officiating commander and superintendent, Peshawur Division, is appointed on special political duty with the Kurram Column, Nov. 26.

TUCKER, Capt. L. H. E., district superintendent of police, Peshawur, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, is placed on special duty with Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I., Nov. 28.

CUNNINGHAM, Mr. A. F. D., officiating under secretary to Government, Punjab, is placed on special duty as political assistant to Major P. L. N. Cavagnari, C.S.I.

GREY—MINCHIN—Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., officiating political agent and superintendent of the Bahawalpur State is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut. Col. C. C. Minchin, from such date as the latter officer may join his appointment and the Punjab Commission.

PEAKE—AYERST—The Rev. G. C. Peake, principal of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree, is appointed to officiate as chaplain of Murree, from the date of the departure of the Rev. W. C. Bromhead on leave, until the arrival of the Rev. W. Ayerst.

TAAFE, Surg. R. J., officiating civil surgeon, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed superintendent of the jail at that station, from such date as he assumed charge.

CORBYN, the Rev. F. H., chaplain of Abbottabad, is appointed, from Nov. 25, to perform the duties of chaplain in the camp at Hasan Abdal, and, if necessary, to officiate as chaplain of Nowshera, during the absence of the Rev. H. Swinnerton, or until further orders.

HAWKINS, Mr. C. R., judicial assistant, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as deputy commissioner of Gujerat, from Nov. 20, vice Lieut. Col. J. E. B. Parsons, proceeding on furlough.

BIRCH, Lieut. Col. F. M., deputy commissioner, from Delhi to the Sialkot District; Lieut. Col. Birch relieved Mr. F. P. Beachcroft, Nov. 22.

BEACHCROFT, Mr. F. P., is, on being relieved of the charge of the Sialkot District, appointed judicial assistant at that station, vice Mr. A. Anderson, transferred.

DREW, Mr. W. W., assistant commissioner, is posted to the Jhelum District, which he joined on Nov. 21.

The following officiating appointments are made during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Leitner, M.A., Ph.D., Principal of the Government College, Lahore :—

STULPNAGEL, Mr. C. R., M.A., Ph.D., professor, Government College, Lahore, to officiate as principal from Oct. 1.

REID, Mr. F. L., to officiate as professor, vice Mr. C. R. Stulpnagel, in the grade of Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 750.

MACNABB, Mr. D. C., commissioner and superintendent, Rawal Pindee division, is temporarily transferred to Peshawur, vice Lieut. Col. W. G. Waterfield, deputed on special duty.

KNOX, Mr. G., deputy commissioner, Rawal Pindee, is appointed to

officiate temporarily as commissioner and superintendent of that division, vice Mr. D. C. Macnabb.

WILKINSON, Mr. T. O., officiating judicial assistant, Rawal Pindee, is appointed to officiate temporarily as deputy commissioner of Rawal Pindee, vice Mr. G. Knox.

CLARKE, Mr. K., officiating judicial assistant, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate temporarily as judicial assistant of Rawal Pindee, vice Mr. T. O. Wilkinson.

FORSTER, Col. T. F., deputy commissioner, resumed charge of the Hissar district from Mr. A. W. Stogdon on Nov. 18.

STOGDON—Mr. A. W. Stogdon is, on being relieved of the charge of the Hissar district, reappointed judicial assistant of Delhi, vice Mr. J. E. Rowe.

The following promotions are made in the Punjab Commission, from Nov. 15, vice Mr. L. H. Griffin, confirmed in the appointment of Secretary to Government, Punjab :—

OMMANNEY, Major E. L., deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to be deputy commissioner, 1st class.

HASTINGS, Major E. G. G., deputy commissioner, 3rd class (in settlement department), to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

ROE, Mr. C. A., assistant commissioner, 1st class, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class, in the settlement department, vice Major Hastings.

BECKETT, Mr. H. B., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be assistant commissioner, 1st class.

BIRD, Mr. C., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

WATERFIELD, Lieut. Col. W. G., deputy commissioner, 1st class, is promoted to commissioner and superintendent, from 21st Sept., vice Col. S. F. Graham, deceased.

MINCHIN, Lieut. Col. C. C., political agent and superintendent of the Bahawalpur State, is reappointed to the Punjab Commission as deputy commissioner, 1st class, from such date as he may resume charge of his duties or return from furlough.

The following promotions are made in the Punjab Commission, vice Major L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., confirmed as political agent and superintendent of the Bahawalpur State :—

CORBYN, Major E. C., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, to be deputy commissioner, 2nd class.

BULMAN, Mr. A. R., judicial assistant, 1st grade, to be deputy commissioner, 3rd class.

STEEL, Mr. H. W., assistant commissioner, 2nd class, to be judicial assistant, 1st grade.

MASSY, Capt. C. F., assistant commissioner, 3rd class, to be assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

BISHOP, Mr. J. M. M., officiating assistant district superintendent of police, is posted to Delhi.

LEMARCHAND, Mr. C. H., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Ferozepore, until further orders.

TUCKER—The services of Capt. L. H. E. Tucker, district superintendent of police, Peshawur, are placed at the disposal of this Government in the foreign department, for employment on special duty.

HASTINGS, Mr. C. G. W., assistant district superintendent of police, is appointed to officiate as district superintendent of police, Peshawur, as a temporary arrangement.

HOLBROW, Mr. Stanley C., district superintendent of police, is posted to Ferozepore.

BATTYE, Capt. L. R., B.C.S., is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate.

## NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

(N. W. P. and Oudh Gazette.)

HAMILTON, Mr. R., district superintendent of police, Sohanpur, furlough for 15 months and 15 days, from 4th Jan, 1879, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

KENNEDY—Mr. J. Kennedy, joint magistrate, Shahjahanpur, subsidiary leave for one month to enable him to appear before the Medical Board at Allahabad.

PORTER, Mr. L. A. S., assistant magistrate and collector, to be second assistant secretary to Government N.W.P. and Oudh.

RYLES—PARDEW—Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, Lt. A. E. Ryles to be captain; Mr. T. A. F. Pardew to be second lieutenant, subject to his passing an examination in drill before the inspecting officer.

STAINFORTH, Mr. B., district superintendent of police, to the Kheri district.

MOULE, Mr. H. F. D., joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to the Saharanpur district.

CURRIE, Mr. R. G., magistrate and collector, to the Bareilly district.

TAYLOR, Mr. L., assistant magistrate and collector, to Kumaun.

## PROMOTIONS AND REVERSIONS.

OLLIVANT—BERILL—YOUNG—YEATMAN—With effect from Nov. 1, the date of the return from leave of Lieut. Col. R. Cadell, district superintendent of police, 1st grade—Major A. Ollivant, officiating district superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to district superintendent of police, 2nd grade; Mr. E. Berill, officiating district superintendent of police, 2nd grade, to revert to district superintendent of police, 3rd grade; local Lieut. R. J. Young, officiating district superintendent of police, 3rd grade, to revert to district superintendent of police, 4th grade; and Mr. C. E. Yeatman, officiating district superintendent of police, 4th grade, to revert to district superintendent of police, 5th grade.

HARDY—M'LEAN—From Oct. 2, the date on which Mr. C. W. Mellor's leave expired, Mr. R. G. Hardy, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. J. M'Lean, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

STALEY—From Oct. 7, the date on which Mr. A. C. Tupp returned



from leave, Mr. A. E. Staley, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

ROBINSON—HARRISON—From Oct. 11, the date on which Mr. M. W. Sandys received charge of the Budaun District, Mr. A. Robinson, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. J. H. Harrison, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

LAIDMAN—FRASER—From Oct. 11, the date on which Mr. T. B. Tracy received charge of the Moradabad District, Mr. G. J. Laidman, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. H. Fraser, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

MUIR—PETRE—From Oct. 16, the date on which Mr. P. Whalley received charge of the Mainpuri District, Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. F. L. Petre, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

WYER—From Oct. 17, the date on which Mr. J. M. Pears returned from leave, Mr. T. R. Wyer, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

IRVINE—STOKER—ADDIS—From Oct. 17, the date on which Mr. C. W. P. Watts received charge of the Farukhabad District, Mr. W. Irvine, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Messrs. T. Stoker and D. F. Addis, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

STACK—From Oct. 18, the date on which Mr. W. Barry returned from leave, Mr. E. Stack, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

WRIGHT—MULOCK—From Oct. 21, the date on which Mr. W. W. G. Cornwall received charge of the Cawnpore District, Mr. F. N. Wright, officiating magistrate and collector, to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade; and Mr. F. B. Mulock, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade.

PEARSE—PUNNETT—From Oct. 21, the date on which he joined the Muttra district, Mr. H. G. Pearse to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. H. B. Punnett, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

MUIR—EVANS—From Oct. 21, the date on which Mr. C. Donovan returned from leave, Mr. J. W. Muir, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. L. G. Evans, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

WHISH—PORTER—From Oct. 24, the date on which he joined the Ghazipur District, Mr. C. W. Whish to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Mr. L. A. S. Porter, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

CROOKE—TAYLOR—RUSTOMJEE—From Oct. 26, the date on which Mr. G. R. C. Williams returned from leave, Mr. W. Crooke, officiating joint magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as joint magistrate, 2nd grade; and Messrs. L. Taylor and C. Rustomjee, officiating joint magistrates, 2nd grade, to revert to their substantive appointments as assistant magistrates and collectors.

MACMILLAN—M'LEAN—From Oct. 30, the date on which he received charge of the office of deputy superintendent, family domains of the Maharajah of Benares, Mr. A. Macmillan to officiate as joint magistrate, 1st grade, and Mr. J. J. M'Lean, officiating joint magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant magistrate and collector.

STORY—BARRY—From Oct. 21, the date on which Mr. P. J. White received charge of the Jalaun District, Mr. R. H. Story, officiating deputy commissioner, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment as assistant commissioner, 1st class; and Mr. W. R. Barry, officiating assistant commissioner, 1st class, to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class.

WIGGINS, Capt. P. E., district superintendent of police, from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur.

GRAHAM, Major G. F. I., district superintendent of police from Shahjahanpur to Bareilly.

### CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

ANDERSON, Mr. F. C., C.S., supernumerary assistant commissioner, is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 2nd class, from Nov. 12.

LAURIE, Mr. L. K., C.S., officiating assistant commissioner, 2nd class, will revert to officiating assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the same date.

FINCH, Mr. R. H., C.S., is appointed to officiate as assistant commissioner, 3rd class, from the date he was relieved of the charge of the Nimar District by Mr. J. H. Fisher, C.S.

NETHERSOLE, Mr. W., C.S., whose services have been placed by the Government of India at the disposal of this administration, is appointed to be a supernumerary assistant commissioner in these provinces, and is posted to the Narsinghpur District.

WARD, Major H. C. E., deputy commissioner, 3rd class, in this province, on return from furlough, is posted to the Saugor District.

### BURMA.

(*British Burma Gazette*.)

WESTON, Mr. A., officiating sub assistant conservator of forests, reported his arrival at Rangoon on Nov. 7.

BUTLER—ST. JOHN—Capt. J. Butler, assistant commissioner, received charge of the town magistracy of Akyab from Mr. R. F. St. A. St. John on Nov. 2.

SYMES, Mr. E. S., assistant commissioner, transferred from Thongzai to Rangoon, on special duty.

TAYLOR—JOHNSTONE—DUNDAS—The following gentlemen have received commissions in the Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Rev.

John Henry Taylor, town chaplain of Rangoon, to be chaplain; Surg. Hugh Johnstone, M.B., senior civil surgeon, Rangoon, to be surgeon major; Surg. George Albert Dundas, junior civil surgeon, Rangoon, to be surgeon.

MACKAY, Mr. D. L. M., assistant commissioner, from Akyab to Thongzai, Tharrawaddy district.

## MADRAS.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Dec. 3.)

WALKER, Mr. R. C., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

PICKANCE, Capt. W. J., superintendent of police, Nellore, to be superintendent of police, Salem, vice Major Hodges.

ARBUTHNOTT, Mr. L. G., acting assistant superintendent of police, Kurnool district, to the Bellary district.

SWEET, Mr. H. E., acting assistant superintendent of police, Bellary district, to the Kurnool district.

HIGGINS, Mr. A. W. A., assistant to the collector and magistrate of the district of Cuddapah, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st class.

MOORE, Mr. P. W., acting head assistant collector, to be vice-president of the Local Fund Board, Nellore circle, and to continue in office for three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed.

JOSEPH, Mr. H. G., assistant collector, to be vice-president in the room of Capt. T. K. Byng, resigned, for carrying out in the town of Trichinopoly the purposes of the Towns Improvement Act, and to continue in office for three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed.

HUTCHINGS, Mr. H. B., assistant engineer, 2nd grade, to be in temporary charge of the Madura division.

#### MILITARY.

EWING, Major J., Staff Corps, to be deputy quartermaster-general, vice Col. Scott, retired.

FLOWDEN—KEMPSTER—Lieut. Col. Plowden, Infantry wing commander, 20th N.I., and Brig. Gen. F. G. Kempster, Staff Corps, commanding ceded districts, have reported their return from Europe.

TEVERSHAM—STEVENS—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Madras Staff Corps from July 3, 1877, and promoted to the rank of lieutenant:—Sub Lieut. Teversham, 21st Foot, wing officer, 3rd N.I.; Sub Lieut. Stevens, 21st Foot, officiating wing officer, 3rd N.I.

EXAMINATION IN LANGUAGES.—Passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Sub Lieut. C. Stevens, H.M.'s 34th Foot, probationer Staff Corps; Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A.; Sub Lieut. H. D'U. Keary, H.M.'s 12th Foot, probationer Staff Corps. Passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani:—Corporal Allison, H.M.'s 89th Foot.

COURT MARTIAL.—Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Nov. 26.—At a general court martial, assembled at Kamptee on Oct. 15, Captain J. B. Gahan, Madras Staff Corps, doing duty with the 35th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—1st.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Kamptee, on or about Aug. 12, been drunk in his quarters; 2nd.—For behaving in a scandalous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Kamptee, on or about Aug. 13, appeared in the public rooms improperly dressed, and in a state of drunkenness. Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of the first charge; guilty of the second charge, with the exception of the word "scandalous." Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to be dismissed the service.—C. H. Abdy, Colonel, president. Approved and confirmed, Fred. P. Haines, General Commander-in-Chief in India.

## BOMBAY.

### GENERAL ORDERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### CIVIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

WILKINS, Major. Gen. H. St. Clair, R.E., to be temporary superintendent engineer, first grade, from the 18th Nov., vice Col. J. A. Fuller, R.E., proceeded on furlough.

WHITING—GREGORY—Mr. J. E. Whiting to be temporary executive engineer, first grade; and Mr. J. Gregory to be permanent executive engineer, second grade, from the 16th Nov., in succession to Major C. Mant, R.E., transferred to a special appointment.

SINGLE, Mr. J. G., temporary executive engineer, third grade, to be executive engineer, Sukkur Canal Division.

SMITH, Major F. J., R.E., executive engineer, second grade, to be executive engineer to irrigation, Satara.

FULTON.—The Honourable the Chief Justice of H.M.'s High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C.S., acting registrar, High Court, appellate side, privilege leave of absence for five weeks, commencing from the 2nd proximo.

SCOBLE, Mr. J. C., acting supernumerary assistant conservator of forests, Kanara, assumed charge of the Sirsi and Siddapur talukas on the 1st inst.

HORSLEY, Mr. W. H., C.S., assistant collector, assumed charge of his demarcation duties at Karwar on the 11th inst.

DAVIDSON—SALAMAN—Surg. J. Davidson, M.B., and Surg. S. M.

Salaman, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Puna district jail on the 1st inst.

#### MEDICAL.

TULLY, Surg. E., is transferred from general duty, Puna div., to general duty, Karachi, for service with the frontier field force.  
NARIMAN—The services of Surg. K. S. Nariman, Bombay M.E., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the civil department.

#### BY H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office Headquarters, Puna, Dec. 6.)

CUNNING—Station Staff: Capt. R. H. Cunning, 2-17th Foot, to be staff officer, Neemuch, vice Capt. Gordon.

GORDON—Sub Lieut. L. A., 59th Foot, attached to 1st Cavalry, is attached to the 3rd Hussars, Mhow, and will join forthwith.

GEOGHEGAN—WHATELY—FRANCIS—COX—WHITTUCK—GRAY—ASHLY—STAYNER—PHILLIPS—The following transfers of officers are ordered:—Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan from 6th N.I. officiating wing officer, to 2nd Sind Horse officiating squadron officer; Sub Lieut. W. Whately, from Puna Horse attached to 3rd Hussars, to 2nd Sind Horse; Sub Lieut. J. C. Francis, from 15th N.I. attached to 2-11th Foot, to 5th N.L.I.; Sub Lieut. E. C. Cox, from 14th N.I. attached to 1-2nd Foot, to 6th N.I.; Sub Lieut. F. Whittuck, from 20th N.I. attached to 1-2nd Foot, to 12th N.I.; Sub Lieut. C. M. Gray, from 1st N.I. to 15th N.I.; Sub Lieut. J. S. Ashly, from 10th N.L.I. attached to 2-17th Foot, to 16th N.I.; Sub Lieut. F. C. Stayner, from 15th N.I. attached to 1-2nd Foot, to 19th N.I.; Sub Lieut. C. R. Phillips, from 8th N.I. attached to 1-2nd Foot, to 24th N.I.

LESLIE—GILES—CHAPMAN—SCALLON—The undermentioned sub lieuts., at present attached to British regiments, will rejoin their respective corps:—Sub Lieut. A. E. Leslie, 2nd N.I., and Sub Lieut. G. D. Giles, 19th N.I., attached to 66th Foot; Sub Lieut. F. R. H. Chapman, 10th N.L.I., attached to 2-17th Foot; Sub Lieut. R. J. Scallon, 23rd N.L.I., attached to 2-11th Foot.

THUNDER—7th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 8, appointing Lieut. G. F. Thunder interpreter to the battalion from November last.

JACKSON—1st Regt. Light Cavalry—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 23, directing Lieut. Jackson, squadron officer, to officiate as adjutant in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. Hay, proceeding on medical certificate.

STOPFORD—2nd Regt. Light Cavalry—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 25, directing Major Stopford, officiating 2nd squadron commander, to officiate as second in command.

OWEN—PRINGLE—Capt. Owen, squadron officer, to officiate as second squadron commander, and Lieut. Pringle, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his own duties, from the 20th idem, in succession to Major Macnaghten, proceeded on leave.

OWEN—3rd Regt. Queen's Own Light Cavalry—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 26, directing Lieut. W. C. Owen, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as third squadron commander, in addition to his own duties, from Nov. 9, vice Capt. Stevens, appointed officiating deputy assistant adjutant general Sind district.

ANDERSON—Puna Horse—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 24, directing Lieut. Anderson, adjutant, to officiate as second squadron commander in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major Phillips transferred to 2nd Sind Horse.

GAVIN—2nd Regt. Sind Horse—Regimental order confirmed, dated Oct. 11, directing Lieut. G. F. A. Gavin, officiating squadron officer, to officiate as 3rd squadron commander, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut. A. M. Monteith, transferred to 3rd Sind Horse.

SEYMOUR—16th N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 18, directing Lieut. Seymour, officiating wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

WAUGBY—FRENCH—WALKER—19th Regt. N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 14, directing Major Waugby, wing commander, to officiate as 2nd in command, Capt. French, quartermaster, to officiate as wing commander, and Lieut. Walker, wing officer, to officiate as quartermaster in addition to his other duties, from Nov. 13, in succession to Major Jacob proceeded on medical certificate.

STEWART—22nd Regt. N.I.—Regimental order confirmed, dated Nov. 25, directing Capt. Stewart, wing officer, to officiate as wing commander in addition to his own duties, vice Major Woodridge.

HUMFREY—Neemuch station order confirmed, dated Nov. 23, directing Capt. B. G. Humfrey, adjutant to 10th Regt. N.L.I., to perform the duties of station staff officer, in addition to his own, vice Capt. Gordon, 68th Foot, as a temporary measure.

MILITARY FURLONGHS.—Col. A. Light, R.H.A., C Brigade, to Bombay, from Nov. 16 to Dec. 31; and thence to England, on private affairs, preparatory to retiring from the service. Sub Lieut. J. H. Lamont, 9th Lancers, to port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to appear before a medical board. Col. D. Gaye, R.A., 6th Brigade, to Bombay, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 31, on private affairs, preparatory to retiring from the service. Major W. B. E. Ellis, R.A., 18th Battery 8th Brigade, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Lieut. F. Beaufort, R.A., M Battery 1st Brigade, to England, from Oct. 30 to Jan. 7, 1880, on private affairs. Major H. Waring, 1-2nd Foot, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs. Lieut. A. H. Coles, 1-3rd Foot, to port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major G. M. Govan, B.M.E., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Capt. J. E. Toller, R.E., to proceed to Europe on medical certificate. Major R. R. Franks, R.H.A. (E Battery B

Brigade) from Nov. 8 to Dec. 31, in extension in England on medical certificate. Lieut. C. M'G Bate, R.E., from Cyprus to England to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major R. O. Hayden, to remain in England from Oct. 18 to Jan. 17, 1879, on medical certificate. Surgeon Major T. M. O'Brien, to Bombay for three months and fifteen days from date of departure, on medical certificate. Surgeon Major K. J. Parr to remain in England on Nov. 6 to Jan. 5, 1879, on medical certificate in extension, Surgeon Major G. White to Bombay, and thence to England from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

#### MILITARY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Dec. 5.)

BAYLEY, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lyttleton H., major in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

HIBBERT—Extract from brigade after orders, by Brigadier General H. H. A. Wood, C.B., commanding Deesa Field Brigade, dated Nov. 22, confirmed:—Capt. Hibbert, exec. commissariat officer, being about to proceed on field service under instructions from the Commissary General of the Army, Major Griffith, 18th Regt. N.I., will, on Capt. Hibbert's departure, perform the duties of the exec. commissariat officer at this station in addition to his own duties.

LAW—Mhow division order (confirmed as a temporary arrangement), dated 15th Nov., directing Capt. W. Law, Royal Artillery, to officiate as assistant adjutant general, Mhow Division, from the 16th idem, vice Major Beazley, proceeded on medical certificate.

VAN HEYTHUYSEN—DUCAT—Division order by Lieut. Gen. J. Forbes, C.B., commanding Mhow Division of the Army, dated 19th Nov., confirmed:—Lieut. Col. Van Heythuysen, acting assistant commissariat general, having obtained leave on medical certificate, Lieut. Col. Ducat, 23rd Native Light Infantry, will receive over charge of the Executive Commissariat-office, Mhow, from Lieut. Col. Van Heythuysen during the course of this day.

BARCLAY—DAVIS—Extract from station after orders by Major Gen. J. W. Schneider, C.B., commanding Ahmedabad, dated 23rd Nov., confirmed:—Under instructions from Commissary General, Bombay, Lieut. E. A. Barclay, executive commissariat officer, Ahmedabad, is directed to proceed to Bombay forthwith; Lieut. Col. A. H. Davis, Bombay Infantry, general duty, Ahmedabad, will assume charge of the Commissariat Department from Lieut. Barclay.

#### WAR OFFICE.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Charles Moore Watson, to be capt., vice Cortland Alexander M'Gregor Skinner (late Bombay), who retires on a pension.

#### BREVET.

Capt. Cortland Alexander M'Gregor Skinner, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to have the honorary rank of major upon retiring on a pension. The following officers to be colonels:—Lieut. Cols. Edward Charles Sparshott Williams, C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Jasper Otway Mayne, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Henry Thomas Rogers, Royal (late Madras) Engineers; Irwin Montgomery Greig, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers; and John Richardson Maunsell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers.

#### INDIA OFFICE.

DECEMBER 28.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—C. J. Lyall (Cov.), A. C. Mangles (Cov.), J. J. Allen (Uncov.), H. Hogan (Uncov.), F. Larpent (Uncov.), G. A. Gosselin (Uncov.).

#### EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Bengal Estab.—W. H. Nightingale (Uncov.), 3 weeks; J. Dyson (Uncov.), 6 months, S.C.; J. H. Twigg (Uncov.), 2 months.

Bombay Estab.—W. B. Mulock (Cov.), 1 month, S.C.

#### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Bengal Estab.—G. C. F. Barnards (Uncov.), J. Barron (Uncov.), F. E. Robertson (Uncov.), R. C. Chapman (Uncov.), J. S. Mackintosh (Cov.), J. R. Reid (Cov.), R. D. Alexander (Cov.), H. J. Richards (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—A. Macgregor (Cov.).

Bombay Estab.—J. M'L. Campbell (Cov.).

#### HOME NEWS.

General Sir Edward Johnson, K.C.B., has left England for India, to relieve General Sir Neville Chamberlain, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., on the Council of the Governor General.

Lieut. General R. Strachey, C.S.I., is expected in London next month from India, to rejoin the Council of the India Office, after a year's absence on a special mission. The General has lately been temporarily employed on the Council of the Governor General.

PROF. MONIER WILLIAMS, who fractured his right arm at the wrist while skating in the gardens of Worcester College on Saturday, Dec. 21, is making good progress towards recovery, although he suffered great pain for several days. The professor was formerly a member of the London Skating Club, and is a well-known skater. He was practising a new figure when one of his skates caught in a crack.—*Athenaeum*.

WAR MATERIAL FOR INDIA.—A battery of 6.3 inch howitzers on a new principle of construction has been ordered to be prepared in the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal, for the Afghan expedition. A plan has been tried with the experimental 80-ton gun of firing studless shot from a poly-grooved bore, in lieu of the

Woolwich studded projectile (of either shot or shell) from grooved ordnance, and the result has been greater steadiness and smoothness of shot during its flight. The new improved Afghan battery will be ready for the renewed operations in the spring, and will consist of shallow poly-grooved rifled mountain guns for studless projectiles, with a gas check behind, of soft metal, giving a rotation to the shot, as well as sealing the windage.

**COUNCIL DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for a nominal amount of £300,000 in bills on India were received on Dec. 24 at the Bank of England, the whole of which was allotted to Calcutta at an average rate of 1s. 6.75d. Tenders on that presidency at 1s. 6¾d. will receive about 99 per cent. After submitting to a depreciation of 2¼ per cent. compared with the rates obtained three weeks ago, the council have been enabled to sell the whole of the amount of bills offered. In the face of this unsatisfactory sort of success, the council propose on Jan. 1 to increase the drawings by about 33 per cent., the amount to be then offered being 40 lacs of rupees, of which not more than 1,500,000 rupees will be drawn on Bombay.

**THE PUNJAB NATIVE CONTINGENT AND ITS COMMANDANT.**—The timely and loyal offer of the native princes of the Punjab to supply a contingent to the British army in Afghanistan has been accepted by the Viceroy of India, and the command of this auxiliary force has been entrusted to Brigadier-General John Watson, C.B., V.C. In entrusting the command of such a column of Sikh troops to General John Watson, the Commander-in-Chief has shown great discernment of character, for General Watson possesses the very qualifications necessary for the command of an army drawn from somewhat inconsistent elements. No man knows better how to deal with the petty jealousies of petty states than General Watson, for he combines in one the skill of the diplomatist and the bravery of a soldier. His six or seven years' service in the civil department of the Central Indian Agency has given him the one, whilst the deep scar on his face and the story of his hand-to-hand combat with a rebel chief in the Indian Mutiny testify to the other. There are few names more honoured among both Englishmen and natives in India than "John Watson;" and it may be anticipated that he will take a prominent place in the future administration of Afghanistan. General Watson entered the Bombay army in 1848, and served with very great distinction in the Indian Mutiny. He was for some time commandant of the 13th Bengal Lancers, a well-known regiment, formerly the 4th Sikh Cavalry. This appointment he resigned in 1871, and entered the political department as officiating resident in Malwa. He has since declined several appointments in the army in consequence of his preference for political work, but the prospect of a European war and active service in the field induced him to take the command of the native cavalry brigade sent to Malta. General Watson's distinguished services to the State have been rewarded with a Companionship of the Bath and an appointment as aide-de-camp to the Queen, whilst his personal bravery won for him the Victoria Cross.—*Daily News*.

**THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—The annual general meeting of the corporate members of this chartered body was held on Tuesday, Dec. 17, Mr. Bateman, F.R.S., President, in the chair. The report of the Council stated that during the past session 95 associates had been transferred to the class of members, 56 members and 205 associates had been elected, and 15 members and 42 associates had been removed from the register by death or otherwise. There had thus been an increase of 156 members and 68 associates, together 204, or at the rate of upwards of 7 per cent. on the present gross number of the different classes—namely, 2,815, besides whom there were 500 students attached to the institution. The income had amounted to £10,610 os. 6d., of which more than one-tenth arose from dividends on investments belonging absolutely to the institution. The receipts also comprised a sum of £2,934 1rs. on account of capital, being in respect of life compositions and admission fees, and of £461 3s. 1d. from the Telford, Manby, Miller, and Howard Trust Funds. The nominal, or par, value of the funds belonging to the corporation (including cash at the bankers) was £27,923 2s. 6d., and of the several trust funds £14,506 4s. 6d.; together, £42,429 7s., as against £38,773 4s. 11d. last year. The investments had been increased by the purchase of £3,000 Caledonian Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, and the cash balance was £606 2s. 1d. in excess of what it was on the 30th of November, 1877. The expenditure had been, for house and establishment charges, £4,985 10s. 3d.; for "Minutes of Proceedings," £4,953 8s. 4d.; and for premiums and prizes under trust, £387 5s. 2d. The ballot for Council resulted in the election of Mr. John Frederic Bateman, F.R.S., President; Mr. J. Aternethy, Sir W. G. Armstrong, C.B., F.R.S., Mr. W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., and Mr. J. Brunlees, F.R.S.E., Vice-Presidents; Mr. Baker, Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., Mr. G. Berkley, Mr. F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., Mr. G. B. Bruce, Sir John Coode, Mr. W. Froude, M.A., F.R.S., Mr. A. Giles, M.P., Mr. H. Hayter, Mr. W. Pole, F.L.S., Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.B., Mr. C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., Mr. D. Stevenson, F.R.S.E., Sir Joseph Whitworth, F.R.S., and Mr. E. Woods, other members of Council.

**SINDH, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held on Monday at the offices, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report spoke of the very important services rendered to the company by their staff

in India and recently to the public service in conveying the contingent sent from India to Karachi for despatch to Malta. More recently still, their services were of almost vital importance in transporting the troops, heavy artillery, and munitions of war to the frontier. The Government of India had been impressed with the value of those services, and they had recommended certain gentlemen to the consideration of the Secretary of State for India. For the past half-year their earnings had amounted to 3 per cent., which he regarded as very satisfactory, considering the depression of trade, the breaks of the line from inundations, and the want of through communication. The traffic on the Punjab Railway had increased, while in a still greater proportion the traffic on the Scinde Railway had decreased, making altogether on the whole system a diminution—he spoke of the goods traffic. This was owing to a very exceptional state of affairs. The grain traffic, instead of coming down to Karachi, as usual, to be shipped to Europe, had gone up towards Delhi, to feed the necessitous, but not famine-stricken districts of Oude and Rohilkund. When the through traffic was established by the line now almost completed, he looked forward to there being a great and growing traffic in wheat to England. It had already been pronounced on as of the very best quality, and the Punjab was estimated to furnish no less than 500,000 tons of wheat every year, irrespective of supplying the wants of the province. Mr. Edward Thornton, C.B., deputy-chairman, seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.**—The sixty-fourth report of the directors, which deals with the receipts and working of the property for the half-year ended with June 30 last, has just been issued, prior to the ordinary meeting. The total length of mileage open at that date was 1,503, of which 1,279½ miles were for the main line and 223½ miles for the Jubbulpore line. On the main line 410½ miles are double and 869 miles are single rails; but the Jubbulpore line is single throughout. Including sidings, the main line has a total length of road equal to 1,977¾ miles, and the Jubbulpore line of 246¼ miles. On the main line the aggregate number of first, second, intermediate, and third class passengers who used the railway was 3,677,404, against 3,593,109 and 3,307,445 in the first half of 1877 and 1876. Exclusive of parcels, carriages, and live stock, the total tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed over the line during the half-year was 1,390,166, against 1,286,861 tons and 934,165 tons in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. In both the carriage of passengers and goods there is thus shown a progressive and satisfactory increase, but on turning to the gross revenue there is a decrease compared with last year, but an increase compared with 1876, the total being £1,780,895, against £1,902,975 and £1,539,103 in 1877 and 1876. At the same time, the working expenses showed a reduction, the total being £585,342, against £592,175 and £514,194 in 1876. Compared with 1877, the decrease in the revenue is due to lower receipts from passengers and the carriage of merchandise and minerals, while special and miscellaneous receipts were also £32,000 less than they were a twelvemonth previously, which is due, however, in a great measure to the exceptional circumstance of the meeting of the Imperial Assembly at Delhi in January, 1877. The net earnings were £1,195,553, against £1,310,800 and £1,024,909. As regards the Jubbulpore line, the gross receipts for the half-year were £177,610, against £229,043 and £113,771 in the corresponding periods of 1877 and 1876, while the total working expenses were £79,433, £81,248, and £53,434 each, leaving the net earnings at £98,177, against £147,795 and £60,337. The total number of the four different classes of passengers who travelled over the line was 189,830, against 183,752 and 156,089, while the total tonnage of goods and minerals was 148,609, as compared with 234,179 tons and 99,352 tons in the first half of 1877 and 1876. As on the main line, the falling off in the receipts is in the case of the Jubbulpore line due to reduced revenues from passengers, merchandise, minerals, and special and miscellaneous receipts. After dividing the profits of both main and Jubbulpore lines with the Government, the company's moiety was £266,587, which is reduced by £2,500 annuity to Sir R. M. Stephenson, and by £34,842 as loss on exchange in transferring the surplus profits to this country. From the remainder, the directors recommend, in addition to the guaranteed interest, the payment of a dividend at the rate of 17½ p. 6d. on the consolidated stock, leaving about £4,000. The proceeds of the forfeited shares ordered to be sold at the general meeting held last January have enabled the board to bring up the created share capital to £26,200,000.

**LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.**—An extraordinary half-yearly general meeting was held on Monday at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. J. R. Boyson, the chairman and managing director, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report, which was taken as read, said there had not been any improvement in Bombay, either commercially or financially; on the contrary, it was now in as deplorable a condition as for many years past, and the tea crop had fallen short of the estimate by about 500 maunds, while the depression at home had prejudiced the average price. The aggregate of their current loans on mortgage had been further reduced by £38,359. On the 31st of October their loans on mortgage then current amounted to £215,731, as against £254,090 on the 31st of December last. All their financial requirements had been satisfactorily provided for. After the 1st of January their debenture liability to the public, after deducting the amount held by the bank, would amount to £473,180, and it would be further re-

duced during the current year. They had succeeded in effecting only two sales in Bombay, which were very disappointing, but unavoidable; but it would be very satisfactory to them to learn that these two properties had realised more than the *minimum* values they had placed on them. Their funds in India not invested in mortgage securities had given them a return for the year of a fraction over  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., which might well be considered satisfactory. Since their report was issued they had increased their holding in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Indian Government securities by a further amount of three lakhs of rupees, making their holding in this security eight lakhs of rupees. The motion having been seconded, Mr. H. G. Bainbridge, a director, in giving the proprietors some additional information relative to the company's tea estates, said they had very unfavourable weather in Darjeeling, a blight at Cachar, and in Sylhet the character of the tea had not been good. In Assam alone their tea had been good, but the weather had affected the quantity. The most satisfactory feature of the year was the cost of production, and the crop would be laid down here at an average of 1s. 2d. per lb., and in a good, or even in an ordinary year, this would leave a very considerable margin for profit. The estimate for 1879 was 1,020,000 lb., to be produced at a cost of 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Their extensions were making good progress, and in better times they hoped to reap the full reward for their work; but their position in such times as these was exceptionally strong. The report was then unanimously adopted.

## INDIAN BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

- ATKINSON.—Dec. 10, at Lucknow, the wife of Guy Atkinson, of Cangoort, Captain 85th K.L.I., a son.
- BEVIS.—Dec. 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Walter G. Bevis, a son.
- BOYD.—Dec. 2, at Dharwar, the wife of Surgeon Henry W. Boyd, H. M.'s 12th Regt., N.I., a daughter.
- BROWNE.—Nov. 30, at Darjeeling, Lady Ulick Browne, a son.
- CARROLL.—Nov. 29, at Mooltan, the wife of Chas. Carroll, S. P. and D. Railway, a son.
- CAVENDISH.—Dec. 1, at Nungumbaukum, the wife A. C. Cavendish, a son.
- COFFIN.—Nov. 29, at Mozufferpore, the wife of S. E. Coffin, Esq., a daughter.
- DALY.—Nov. 27, at Saharunpore, the wife of E. D. H. Daly, lieut., B. S. C., a daughter.
- DESBRUSLAIS.—Nov. 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Eugene F. Desbruslais, a daughter.
- DODD.—Dec. 1, at Allahabad, the wife of Major Charles A. Dodd, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
- D'O'LY.—Nov. 29, at Bankipore, the wife of W. H. D'O'ly, Esq., a son.
- FINNIS.—Nov. 23, at Rawul Pindie, the wife of H. Finnis Esq., R.E., a son.
- GROSE.—Nov. 28, at Nellore, Mrs. James Grose, a daughter.
- GWATKIN.—Nov. 25, at Maskelyia, Ceylon, the wife of A. G. S. Gwatkin, a daughter.
- HELPS.—Nov. 22, at Kursiong, the wife of W. Helps, Esq., a son.
- HENLEY.—Dec. 3, at Wynaad, the wife of Mr. J. Henley, sub-postmaster, a daughter.
- HUNT.—Dec. 1, at Cawnpore, the wife of Conductor Thos. Hunt, Ordnance Department, a son.
- KENNEDY.—Nov. 21, at Kurrachee, the wife of Conductor L. Kennedy, Commissariat Department, a daughter.
- LAURIE.—Nov. 22, at Nawada Factory, Chupra, the wife of F. C. Laurie, Esq., a daughter.
- M'GREGOR.—Nov. 26, at Behar, the wife of W. M'Gregor, Esq., supt. Government Telegraphs, Assam Division, Dhutri, a son.
- MARTIN.—Nov. 30, at Kurnal, the wife of Thomas Martin, Esq., M. Inst. C.E. a son.
- MILNE.—Nov. 26, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. P. Milne, assistant engineer, D. P. W., a daughter.
- MORRIS.—Dec. 2, at Ejajkot, the wife of Capt. W. C. Morris, 7th Regt. N.I., a daughter.
- PEARSON.—Dec. 3, at Redhill, Surrey, the wife of Thomas William Pearson, a daughter.
- PEMBERTON.—Nov. 29, at Cossipore, the wife of Captain Skolto E. Pemberton, R.A., a daughter.
- ROGERS.—Nov. 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Sergeant-Major R. J. Rogers, Naini Tal Depot, a daughter.
- SHAKESPEAR.—Nov. 30, at Simla, the wife of Capt. G. R. Shakespear, D. A. A. G., a daughter.
- SHEFFIELD.—Nov. 27, at Vellore, the wife of T. Sheffield, Forest Department, a daughter, who died directly after birth.
- SPENCE.—Nov. 19, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. Ramsay Spence, sub-assistant commissary general, a daughter.
- STACK.—Nov. 27, at Dacca, the wife of Mr. G. A. Stack, Bengal Educational Department, a son.
- STUART.—Dec. 6, at Calcutta, the wife of J. W. Stuart, Esq., Commander B.I.S.N. Co., a son.
- TURNER.—Nov. 18, at Agra, East Indies, the wife of S. C. Turner, R.E., a son.
- VIDAL.—Nov. 24, at Galle, Ceylon, the wife of H. W. Vidal, a daughter.
- WARRAND.—Dec. 2, at Ranikhet, the wife of T. A. Warrand, Esq., Gwardun, Komaon, a daughter.
- WEST.—Dec. 3, at Sadra, the wife of Major Edward W. West, acting political agent, Mahi Kanta, a daughter.
- WHEELER.—Nov. 27, at Fyzabad, the wife of Major H. I. Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps, a daughter.
- WHITE.—Nov. 19, at Coimbatore, the wife of Mr. J. W. White, station master, Madras Railway, a son.

### MARRIAGES.

- ABBATT—YOUNG.—Dec. 13, at Calcutta, Richard Henry Abbott, C.E., E. I. Railway, Jubbulpore, to Laura Frances, daughter of Lieut. Col. T. N. Young, late paymaster 62nd Regt.
- BAUMANN—WILSON.—Dec. 16, at Ligna, Benares, North India, the Rev. Augustus Wm. Baumann, to Frances Annie Wilson.
- BAUMGARTNER—HARPER.—Nov. 16, at Trincomalee, Ceylon, George Algernon Baumgartner, Ceylon C.S., to Florence Harper.
- BIDDULPH—BECHER.—Nov. 21, at Allahabad, Thomas H. S. Bidulph to Lydia Beatrice, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. S. J. Becher, Bengal Army.
- CANN—WISE.—Nov. 23, at Calcutta, Mr. Alfred Cann, to Miss Minnie Ida, daughter of Mr. R. F. Wise.
- CRAWLEY-BOEVEY—HAYES-NEWINGTON.—Dec. 7, at the Girgaum Mission Church, Bombay, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, James Henry Crawley-Boevey, of Bombay, solicitor, son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart., of Flaxly Abbey, Gloucestershire, to Frances, daughter of the late Dr. A. N. C. Hayes-Newington, of Ticehurst, Sussex.
- HARRISON—HOWARD.—Nov. 25, at St. David's Church, Gaya, by the Rev. William Charles Bell, Charles Lynch Harrison, Esq., Opium Department, to Eleanor Blanche, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. J. Howard, Esq., of Seapoint Manor, Black Rock, co. Dublin.
- HARMAN—BARNES.—Nov. 23, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. G. Gilan, M.A., J. M. Harman, of Barnes, to Jannette Thomson Barnes, eldest daughter of W. N. Barnes, Esq. of London.
- HILL—VANE.—Nov. 22, at Colombo, Ceylon, Augustus W. Hill, lieutenant 57th Regiment, to Alice Emma, daughter of the Hon. G. Vane, C.M.G., treasurer of Ceylon, C.C.S., and granddaughter of General Braybrooke, late commanding Ceylon Rifle Regiment.
- LE FAUCHEUR—MINTO.—Nov. 20, at Bimlipatam, C. Le Faucheur, assistant of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to Eliza Jane, daughter of Capt. R. Minto, master attendant of Bimlipatam.
- MACIVOR—DARBY.—Dec. 5, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Ivar MacIvor, Esq., B.S.C., son of the Rev. J. MacIvor, D.D., of Ardstran, co. Tyrone, Ireland, to Wilhelmina Katherine Anne, daughter of W. H. Darby, Esq., of Leap Castle, King's County, Ireland.
- MORROGH—HAYWARD.—Dec. 4, at Madras, Edmund Ghuznee Morrogh, major M.S.C., to Florence Elizabeth Mary, daughter of H. W. H. Hayward, Esq., Peverly Villas, Colchester.
- RULE—WEST.—Nov. 28, at Ootacamund, Edward, son of the late Charles Blachford Rule, of the Admiralty, to Undine Florence, daughter of Major A. R. West, M.N.I.
- SAISE—LITTLE.—Dec. 13, at Assinsole, Bengal, Walter Saise, Dr. Sc., F.G.S. of Kurhurballee, Bengal, to Clara Little.
- YATES—BEET.—Nov. 2, at Bombay, Louis Hassells Yates, Esq., youngest son of the late Capt. Charles Yates, of H.H. the Nizam's Cavalry, to Annie Flora, eldest daughter of W. Beet, Esq., M.D., of Ashford, Kent.

### DEATHS.

- BAMFIELD.—Oct. 24, Edward L. Bamfield, of the Punjab Police, special famine relief officer, South Arcot, son of Lieut. Col. Bamfield, deputy inspector general of police, at Madras.
- BARTHOLOMEW.—Dec. 8, Eugene George Bartholomew, of London, at Cyprus, aged 51.
- CURTOYS.—Dec. 14, Mr. Joseph Curtoys, at Calcutta, aged 44.
- FITZGERALD.—Nov. 21, killed at Ali Musjid, Lieut. Otho FitzGerald, 27th P.I., aged 27 years.
- GOAD.—On the 13th or 14th inst., Capt. Fred. T. Goad, B.S.C., of wounds received in the fight of 13th in the Saperi Defile, at the Khurum Valley, Afghanistan.
- HARLEY.—Nov. 22, at Lahore, William Harley, Government pensioner, aged 60 years.
- HOLMES.—Nov. 25, at Shadera, Mrs. Mary Holmes, the wife of Mr. R. Holmes, toll collector, Jhelum Bridge.
- KENNEDY.—Nov. 26, at Kurrachee, of pneumonia, the beloved wife of Conductor L. Kennedy, commissariat department. R.I.P.
- MORRIS.—Nov. 20, at Chuner, Sergeant William Morris, European Invalid Battalion, formerly of the 2nd Troop 1st Brigade Horse Artillery, aged 63 years.
- NEWTON.—Nov. 27, at Ludhiana, Archibald Edward Hilton, son of the Rev. E. P. Newton, aged three months.
- NUGENT.—Nov. 28, at Shahpur, Philip Sydney, the infant son of the Rev. C. P. C. Nugent.
- OWEN.—Dec. 2, at Calcutta, Martin Owen, Esq., aged 28 years.
- PALMER.—Nov. 30, at Bombay, W. E. Palmer, aged 22 years.
- PEIRCE.—Nov. 28, at Karaparumba, Calicut, of heart disease, Robert H. Peirce, Esq., aged 51 years.
- PENN.—Oct. 3, at sea, ship *Fura*, bound from Calcutta to Trinidad, W. Cecil Penn, surgeon. H.M. Emigration Service, in his 42nd year.
- PEREIRA.—Nov. 28, at Palghut, Louisa Clementine, wife of Assistant Apothecary M. Pereira.
- POWELL.—Dec. 17, from a wound received on the 13th inst. in the Saperi Pass, Khum Valley, Capt. Charles Folliott Powell, Bengal Staff Corps (5th Ghooorkas).
- RIDSDALE.—Nov. 18, at Sylhet, Ralph Eagleton, the beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sheriff Ridsdale, aged 3 months and 5 days.
- SUTHERLAND.—Henry Cobbe Sutherland, B.C.S., on board the steamship *Peshawur*, Dec. 3.
- SWINLEY.—Oct. 27, at Bareilly, N.W.P., Harry Probyn, the infant son of Capt. George Swinley, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, aged six months and two days.
- TEN-BROEKE.—Nov. 10, at Simla, Gerald, the son of A. H. Ten-Broeke, aged 10 months.
- TOKER.—Nov. 1, Katherine Anne, wife of Capt. A. C. Toker, B.S.C. cantonment magistrate, at Ranikhet, N.W.P., India.
- TOWNSHEND.—Nov. 25, at Nowshera, Capt. F. R. D. Townshend, H.M.'s 9th Regiment, aged 31.



TRAIL—Nov. 24, at Rawal Pindee, Jeannie Catherine Marianne, child of Major D. H. Trail, R.E., aged 1 year.  
TUTHILL—Nov. 24, at Deolali, R. C. Tuthill, lieutenant 4th Hussars.  
WATSON—Nov. 26, at Howrah, Mr. John O. Watson, aged 41.  
WILSON—Nov. 14, at Lahore, Mrs. Eliza Jane Wilson, relict of William Wilson, of Meera Meer, aged 62 years.  
WINTON—Nov. 18, at Calcutta, Florence Edith, daughter of John Winton, aged 1 year.  
WILLIAMS—Nov. 19, at Lahore, Julius Hay, infant son of Mr. Williams.  
WOLSELEY—Nov. 25, at Meerut, Major W. C. Wolseley, 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, aged 43.  
YULE—Nov. 24, at Secunderabad, Julia Harriette Sylvia, the child of W. A. Yule, adjutant, 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, aged 4 months.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 28. Comilla (s), Rangoon; City of London, (s), Glasgow; Euphrates (s), Moulmein; Citadel, Bombay.—29. Venice (s), Hong Kong.—30. Japan (s), Hong Kong.—Dec. 1. Chanda Day (s) and Brazilian (s), Bombay.—2. Canule, Calcutta; Shelometh, Muscat; Wave, Algora Bay.—3. Dunalistair, Singapore.—4. Madras (s), Kyook, Phyo; B. P. Cheney, Mauritius; Grasmere, Bombay; Diogene, Bourbon.  
BOMBAY.—Dec. 2. Secotra (s), Bussorah.—3. H.M.S. Vulture, Persian Gulf.—4. Malda (s), Calcutta; Pekin (s), Southampton.—5. Japanese (s), London; North Wind, Rangoon; Vingoria (s), Karachi.—6. Beau Monde and Eriminta, Moulmein; Hindostan, Mauritius.—7. Northern Light, Liverpool; Glencora, Moulmein; H.M.S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Hoogly, Liverpool.—8. County of Flint, Liverpool; British Enterprise, Dundee; Mary L. Stone, New York.  
MADRAS.—Nov. 30. Rajpootana, Bombay.—Dec. 2. Meinham (s), Galle, &c.; Cathay, Calcutta; Marora, London.—3. East Croft, Melbourne; Tenasserim (s), Calcutta; Nepal, Southampton.—4. Duke of Devonshire (s), Calcutta.—5. Avondale (s), Vizagapatam.—6. Asia, Rangoon and Northern Ports.  
HOME.—Dec. 20. Superbo Reechese, Rangoon; John Allen, Capaulpore; Jacques Cœur, Singapore.—Duke of Sutherland (s) and Peshawur (s), Calcutta, &c.—23. Queen Margaret (s), Calcutta.—24. H.M.S. Crocodile, Bombay; Northam Castle, Java; Dumbartonshire, Calcutta.—25. Reaper, Bombay; Bianca and Mona, Rangoon.—26. Balmoral Castle (s), Cape Town, &c.

### DEPARTURES.

CALCUTTA.—Nov. 28. Satara (s) and Mistle Hall.—29. Cathay (s)—30. Bycula (s) and Tenasserim (s); Dundee and Lady Palmerston.—Dec. 1. Africa (s), and Saint Malcolm.—2. Arabia (s), City of Canterbury (s), Duke of Devonshire (s), Cydonia (s), and Crusader (s); Emilie and Marlborough.—3. Comilla (s) and Strathmore (s); Haddon Hall and Culzean.—4. Asia (s), Dryad, and Sovereign.  
BOMBAY.—Dec. 2. Mahratta (s), Kutch Coast and Karachi; Nizam, Southampton, &c.; Vaeni, Diamond Island.—5. Chrysolite (s), New Orleans; Toftcombe, Chittagong; Coconada (s), Persian Gulf & Karachi.—6. H.M.S. Serapis, England; Ben Gloe (s), Calcutta; Tanjore (s), Australia.—7. Dragon, New York and Aleppo; Plainmeller (s), Calais; Futay Salem, Chittagong; Oordu (s), Kutch; Maica (s), Persian Gulf; Busheer (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Salisbury (s), Marseilles; Scotland, Karachi.  
MADRAS.—Nov. 29. Estepona (s), Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Ethiopia (s), Calcutta.—2. Meinham (s), Calcutta; Cathay (s), Southampton; Rajpootana (s), Calcutta.—3. Ethiopia (s), Bombay.—6. Latona, Chittagong; Queen of the North, London; Himalaya, Rangoon and Northern Ports.  
HOME.—Dec. 20. Surrey, Madras.—21. Hamstu's (s), Aden.—22. Amanda (s) and Trentham Hall (s), Bombay; City of Madrid, Calcutta.—23. Hesperia (s), Penang; City of Edinburgh (s), Calcutta; Mabel Young, Calcutta; St. Marc (s), Hiogo; Wolviston (s) and Valetta (s), Aden; Bhuma (s), Bombay.—24. City of Ningpo, Calcutta; Iquique, Manila; Solway (s), Bussorah; Takasago Maru (s), Yokohama.—25. Caller Ou, Bombay; Sheldon (s), Jedda; Arago, Bombay.—26. Primitis (s), Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Peshawur*, Dec. 22.—From Calcutta: Mrs. W. J. Hunt and children, Mr. Soutar, Mrs. J. James, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Wallis, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland. From Madras: Mrs. Hanken, Miss Studman. From Yokohama: Mrs. Watson and children. From Singapore: Mrs. Gottelet and daughter, Mr. Boulter. From Penang: Mr. W. J. Halliday. From Galle: Capt. Siddons. From Suez: Miss Robertson, Mr. Trafford. From Bombay: Mr. H. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall and children, Mr. J. Watson. From Port Said: Mr. Thurstfield, Mr. Leatham, Rev. J. Ormiston. From Malta: Mr. Lander, R.N., Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Hart. From Gibraltar: Lieut. Orde, Assist.-Com. Challice, Mr. Bradbury.  
AT BRINDISI.—Per *Bokhara*, Dec. 19.—From Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth, Col. Stanton, Mr. Easton. At Venice: Surgeon R. Caldecott, Capt. Babington, Mr. D. Sims. From Alexandria: Mr. Anderson, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Torin, Mr. Crofton, Mr. Schlesinger.  
AT BOMBAY.—Per *Pekin*, Dec. 4.—From Southampton: Mrs. A. Wilson and two children, Major Ommamey, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Capt. and Mrs. Cotton and child, Mrs. Heathcote, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. McKillep, Mr. and Mrs. Sedgwick and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Glover and two children, Miss Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Winder, Miss Newington, Miss Tennant, Mr. Hughes, Mrs. French, two Misses French, Rev. Mr. Sheppard, Rev. Mr. Lewis, Miss Whitcombe, Col. Baugh, Mrs. de Rainzy, Miss Tarbette, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Gladstone Turner, Mr. Woodrow, Col. Carnell, Mr. Wagentriber, Mr. J. Wagen-

tribe, Mr. Walker, Miss Darby, Mrs. Tyndall and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Dangerfield, Major Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Gregory and child, Mr. Schumann, Mrs. Burt and two children, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Mr. Castor, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Phillips and child, Mr. St. J. Smith, Miss Deverill.—From Brindisi: Col. Sir Seymour Blane, Dr. Turnbull, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Birtner, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pitkon, Col. Bartholomew, Mr. Hammond, Rev. H. and Mrs. Squires, Mr. Happel, Lieut.-General Douglas, Mr. Tattersall Musgrave.—From Venice: Mr. de Rainzy, Mr. Riddell, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Farraw and infant, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Benn, Dr. Mrs., and Miss Barry, Miss Compton, Miss A. and Miss V. Smidt, Miss E. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory and child, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. Francis and Miss Francis. From Suez: The Duke de Blacas, Baron Beurist de Mechin, Mr. T. and Mr. W. D. James. From Aden: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay and friend, Lieut. Warden, Mr. Tierrara.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Marseilles, per *Meinam*.—Mrs. Darwood and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hernandy and servant, Mr. Pater and child, Col. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Nicolay, child and servant, Messrs. Vlasto, Stewart, Campignolly, Bankaers, Vanderlunden, and Bourbant. From Galle: Messrs. Rautenberg, J. W. Cless, and Strauss and one native.

AT MADRAS.—From Marseilles: Mrs. and Miss Childers, Mrs. Bance, Mrs. Brockman and child, Mrs. Barlow and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Money and servant, Mrs. Thomson, Capt. and Mrs. Pickance, child and servant, Major Pearl, Major Thompson, Mr. Berthet, Rev. — Kromer, and Col. Childers.

AT CALCUTTA.—From London, per *Manora*.—Mr. J. Creighton, Miss Plumer, Miss Green, Rev. H. W. Eales, Mr. and Mrs. Grama zki, Rev. Johnson, wife and child, Miss Matby, Rev. and Mrs. Kimber, Mr. Trelainy, Mrs. Austin and two children, Miss Maywood, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine and two children and ayah, Dr. George and child, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hunter, Miss Fraser, Miss L. F. Young, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Drake, Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Miss Ring, Mr. Anthony, Miss Barner, Mr. and Mrs. Tait and infant, Mr. H. C. Tomson, Mrs. Tunbridge, Mr. Rathay, Rev. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Norwood, Miss Wilson, Mr. Pickford, Miss Little, Mrs. Garwood, Miss Shaw, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. F. C. Willes, Mr. R. A. Scott, Miss Baker, Miss Reynolds, Mr. H. Begg, Mr. Jackson, Rev. M. Day, Miss Hatton, Rev. M. Constantine, Mrs. S. M. Brown and servant.

AT MADRAS.—From Southampton, per *Nepaul*.—Capt. J. Fisher, Mr. J. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Timpany, child and ayah, Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, and Mr. Parrott and infant. From Venice: Mr. Mcunsey and Mr. J. Brown.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Southampton.—Dr. Hamilton, Lieut. Symonds, Mr. J. H. Woodfellow, Miss Russell, Messrs. King, A. Ch'icot, W. A. Trinchett, Turner, Brown, Mrs. K. Stewart and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Burton, Mr. Hayling, Clara Ward, Mr. A. N. Tuck, Mr. Craik, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bacon, Dr. J. S. Neland, Mr. G. F. Robertson, Mr. A. McIntosh, infant, child, and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Penyslow, Mrs. Sevenscaks, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. Wingate, Mr. H. J. Tosser, Miss Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Leitch, infant and European servant, Mr. D. J. Pateison, Mr. C. Bylt, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. G. Cowie, Miss Fraser, Messrs. Ross, J. Eagles, W. East, and B. Cannon.

AT CALCUTTA.—From Glasgow, per *City of London*.—Mrs. and Miss Walton, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Dunlop and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thirde and infant, Mrs. Wiggate, two children, and ayah, Mr. and Miss Robertson, Mr. Thompson and child, Miss Malcolm, Miss Lathrop, Dr. and Mrs. Phillips and four children, Miss J. E. Philips, Miss H. P. Philips, Miss Frankie Millard, Miss Hooper, and Rev. J. W. Burkholder.

AT BOMBAY.—From Southampton, per *Travancore*.—Mr. Stranack, Col. Belville, Mr. Wallace, Brigadier General Kempster and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Buerke, Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Miss Edwards, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Dunbar, Miss Dunbar, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Greaves, Mrs. Alexander and child, Mr. P. Wingfield, Mr. S. Harraden, Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. J. Dunlop, Mr. Deans, Mr. S. M. Bridgewater, Mr. C. Davidson, Mr. Edmundson, Mr. May, and Mr. W. Gilbert. From Venice: Capt. W. S. Heavyside, Lieutenant Colonel Scott, Mr. Tickell, Mr. Minchin, Mr. Harvey, Professor J. Cooke, Mr. Whympier, Mr. Opitz, and Gen. Barry. From Brindisi: Col. Pritchard, Mr. Benny, Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, Mr. W. Fiddian, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, Lieut. Wyllie, Mrs. Hoare, Mr. Trevor, Colonel Kettlewell, Major J. Smith, Rev. J. R. Stuart, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rowett, Mr. Hallan, Mr. W. R. Robinson, Capt. Beetson, Mr. C. Gross, Capt. Mailland, Mr. Kenyon, Admiral and Lady d'Albuquerque, daughter and aide-de-camp. From Aden: Surg. Gen. Moore, Mr. J. E. Cartwright, Dr. Gawthorne, and Sergeant Head.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Australia*.—For Genoa: Mrs. Walker, Miss Walker, Mrs. Robinson and infant, Col. Waddington, Mrs. Waddington, three children and one infant, Mr. N. Pauli, Dr. Niven, Mrs. Niven, one child and two infants, Mr. Charles, Col. F. J. Stephenson, Capt. Hollingworth, Mrs. Maconochie, Miss Holmes, and H. E. Monsr. Katchkoff (Russian Consul-General for China and Japan). For Suez: Mr. Carl Stangen, Dr. Schwab, Mr. Edward Houben, Mr. A. Halske, Mr. A. Wanjura, and Mr. T. Lewy.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Nizam*.—For Southampton: Mrs. Soady and infant, Mr. Mallike, Mr. G. P. arce, Col. Bridges, Mr. and Mrs. Brangreth, Mrs. Buchan, Miss Buchan, Mr. Gordon and two infants, and Miss Bishop. For Brindisi: Lieut. Col. F. S. Stanton and Mr. Easton. For Venice: Mrs. Ollivant, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Jenkinson, Dr. Sim, Surg. R. Caldecott, and Capt. S. Babington. For Aden: Mr. Framjee Rustomjee, Mr. Furdoonjee Rustomjee, and Major Watts.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.—Per *Mirapora*, Dec. 19.—For Bombay: Col. and Mrs. Close and son, Mrs. Hildebrand and two children, Mr.

Hardy, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Browne, Mr. Burrell, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett and two daughters, Capt. and Mrs. Heath, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. A. H. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. Livesay, jun., Mr. S. Elwin, Mr. J. Banks, Mr. A. Dadublin. For Aden: Miss Holmwood, Mr. and Mrs. Hurwitz and sister. For Suez: Mr. J. Maitland. For Malta: Mrs. and Miss Haywood, Gen. Breton, Miss Breton, General Fielding, Staff-Commander Dods, Capt. Hon. M. Stapleton, Capt. Buller, Master Wray, Mr. Clements, Capt. Lydiard, Dr. Harr, Mr. Nimmo. For Gibraltar: Miss Roberts, Miss Russell, Master Conwell, Master Glyn, Mr. White, Master Cresswell, Master Carver, Miss Wavell, Mr. McColl, Capt. Fielding, Master Napier.

FROM VENICE.—Per *Bokhara*, Dec. 27.—For Bombay: Mr. S. J. Alexander, Mr. W. D. Alexander, Col. Symonds. From Brindisi: Major Blathwayt, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Peil, Mr. H. H. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Swayne. For Alexandria: Mr. Mocatta, Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta.

FROM BRINDISI.—Per *Bokhara*, Dec. 30.—For Bombay: Major Blathwayt, Mr. C. S. Taylor, Mr. R. Souttar, Mr. W. F. Peil, Mr. H. H. Buckland, Mr. and Mrs. Swayne.

FROM BOMBAY.—Per *Surat*.—For Southampton: Mrs. Wace and infant, Mr. F. C. Knox, Dr. and Mrs. Govan and three children, Mr. J. Wardlaw, Col. Touch, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Mosley and two children. For Brindisi: Rev. T. K. and Mrs. Weatherhead, Miss Schwarz, Mr. Langworthy, Mr. Simson. For Venice: Mrs. Davidson, Capt. Ludlow. For Suez: Mr. Mayden. For Aden: Lieut. Robinson. Additional passengers who proceeded to Suez on the Dec. 2: For [Southampton]: Mrs. and Miss Buchan, Mrs. Gordon and two infants, Miss Bishop. For Brindisi: Mr. Easton. For Aden: Mr. Framjee and Mr. Furdoonjee Rustomjee.

#### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Billaport, for Rangoon, Oct. 16, 29 S., 25 W.; Canute, from Calcutta, Nov. 16, 7 N., 86 E.; Sarah and Emma, from Rangoon, Nov. 16, 12 S., 27 W.; Duncow, for Bombay, Oct. 20, 17 S., 32 W.; City of Paris, from Calcutta, Nov. 17, 31 S., 19 W.; Thomas Hamlin, Rangoon to Falmouth, Oct. 26, 35 S., 23 E.; Star of Russia, Calcutta to London, Oct. 30, 34 S., 27 E.; Stockbridge, Bombay to London, Oct. 17, 35 S., 22 E.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

JANUARY 2.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. Crofton and child, Major and Mrs. Bayley and child, Mr. R. T. Hare, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hogarth. From Brindisi: Mr. Dease, Lieut. Pilkington, Mr. Berners, Mr. Luard. From Suez: Gen. Sir E. Johnson. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. H. H. Mosley, Mr. Taylor. FOR GLENELG.—Mrs. Gawler. FOR ZANZIBAR.—From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Miss Thompson. FOR MALTA.—Miss Berners.

JANUARY 9.

FOR GLENELG.—Bishop of Adelaide, Mrs. Short, Miss Short, Miss Twopenny, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. D'Arrenberg, Rev. and Mrs. Bickford, Miss Ford. FOR SYDNEY.—Miss Gurney, Mrs. Wragg, Mr. Silcock, Miss Moor, Miss Winthrop, Mr. J. W. James. FOR MELBOURNE.—Capt. and Mrs. Toswell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Milson and family, Mr. J. and Mrs. Wilson, two Misses Wilson. From Venice: Mrs. and Miss Crook, Mr. Crook, Miss Austin. From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. Armytage and six children, Miss Furze, Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear. From Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Lister. FOR MADRAS.—Col. C. J. Stuart, Mr. W. P. Crake. FOR CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Phillips, two Misses Campbell, Misses Comber, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Nevill, Capt. and Mrs. Steel, Miss Hubbard, Surg. Major J. J. Durrant, two Misses Durrant, Mrs. Ward, Mr. W. Walton, Miss Melmott. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. T. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Robinson, Mr. T. W. Anderson.

FOR BOMBAY.—Rev. A. T. Fisher. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Whinfield, Dr. H. Atkins. From Brindisi: Mr. and Miss Geoghegan, Mr. and Mrs. Slight.

FOR MALTA.—Master Major, Mrs. Bradby.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. S. Kerr, Mr. J. L. Fraser, Mr. F. C. G. Cumming, Miss Harrison.

FOR SUZ.—Mr. Rooke.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Huxtable, Mrs. Siordet and two children.

FOR ADEN.—Mr. Hurwitz, Mrs. Hurwitz, and sister.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Brindisi: Mr. and Mrs. S. Stanley.

JANUARY 16.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Mr. H. M. Birchwood. From Brindisi: Col. Brownlow. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Col. H. Grove. From Madras: Mrs. Bryson and child, two Misses Jacob.

FOR SYDNEY.—Dr. and Mrs. Bennett.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Brindisi: Mr. R. Gregg.

JANUARY 23.

FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Benwell and child, Dr. and Mrs. Muirhead, Mrs. Heyman, Miss Hansell, Miss Orr.

FOR MADRAS.—Miss A. C. Hay, Mr. J. Houston, Mrs. Shepherd and child.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Skrine and child, Mr. and Mrs. McKean and child, Mr. R. Lane, Mr. Hutchinson.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. Guillaume, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Braddon, Mr. A. Tucker. From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Pengelly. From Suez: Dr. Simpson, Maharajah of Kooch Behar, Mr. Koeller.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Brindisi: Mrs. and two Misses Ramsbottom.

FOR PORT SAID.—Capt. and Mrs. Skottowe, Mr. F. Gould.

JANUARY 30.

FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. and Miss Keen, Mr. T. B. Morris, Mrs. A. Tucker. From Venice: Col. Gott.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.—From Venice: Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, SOHO-SQUARE. W.  
TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—A mortgage debt of £8,500, a tolerably reliable though varying income of less than £2,000 from all sources, a necessary expenditure averaging £6,000 for the efficient maintenance of sixty-one beds, and entirely without endowment. Such is the lamentable financial position of this indispensable and most valuable hospital, the first established and the largest of its speciality in this or any other country; which, since its foundation in 1842, has afforded the requisite medical and surgical relief to upwards of 70,000 of the sick poor, and in whose crowded out-patient department are to be found daily numerous cases urgently demanding indoor treatment. Add to this the necessity of closing every now and then some of the wards

against these distressed applicants and I venture to think you will agree with me that this is a case which merits the best attention of your numerous benevolent readers, which it is the object of this letter to invoke.

The Corporation of the City of London and some of the principal city companies, to whom, and to the public generally, I deemed it my duty, as the president of the hospital, to submit recently the foregoing facts, have, by their prompt liberality, aided by a largely augmented grant by the committee of distribution of the Hospital Sunday Fund, enabled the committee of management to reoccupy fifteen of the free beds which had been for some time closed for want of funds. To maintain this position is the object of my present appeal. The various sad calamities which have occurred during the past few years, abroad as well as at home, have doubtless diverted for their alleviations a considerable portion of the funds usually bestowed upon our invaluable medical charities. It is much to be hoped that the disastrous series has now closed, and that our unendowed and impoverished home institutions may recover that amount of steady support without which it is obviously impossible to deal with the vast and increasing amount of sickness and destitution in our own midst. Trusting to your courtesy to allow these few lines the advantage of your influential circulation,—I am, sir, your obliged and obedient servant,

St. Giles House, Cranborne, Dorset.

SHAFTESBURY.

#### MAILS TO INDIA, &c.

The Mails to all parts of India, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, are now made up at the General Post Office London, every Thursday, at 8 A.M., and those *via* BRINDISI every Friday, at 6 P.M.

For Ceylon, China, Straits Settlements, &c., the date of the next despatch will be:—

*Via* SOUTHAMPTON, on Thursday, January 2, 1879.

*Via* BRINDISI, on Friday, January 3, 1879.

#### RATES OF POSTAGE TO INDIA.

LETTERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under ½ oz., 8d. | 1 oz., 1s. 4d. | each additional ½ oz., 8d.  
*Via* Southampton, under ½ oz., 6d. | 1 oz., 1s. | each additional ½ oz., 6d.

NEWSPAPERS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 4 oz. 2d. | 8 oz., 4d. | 12 oz., 6d. | each additional 4 oz., 2d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 4 oz. 1d. | 8 oz., 2d. | 12 oz., 3d. | each additional 4 oz. 1d.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS.

*Via* Brindisi, under 2 oz., 3d. | 4 oz., 6d. | 8 oz., 1s. | 12 oz., 1s. 3d. | each additional 2 oz., 3d.  
*Via* Southampton, under 2 oz., 2d. | 4 oz., 4d. | 8 oz., 8d. | 12 oz., 1s. | each additional 2 oz., 2d.

THE BURMESE PRINCES.—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times of India*, writing on the 25th of November, states that the Burmese Princes who took refuge in the British Residency at Mandalay have at length arrived in safety at Rangoon. "By an agreement," he observes, "come to with the Burmese Ministers, they left Mr. Shaw's protection under a strong escort, and embarked in the Irrawaddy Steam Flotilla Company's boat, the *Talifoo*, commanded by Captain Gramen. They were accompanied on their trip to British territory by Mr. Davis, assistant commissioner, the hero, if I may so term it, of the Thatone tragedy. Shortly after starting the party found themselves pursued by one of the King's steamers, crowded with armed men. They fully concluded that the palace authorities had played them false, and were at length to wreak on them a vengeance delayed by British interposition. Such, however, was not the case. The armed steamer was sent merely to show them safely off the premises, as it were—that is, to conduct the possible firebrand away from any possibility of incendiarism. It should be added, however, that this same steamer afterwards endeavoured, whether *ex consilio* or accidentally is not shown, to run down the *Talifoo*; but by the skilful management of Captain Gramen the aggressor's efforts in this direction were foiled. Some damage was, however, done to one of the flats, which the youthful monarch of Alompra's line will doubtless have the satisfaction of paying for. The entire following of the fugitive Princes numbers 150 individuals, and they are now housed in the Rest House attached to the Chief Commissioner's residence here. In the late Chief Commissioner's time this building was seldom used, because Mr. Thompson had conscientious scruples about admitting any one to his hospitality, not altogether free from the trammels of parsimony. On arriving at Promé the Burmese fugitive contingent embarked in a special train, and, preceded by a pilot engine, they accomplished the distance to Rangoon in about six hours, the usual period exceeding twelve hours. Their residence is now protected by a guard of twenty men, whose orders are, not only to defend the Princes entrusted to their charge from public assault and private assassination, but also to prevent them from quitting the compound and escaping into the country, when they would prove so many *foci* of future disturbance and rebellion. When the shades of night fall the guard is strengthened by a body of local police, who patrol the roads, and guard more effectually that coming from Kemmin Sin, the great Burmese quarter. Since their arrival, one of the princes has been prostrated with fever, and he is said to be attended by one of the individuals styled Court Surgeon."

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## CALCUTTA.—December 5, 1878.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate of Interest.	Stock.	Selling Price.
4 per Cent. Sa. ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	Rs. 94 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. 1878 ...	Sa. Rs. 100 ...	94 1/2 to 94 3/4
4 per Cent. ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 1/2 to 94 3/4
4 1/2 per Cent. 1872 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	94 1/2 to 94 3/4
5 1/2 per Cent. 1859-6 ...	Gov. Rs. 100 ...	100 0

## EXCHANGE.

Local Banks Bills	On London.	Per Rupee.
Bills with Docs. ...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8d.
...	at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2-16d.

## MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 per Cent. 1864	...	(1864)	...	...	...	...	Rs. 109	0 to 109	0
6 per Cent. 1865	...	(1865)	...	...	...	...	110	0 to 110	8
6 per Cent. 1866	...	(1866)	...	...	...	...	110	0 to 111	8
6 per Cent. 1867	...	(1867)	...	...	...	...	111	0 to 111	0
6 per Cent. 1870	...	(1870)	...	...	...	...	113	0 to 113	0
6 per Cent. 1872	...	(1872)	...	...	...	...	114	8 to 114	8
5 per Cent. 1878	...	(1878)	...	...	...	...	103	8 to 104	0

## JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Stock.	Paid-up.	Quoted
Agra Bank (Limited) ...	Rs. 10	120 to
Assam Tea Company ...	200	710 to
Bank of Bengal ...	500	747 1/2 to
Bank of Upper India (Limited) ...	130	125 to
Bengal Coal Company ...	1000	148 1/2 to
Coal Company ...	1440	— to
Cachar Tea Company ...	200	— to
Ditto (Contributory) ...	500	— to
Calcutta Central Press Company ...	100	— to
Calcutta Docking Company ...	700	190 to
Central Cachar Tea Company ...	200	136 to 138
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris ...	500	Fr. — to
Delhi and London Bank Shares ...	250	160 to
E. B. Indigo Company ...	100	15 to 16
East Indian Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	305 to
East India Tea Company ...	100	62 to 63
Eastern Bengal Railway Company ...	£20 or 218	295 to
Fairbairn Coal Company ...	250	230 to
Great Eastern Hotel Company ...	250	195 to 197 1/2
Holts Tea Company ...	Rs. 100	— to
Howrah Docking Company ...	500	125 to 130
India General Steam Navigation Company ...	1000	1480 to
Lower Assam Tea Company ...	£25 1/2	35 to 40
Nasmyth's Pt. Pressing Company ...	500	400 to
National Bank of India (Limited) ...	£12 1/2	109 to 110
Simla Bank ...	500	500 to
Union Steam Tug Company ...	250	198 to 199
Upper Assam Tea Company ...	£10	55 to

## FREIGHTS.—Via Canal.

	To London.	To Liverpool.
Saltpetre, per ton ...	£0 7 6 to 0 0 0	£0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Sugar ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Rice ...	0 0 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Indigo ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Jute ...	1 5 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0
Wheat ...	0 15 0 to 0 0 0	0 0 0 to 0 0 0

## MADRAS.—December 6, 1878.

## EXCHANGES.

Credit to 6 months ...	1s. 8 1/2 to 3-16d.
Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ...	1s. 8 1/2-16d. 1/2.
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ...	1s. 7 1/2-16d.
" " at 3 months ...	—
" " at sight ...	—

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Bank Shares ...	37 1/2 38 prem.
Sovereigns ...	each Rs. 12

## PRICE OF BULLION.

5 1/2 per Cent. Loan ...	1859 ...	Not quoted.
4 1/2 per Cent. ...	1870 ...	5 to 5 1/2
4 1/2 per Cent. New Loan ...	1878 ...	per to 1/2 prem.
4 per Cent. ...	1832-33 ...	—
Ditto ...	1835-36 ...	5 to 5 1/2
Ditto ...	1842-43 ...	—
Ditto ...	1854-55 ...	—
Ditto ...	1872 ...	5 1/2 6 dis.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool.—Cotton, £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.; Light Freight Indigo, £3 10s.; Skins £4.
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## BOMBAY.—December 8, 1878.

## MUNICIPAL LOAN.

6 per Cent. Municipal Loan ...	House Rate 114 Nominal
Ditto ...	Market Rate 116 Nominal

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per Cent. Sica Rs. Trans. Loan ...	Rs. —
" " Sica Rs. Loan 1842-83 ...	—
" " Co.'s Rs. Loan 1845-36 ...	—
" " " 1842-43 ...	94
" " " 1854-55 ...	—
Four-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	94 1/2
New Four-and-a-Half Loan, 1878 ...	94 1/2
Five-and-a-Half per Cent. ...	—
Gold Leaf ...	per Rupee 19-0-0
Gold Bars, English, 10 oz., 100 touch ...	19-6-0
Ditto Pekin ...	18-15-0

## EXCHANGES.

On London Banks Bills—	1s. 7 1/2 16d.
6 months' sight, per rupee ...	1s. 7 1/2.
3 ditto ditto ...	1s. 8 1-16d. Credits
On demand, ditto ...	—

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Agra Bank (Rs. 100) ...	132
Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Company (all paid) ...	Rs. 50
Apollo Press Company (Rs. 2,300) ...	565
Back Bay Reclamation Company (Rs. 5,000) paid up ...	—
Bank of Bengal ...	Rs. 737 1/2
Bank of Madras (all) ...	85 1/2
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 1,000
Bombay Press Company (Rs. 12,000) ...	—
Bombay Shipping Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	—
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 335
Bonded Warehouse Company (Rs. 445) ...	—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China (all) ...	260
Chartered Mercantile Bank (all) ...	825
Colaba Press Company ...	Rs. 500xd
Coala Spinning Company ...	Rs. 945
Elphinstone Land and Press Company—	—
(A) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	Rs. 70 1/2 per share
(B) Share (Rs. 6,000) ...	1,350 per share old
Forst Press Company (Rs. 8,250 paid up) ...	Rs. 1,000
Freere Press Company (Rs. 250) ...	680 per share
Freere Lead Company (all) ...	115
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company (all) ...	Rs. 1,000
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company Consolidated Stock	—
(£20 paid up) ...	295
Hydro-aulic Press Company (Rs. 4,000) ...	Rs. 2,700 per
Mazagon Reclamation Company (Rs. 1,020) ...	880
Bank of Bombay (all) ...	705
Ditto New Issue (Rs. 100) ...	—
Oriental Bank Corporation (all) ...	495
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company (all) ...	705
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company (Rs. 1,500) ...	Rs. 1,075
Colaba Land Company ...	815
Victoria Spinning Company (Rs. 1,000) ...	Rs. 700
Ditto New £20 Shares (Rs. 87-4-4) ...	Rs. 4 dis

## LONDON.—December 28, 1878.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividend payable in London April 25, and Oct. 25.	Sa. R.	93 94
1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sicca) ...	Actual sales.	77 1/2 78 1/2
2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1824-29 ...	—	—
3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...	In sterling taking	73 74
4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...	Co.'s Rs.	73 74
5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...	1,000 as	73 74
6th 4 per Cent. 1853-54 ...	equiva-	77 1/2 78 1/2
7th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...	lent to	73 74
8th 4 per Cent. of 1870 ...	£100.	78 79
9th 4 per Cent. of 1872 ...	—	—
10th 4 per Cent. of 1853-60 ...	—	—

## INDIAN EXCHANGES.

## BANK BILLS.

	60 days' sight.	30 days' sight.	Demand.
Calcutta ...	1s. 6 1/2.	1s. 6 13-16d.	1s. 6 1/2.
Madras ...	1s. 6 1/2.	1s. 6 13-16d.	1s. 6 1/2.
Bombay ...	1s. 6 1/2.	1s. 6 13-16d.	1s. 6 1/2.
Colombo ...	1s. 6 1/2.	1s. 6 13-16d.	1s. 6 1/2.
Singapore ...	3s. 5 1/2.	3s. 6d.	3s. 5 1/2.
Hong Kong ...	3s. 5 1/2.	3s. 6d.	3s. 5 1/2.
Shanghai ...	4s. 10 1/2.	4s. 11d.	4s. 11 1/2.
Bar silver, per oz., std. ...	—	—	49 1/2.
Mexican Dollars, per oz. ...	—	—	45 1/2.
Five Franc Pieces ...	—	—	47 1/2. per ounce

Shares	STOCKS AND SECURITIES.	Paid.	Prices.
£	India Stock, 1850 ...	101	to 101 1/2
	India 4 per Cent. ...	99 1/2	to 100
	India 4 per Cent. Debentures, 1884 ...	94 1/2	to 95 1/2
	India Bonds (£1,000) 4 per cent. ...	254	to 254 1/2
	Do. (under £1,000) 4 per cent. ...	254	to 254 1/2
	RAILWAYS.		
Stock	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	to —
Stock	Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	to —
Stock	Do. 4 per cent. Debentures	100	99 to 100
Stock	East Indian ...	100	to —
Stock	G. I. Peninsula (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	to —
20	Ditto (new) ...	14	to —
20	Ditto ...	10	to —
Stock	Madras (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	to —
Stock	Ditto 5 per cent. guaranteed	100	109 to 110
Stock	Ditto (gu. 4 1/2 per cent.)	100	110 to —
20	Ditto ditto, 1871 ...	10	to —
Stock	Oude and Rohilkund, gu. 5 per cent.	112	to 114
	Ditto Debentures (a) ...	—	to —
Stock	Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi 5 per cent. gu.)	100	107 to 109
Stock	South Indian (gu. 5 per cent.)	100	109 to 110
20	Ditto ...	22 8 1/2	to —
Stock	Ditto, 4 1/2 per cent.	100	to —
Stock	Nizam's State Railway ...	100	103 to 102

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10	Agra (Limited) ...	all	9 1/2 to 10 1/2
20	Chartered of India, Australia, and China ...	all	17 to 18
25	Chartered Merc. of India, London, and China ...	all	20 to 22
25	Delhi and London ...	all	20 to —
100	Land Mort. Bank of Ind., 5 per cent. Debn. for 99 years	all	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	all	29 to 31

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10	Eastern (Limited) ...	all	7 1/2 to 7 1/2
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25	Indo-European (Limited) ...	all	13 to 20
10	Mediterranean Extension (Limited) ...	all	2 1/2 to 3
10	Ditto 8 per cent. preference ...	all	8 1/2 to 9 1/2
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10	Tiphook Tea Company ...	all	25 to 30
10	Lower Assam ...	£6 5s.	— to —
10	Upper Assam ...	all	3 1/2 to 4
80	Assam Tea Company ...	23	60 to 63
10	Eastern Assam (Limited) ...	all	8 to 3 1/2
10	Leibong ...	all	10 to 11
20	British-Indian Tea (Limited) ...	all	4 1/2 to 5
5	Bombay Gas (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 3 1/2
5	Ditto, New ...	all	4 par to 4 pm.
20	Ceylon Company (Limited) ...	all	5 1/2 to 5 1/2 dis.
20	Varjeeing (Limited) ...	all	19 1/2 to 20 1/2
Stock	Madras Irrigation and Canal ...	100	160 to 165
10	Madras Tramway (Limited) ...	all	3 1/2 to 4 1/2
1	Nerbudda Coal ...	8s.	1 1/2 to 1 1/2 dis
50	P. and O. Steam Navigation Company ...	all	41 to 41
25	Ditto, New 1867 ...	all	20 to 7 to 5 dis
25	National of India Land ...	all	12 1/2 to —
20	Shree Canal ...	all	2 1/2 to —
	Harzapore Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	50 to 70
	Guadage Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	80 to 20
	Guadage Jute, Rs. 100 ...	all	80 to 90
	Howrah, Rs. 100 ...	all	71 to 72

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